10 1959

Civil Rights Commission Seeks Mississippi Allies

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
April 22-59
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There is a mild dispute going on in Mississippi today over whether this state should supply members to alleged advisory groups to the Civil Rights Commission.

It is our opinion Mississippi should say to heck with the Civil Rights Commission.

This outfit was conceived in the stench of two-bit politics and born without the dignity of a wedlock of reasonableness.

The CRC came into being when vote-hungry politicians who fritter away the welfare of sane constituents for the lust of power-hungry minority groups mated with lint-headed do-gooders dedicated to merging the races, and some of these red-hot mamas are highly suspect of operating brothels for Moscow.

Aims and policies of the Civil Rights Commission have given full reason for concern and alarm.

While it is supposed to take an unbiased look at the race-mixing problem, its recent report was branded as a set of preconceived notions on integration.

The South's best friend on the commission, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, has seen fit to resign from the outfit and it is said President Eisenhower is having difficulty finding a suitable gentleman from Dixie to take his place.

Back to the CRC's aims and policies. On Page 534, Chapter 6, the Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights says it would be an affront to human dignity for the Negro race to have to live in secondhand houses. While multiplied thousands of American white families occupy homes which aren't brand, spanking new nobody pays attention to that but the CRC is dedicated to getting a new house for every Negro. While it is a laudable idea for every American who desires it to have the opportunity of owning a new home, this is a responsibility of each individual—not a dreamy-eyed bunch of bureaucrats in Washington—to provide.

If membership on the Civil Rights Commission's advisory boards be such a high and mighty honor, why does the CRC move with such extreme secrecy in identifying its proposed members in Mississippi. The same state of secrecy exists in South Carolina. The CRC recently announced it was to appoint advisory boards in those two states but it withheld names of those proposed. Newsmen got busy and established the identities of them without great difficulty.

Another reason for not joining hands with the CRC: While we do not have the voting records quickly at hand we hasten to point out that every Southerner in Congress with outstanding records of common sense and conservative thought voted against creation of the CRC. The South's representation in Congress battled many hours against extending the life of the outfit. Should Mississippians now tuck this critter unto its bosom and nourish it?

We do not think so.

The Southern Negro is blamed for the epidemic of rapings, muggings, stabbings, murder and narcotic traffic in New York and other major cities of the well-educated East. Yet, these same Negroes while living in Mississippi behave themselves in such a manner Mississippi has just about the lowest crime rate per capita of any state in the union.

It is the sort of stuff as the Civil Rights Commission is made that creates discord and crime, we believe. It is truly more appropriate to term it the "Civil Wrongs Commission."

In heading the solid forces of the South in opposing efforts to extend the CRC, Congressman John Bell Williams made a few remarks on the subject before the House Judiciary Subcommittee in Washington on April 23, 1959. He stated:

"There is no point in extending the life of the Commission for the reason that no one wants to serve on it. It is an open secret that four of the present six Commissioners will soon quit. What advantage is there to Congress and the President to receive recommendations from a Commission that has a high rate of turnover, lack of continuity, partially developed information, and reluctant officeholders?

"Here is an interesting one: The super-secret manner in which certain employees operate is indicative of the incompetence of the staff. One employee, a man by the name of George Harris, made a trip to Mississippi in an effort to induce someone to serve on the State Advirosy Committee. Carefully avoiding publicity, Harris made his way about the state in a rather furtive manner seeking, first, well-known persons to be advisers. In about a week, he was seeking anyone, because he found no one receptive to the idea. Of course, all this time his rounds were well known to the alert Jackson press.

"May I say that I checked with a Civil Rights Commissioner back in November of last year and asked them if they would give me the names of the persons who were serving on the Advisory Committee of the State of Mississippi. They very frankly admitted that they couldn't find a decent, respected person in Mississippi, white or colored, who was willing to lend his name to that outfit. So Mississippi stands today without any Advisory Committee.

"Repeating, this fellow Harris, carefully avoiding publicity, made his way about the state, seeking, first, well-known persons to be advisors. In about a week he was seeking anybody, because he found nobody receptive to the idea of turning traitor against his own neighbors and against his own State.

"Finally, the press went to his hotel room for an interview. Upon seeing them, his first act was to pick up the telephone, call the desk and request reservations on the first plane out of Jackson. Upon receiving confirmation of his reservations, as an afterthought more or less, he asked where the plane was going. He left town in sport clothes, leaving behind his suit at the cleaners. He said he wanted the first plane out of Jackson, and it was heading for Houston, and he grabbed it. After he got the confirmation of his reservation, then he asked where the plane was going and he took it.

"If Harris' modus operandi is typical, then the Commission certainly should be terminated.

"Efforts to set up State Advisory Committees have met with no success in several States. Understandably, citizens of the South have no desire to become a part of a movement aimed at extending Federal tyranny. In one state, members of the Advisory Committee resigned after the organizational meeting when they learned what was expected of them.

"In one State, North Carolina, a majority of the Advisory Committee are members of organizations dedicated to the amalgamation and mongrelization of the white and black races.

"The Commission has served no useful purpose in the past, and it can serve no useful purpose in the futur

BASCOM TIMMONS

Civil Rights Bickering

Monroe Morning World

Little Love Lost Between Commission And Division Of Justice Department, Row Flares Into Open

Monroe, La.

That there is little love between the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil ~~Rights Division of~~ the Justice Department is well known.

Mon 10-26-59

The two are twins, born with the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The Division is permanent. The Commission originally was created for two years, but Congress in its closing hours extended its life for two years beyond its original November 5 cut-off date.

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Mostly the two agencies has been behind the scenes, but lately it has been breaking into print. In an interview a high-ranking Justice Department official told the Washington Star: "The best thing the Civil Rights Commission could do would be to go out of business altogether."

* * *

The Civil Rights Commission has no idea of doing anything of the sort. It has a fund of $780,000 to last it until June 30, 1960. One of its members, former Governor John S. Battle of Virginia, has resigned. Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University, who had intended to resign, has agreed to stay and the Administration is looking for a successor to Battle.

Two weeks ago the Commission announced it was considering investigation in two new fields — and in the administration of Justice. It announced it also would continue its consideration of racial discrimination in voting, housing and schools.

In its privately voiced criticism there is hardly a phase of the Civil Rights Commission's operations, which the Justice Department Division has not touched.

In its report made in September the Commission recommended that Federal registrars be appointed to take over in Southern areas where there are charges that State and local officials prevent Negroes from voting.

This proposal to substitute a Federal registrar to determine who is eligible to vote under State laws and to dictate registration lists to State registration officials was, of course, bitterly attacked by Southern Senators and Representatives. Officials of Justice Department Division are little kinder than were the Southern legislators. They say the proposal would do more harm than good.

* * *

And a Justice Department official also has called "stupid" the recommendation by three members of the Commission of a Constitutional amendment outlawing such devices as literacy tests in order to insure Negro voting rights. The effect of such an amendment would be to make only two requirements — age and length of residence — and would wipe out necessary safeguards in the Justice Department view.

Basicly the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division thinks that the difference between it and the Civil Rights Commission is that the Commission wants to undertake "instant reconstruction" while the Division is proceeding "at a proper pace to achieve gradual progress in Negro rights," and that any other means would defeat their purpose by inflaming the South.

The Commission, on its part, has not been slow to criticize the Division. It pointed out in its report that in the two years since the enactment of the Civil Rights law the Justice Department has taken only three court actions in behalf of Negroes denied the right to vote and its efforts has not succeeded in opening the polls to a single Negro.

That subject was also debated in Congress just before it adjourned. The three court actions were a part of the only seven civil rights cases the Division tried in the year ending June 30, 1959, with the appropriation of $527,980 given it. The other four cases tried involved police brutality on white men. Congressional Civil Rights advocates accused the Division of dragging its feet. Southerners retorted that the three cases were all that the Division by doing its utmost could find.

* * *

Democratic Senators McNamara and Hart, both of Michigan, and others have introduced legislation intended to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission and hope for action at the January session of Congress.

Of course these proposals will face the vigorous opposition of Southern Senators and Representatives, and will get nowhere without the vigorous support of the Administration. From the attitude of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division that support will not be forthcoming unless President Eisenhower personally orders it.

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Southerners Boiling Mad

Peanut Bill Gets Rights Proviso

News Courier

By BOULHAE HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON—Liberal Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) Wednesday tacked the Eisenhower civil rights program, plus his own punitive additions, onto a Southern - sponsored bill important to a few hundred peanut farmers — and the howl of indignant protest in the Senate could have been heard for miles around.

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Keating added the "force bill" provisions of so - called "Title Three," stricken by the Senate from the 1957 civil rights act,, to President Eisenhower's own proposals, and offered the package as an amendment to a bill to exempt peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas.

The boiled - peanut exemption bill — which affects only 1,861 farmers in the country, including 951 in South Carolina and the remainder mainly in the South — already has been approved by the house.

Companion legislation in the Senate has the sponsorship of such anti - civil rights members as South Carolina's Senators Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond, Georgia's Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge, Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, and North Carolina's Sam J. Ervin Jr.

It was the second time in three days that a Southern - sponsored bill had been used by a civil rights proponent as a vehicle to bring punitive rights legislation directly to the floor, by - passing the normal legislative process of going through committee.

On Monday, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) offered a rough, tough, eight-point rights program as an amendment to a bill sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark).

That move had been regarded widely as a bluff to force action on a compromise bill by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, one of the most active of the unannounced candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But there was little reason to believe that New York's Republican Keating had any interest in promoting the candidacy of Johnson for a presidential nomination. Nor is Keating a candidate in his own name for either the presidential or vice presidential nomination of his own party.

Observers of the Senate, therefore, interpreted his move as being perhaps more meaningful than the similar Hennings move. The Keating "amendment," rather than the Hennings "amendment," could be the cause of a filibuster which would keep the Senate in session long after the frost is off the pumpkin.

Keating explained his move by asserting that the bill chosen by Hennings as a vehicle for civil rights legislation already is controversial because it involves the ceding of federal jurisdiction over certain public lands. Such a bill, he said, "hardly strikes me as an appropriate one on which to erect a civil rights program."

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But he said that the peanut bill is "of great interest to the peanut growers of a number of states (actually only South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi) and that Congress should not be "allowed to adjourn without action on this measure."

Charleston SC

Keating's action touched off an immediate storm of protest. Russell said, with unaccustomed bitter sarcasm, that he had heard of "peanut politics," and it was evident that Keating's move obviously could be appropriately so-labelled.

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He suggested that the South perhaps should be grateful that Keating had seen fit to "cull the calendar" in a "sweet spirit of Christian charity" to select as his vehicle a bill which affected only a few hundred farmers, but he reminded the Senate that "these people are accustomed to. . .attacks levelled at that section of the country."

Johnston, who served notice he would make a formal attempt to prevent attachment of the Keating amendment to the peanut bill, said if he failed, he would "never let the bill pass" with the amendment attached.

He called the Keating move "a rank display of ruthlessness" in which he used as his vehicle a bill failure of which would "bring economic hardship and disruption" on a few "poverty-stricken" farmers.

He said the move brought out the "low level" to which "desperate" advocates of additional rights level are willing to stoop "in order to solicit the votes of minority groups." But Johnston warned Keating grimly, "Two can play this kind of game, and I believe that the junior senator from New York will regret that he has chosen this bill as a vehicle for his vicious civil rights legislation."

Thurmond asserted on the floor that Keating and other Northern advocates of so-called rights bills would do well to go home and "clean up their own backyards — horrible conditions arising from racial mixture and resulting tensions — before trying to punish the South."

The junior senator said that the Keating proposal and others like it would "do nothing but create tension and generate race hatred."

When Sen. Jacob Javits (R-NY), another pro-rights liberal, came to his junior colleague's defense, asserting that civil rights backers had no course open to them other than to amend bills already on the floor, if they were to get action on their bills, he was jumped by North Carolina's Ervin.

Ervin noted that Keating and Hennings had both explained their actions by saying they had been unable to get bills acted on in the Senate Judiciary Committee. All three senators are members of the group.

But, said the former Tar Heel Supreme Court justice, it was "a fact" that Hennings had conducted "an all-day filibuster" in favor of his own 40-page substitute during a committee hearing last week — and had then held a press conference and accused Southern senators, who had said scarely a word in the day-long session, of "filibustering."

Failure of Hennings to get action on his bill at that meeting led him to introduce on Monday his proposal as an amendment to the McClellan Bill. But, said Ervin, "If there was any filibuster conducted that day it was by the senior senator from Missouri in favor of his own proposals."

Can't Marry Your Sister, Can't Vote Either

A gigantic charade of hyprocrisy and dirty politics is being spelled out in Washington on the civil-rights issue. Senator Wayne Morse, an old hand at ferreting out skulduggery, has almost single-handedly brought it into the open, for which he can expect only his usual portion of abuse. A coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans rammed the Landrum-Griffin anti-labor bill through the House and, in its essentials, through the Senate. The *quid pro quo* is that no civil-rights bill worthy of the name will reach the floor of either the House or the Senate. Lyndon Johnson, carrying water on both shoulders, may avow that some form of civil-rights legislation will be passed by the Senate, but the Administration's Congressional leaders will see to it that his promise, if kept, will be wholly innocuous. The Federal Government will not, as Senator Strom Thurmond puts it, "further rape the rights of the states and the people," i.e., will do nothing to enable Negroes to vote in the deep South. The neat way of handling this situation would have been to adjourn Congress before the devil incarnate, Nikita Khrushchev, was due in Washington. But Morse, the old spoilsport, refused to go along.

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New York.

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A sidelight on this issue is the sudden shift of popular Southern feeling from the realm of sex to the prosaic realities of political and economic exploitation. The usual excuse for not mixing the races in the schools is that a wave of miscegenation would sweep over the South. Abruptly, however, the anguish has left these overloaded parental bosoms, and fear of Negro voters has rushed into the vacuum thus created. The Negro must have his head bashed in whether he whistles at a white girl or applies for registration as a voter. And many of the legislators will go right along with the underlying thesis that the Negro must be kept in his place as a second-class, unfranchised citizen.

Ask Ike To Speak Up On Civil Rights

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) —Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) called upon President Eisenhower Sunday to make a nation-wide radio-television appeal in support of pending civil rights legislation as he did with labor reforms.

Call

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But Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, said he doubted Eisenhower would undertake such a move.

"I'm free to confess that we got very little leadership from the White House", Celler said. "The President doesn't seem to have his heart in civil rights."

8-14-59

Celler said Eisenhower has made some very pontificial declarations in favor of civil rights, but if he had only implemented those words with some action we probably would have had a stronger bill coming out of the judiciary committee."

Celler's committee last week approved a five-point civil rights bill embracing all but two of Eisenhower's "moderate" rights proposals.

As approved, the bill would: extend the life of the federal civil rights commission for two more years; make it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for "hate bombing" of any building or vehicle and make it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

It also would require state officials to preserve election records for two years subject to inspection by the Justice Department; and authorize the government to provide schooling for military children when local schools were closed in segregation disputes.

Celler, interviewed on a radio press conference, renewed his prediction that Congrss would enact a civil rights bill this year. He said he thought stiff public and political pressure would force the traditionally-conservative house rules committee to send the bill to the floor for action.

Call

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.),

Afro 8-14-59

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chairman of the Rules committee, is an avowed opponent of civil rights legislation. His committee acts as a traffic cop in channeling bills to the floor.

Celler said he doubted that Smith "would be able to withstand the intense public opinion that would be focused on him as well as the leadership" in favor of sending the bill to the House floor.

"I doubt very much whether his intransigence will be able to prevail," Celler said. "I think we'll have a bill before we adjourn."

Celler said an "unholy alliance" of committee Repubicans and southern Democrats had weakened the bill. He expressed hope that it would be strengthened on the house floor.

Specifically, Celler said he would try to reinstate the so-called title III, a controversial provision that would empower the attorney general to seek court orders to prevent denial of any individual's civil rights.

The provision was passed by the House but killed by the senate in 1957, and dropped, over Celler's protests, from the house bill this year.

The 'Musts' For A Civil Rights Bill

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Tues. 8-18-59

10 p.6

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, senior Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, has indicated that some bipartisan move is under way to get civil rights legislation out of the quicksands of delaying tactics directed by chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi. The intention is to convey assurance that the committee will keep the bill within certain bounds until it reaches the Senate floor.

The Deep South bloc is not likely to object desperately to a provision against bombing of buildings or vehicles or to one to provide facilities for children of servicemen in areas where schools might be closed in a racial controversy. But what are the more controversial provisions that belong in any civil rights bill worthy of the name?

1. A provision to require that voting records in a federal election be preserved for scrutiny by the Department of Justice.
2. One to give statutory backing to federal court orders and declaring it a crime to interfere with them by threats or violence.

The life of the Civil Rights Commission should be extended, of course. But the two provisions listed above go to the very heart of the civil rights issue. No legislation without them would be truly meaningful.

Meaningless Bill Means Nothing

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Nixon Urges Strong Rights Bill

Sat 8-22-59

10 p.5

NEW YORK—In a special television interview Friday night, Vice President Richard M. Nixon told Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating that for the Congress to pass a meaningless civil rights bill, with the just the name, would be a cynical gesture.

Questioned as to his attitude by Keating, Nixon replied:

"I can only say this: That I trust that out of this Congress will come a meaningful civil rights bill. It seems to me that just to pass a bill with the name "civil rights" on it, is certainly a rather cynical thing to do, and a meaningful bill, I trust, will be passed. It seems to me that the Administration's bill is that kind of a bill."

Questioned about Senator Lyndon Johnson's so-called "conciliation commission," the Vice President asked:

"How can you conciliate a breach of the law? Let's suppose, for example, that Negroes are denied the right to vote. The law says that they have the right to vote, but you're not going to allow them to, or just a few of them to vote. You can't conciliate a right or a breach of the law."

Seeks Support Of New Rights Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-15-59

10 p.1

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson was quietly seeking support Saturday for a new civil rights "package" in a move to thwart extremists on either side and assure Senate approval of a moderate bill.

The Texan, Senate sources reported, has been soliciting commitments from other Senators on proposals for new civil rights legislation. His aim is formation of a middle-of-the road bloc which can protect a moderate bill against varying pressures.

Johnson's drive, underway for several days, was intensified as the civil rights controversy entered a crucial phase. Supporters hope that a bill will clear the Senate judiciary committee this week and thus open the way for an expected floor battle.

Johnson, according to informants, wants to get perhaps 30 Senators committed to the outlines of a moderate bill.

Such a force would hold the balance of power and by swinging its votes from one side to another, block any drastic votes from one side to another and block any drastic proposals.

Johnson, according to well informed sources, has been reshaping his new measure as his quest for support has progressed. One informant said the legislation recently shaped up like this:

—A provision requiring retention and production of voting records for federal inspection.

—Extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

—A provision to guarantee school facilities for children of military personnel stationed at bases where schools are closed because of desegregation disputes.

—A legal club for federal prosecution in bombings of schools and religious buildings.

One source said Johnson's own proposal for a conciliation service to aid communities in school integration disputes was included in early drafts but was later eliminated — apparently because it did not attract much support.

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Peanut Politics Hits Civil Rights Shell Game

Inquirer

Philadelphia

Thurs 8-20-59

P.1

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. — **The succulent** boiled peanut, a delicacy in southern Georgia, got caught Wednesday in the salty grip of the civil rights controversy.

"From time to time, Mr. President, we've heard a great deal about peanut politics," Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), the grandest of the Southern grandees, purred to the Senate. "No doubt, the Senator from New York (Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y.) is prompted by the highest motives in selecting this peanut bill, which affects only a few hundred peanut farmers."

Keating had just announced his choice of the peanut measure as the vehicle to get a weighty civil rights bill on to the Senate floor for debate and a vote. The peanut bill already has been approved in the House. It was placed on the Senate calendar by chairman Olin Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee who, like Russell, is proud of his opposition to Keating's civil rights legislation.

There may have been method in Keating's selection of a bill coveted by the South as the vehicle for the civil rights bill, which has been deadlocked in the Judiciary Committee for months.

"I know from studying the report of the Senate committee that this peanut bill is a bill of great interest to the peanut-growers in a number of states. I hope . . . that this Congress would not be allowed to adjourn without action on this measure," he told the Senate.

By offering the civil rights package as an amendment to a bill already on the Senate calendar, Keating and other members of the bipartisan civil rights bloc hoped to bypass the Judiciary Committee. The move led to some little debate.

Keating's move came as House supporters of civil rights legislation were conceding that their hopes for action at this session of Congress had all but vanished.

They said that with sentiment building up in Congress for adjournment before Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev arrives Sept. 15, Southerners appear in a position to stave off passage of a bill by resorting to delaying tactics.

Russell and other Southerners in the Senate have left no doubt they will filibuster if necessary against the sweeping civil rights legislation Hennings has offered as a rider to a minor Senate bill pending on the calendar.

Similar all-out resistance can be expected to the proposals offered by Keating.

Civil Rights Offered As Peanut-Bill Rider

Herald Tribune P.1

New York

Move to Bypass The Committee

Thurs. 8-20-59

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The succulent boiled peanut, a delicacy in southern Georgia, got caught today in the salty grip of the civil rights controversy.

"From time to time, Mr. President, we've heard a great deal about peanut politics," Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., the grandest of the Southern grandees, purred to the Senate. "No doubt, the Senator from New York (Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y.) is prompted by the highest motives in selecting this peanut bill, which affects only a few hundred peanut farmers."

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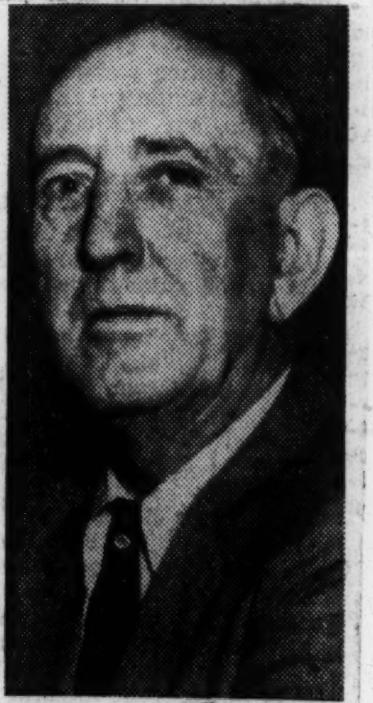

Associated Press

Sen. Russell of Georgia—He has a quip about peanut politics.

There may have been some method in Sen. Keating's selection of a bill coveted by the South, the only authentic peanut-growing area in the country, as the vehicle for the civil-rights bill, which has been deadlocked in the Judiciary Committee for months. The New York Republican told the Senate:

"I know from studying the report of the Senate committee that this peanut bill is a bill of great interest to the peanut-growers in a number of states. I hope . . . that this Congress would not be allowed to adjourn without action on this measure."

By offering the civil-rights package as an amendment to a bill already on the Senate calendar, Sen. Keating and members of the bipartisan civil-rights bloc hoped to bypass the Judiciary Committee. The move led to some little debate.

Russell Retorts

"I happen to represent a state that produces quite a few peanuts," Sen. Russell said. "I suppose I should be gratified at the sweet spirit of Christian charity that prompts the Senator from New York to cull through the calendar and pick out a bill which affects (noly) a few hundred Southern peanut farmers."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N. C., took up the Southern cudgels. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee and, according to Sen. Keating, has filled the long deliberations of that group with "very wonderful passages from the Scriptures, regarding which the distinguished and able Senator from North Carolina is so well informed and so ready to enlighten his colleagues in the Senate."

Sen. Ervin smilingly dissented. He noted that on the most recent day of the committee's futile discussion of civil rights, a liberal, Sen. Thomas E. Hennings, D., Mo., "occupied the floor for virtually the entire day (and) when the committee adjourned for the day, the able and distinguished Senator (Hennings) walked out of the executive session of the full committee and held a press conference during which he charged that the Southerners . . . were running a filibuster."

Who Filibustered

For Sen. Keating, that was too much. He said he did not want to get into "any controversy" with Sen. Ervin as to who really has filibustered the civil-rights bill in committee.

"All I can say," he said, "is that my friend, as a raconteur, is second to none."

Most peanuts grown in the southland are roasted, salted and packed in tins, or pounded into peanut butter, or ground into peanut oil. A tiny proportion of the annual crop, around 2,600 acres, is especially cultivated for boiling in brine. The peanuts are dug out of the ground while still green. After boiling, they are packaged and sold.

Sen. Johnston's bill, the one to which Sen. Keating has taken such a fancy, affects only the boiled peanut. It would exempt aill boiled peanuts from the regular acreage and other planting and production controls imposed by Congress on many crops to help keep down surpluses.

As Sen. Russell said, the Senate has heard "a great deal about peanut politics," defined by Webster as "small or mean political tactics." Sen. Keating, without flatly disagreeing, simply said he hoped the Senate could continue to meet its great problems "without rancor."

Civil Rights Report Urges Anti-Southern Laws

By W. JOYNES MacFARLAN

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Date 9-8-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Use of federal voting registrars where necessary was recommended by the Civil Rights Commission today to insure Negroes and other minority groups the right to vote for federal officials.

Southern senators promptly denounced this and other recommendations as "extreme and shocking," and a "program of deceit and distortion." They said they would oppose legislation needed to carry it out.

"It has become apparent that legislation presently on the books is inadequate to assure that all our qualified citizens shall enjoy the right to vote," the commission said in a report to President Eisenhower and Congress.

That recommendation was approved by five members of the six-man commission. The sixth, John S. Battle of Charlottesville, Va., dissented, saying present laws are adequate.

Use of federal registrars, Battle added, "would place in the hands of the federal government a vital part of the election process so jealously guarded and carefully reserved to the states by the founding fathers."

Three of the six members went further, and proposed a constitutional amendment to prevent voting discrimination. They proposed assurance of the right to vote to every citizen who meets his state's age and residence requirements and who is not legally confined at the time of registration or election.

The proposal woud wipe out educational and other requirements which some states demand of voters and which, the three proponents said, provide the way when there is the will to discriminate.

The commission unanimously recommend federal action to require that all voting and registration records be preserved for five years. Public inspection would be permitted under restrictions which would preserve the secrecy of the ballot.

Although voting procedures occupied the commission's major attention, it delved also into alleged discrimination in education and housing. In those fields, further study was recommended by the commission if its life is extended, Under present law, the commission goes out of business two months from now.

The commission recommended, however, that the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration limit loan guarantees and other services to those builders who agree in writing to abide by existing laws against discrimination.

Half the members also urged denial of federal funds to colleges and universities which refuse to admit students because of race. The lone Negro member, George M. Johnson of Washington, suggested the same restriction on public elementary and high schools.

The report has been scheduled for release today at noon. It was publicized in advance Monday night when Sen. James O. Eastland D-Miss had an advance copy printed in the Congressional Record. He and other Southern senators had criticized the report earlier, and additional blasts followed its publication.

Sen. John Stennis D-Miss called the recommendations "both extreme and shocking" and said they "would extinquish more rights than they would protect

"The only step remaining to assure complete federalization of the nation," Eastland added, "would be enactment of an FEPC Fair Employment Practices Commission—bill to bring all employment under federal control."

Sen. Richard B. Russell D-Ga called the report "a deliberate distortion of the facts," and said it represents "nothing more than the preconceived notions of three individuals."

Supporting the report was Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He said it 'courageously deals with three points at which the shoe pinches hardest" in race relations—voting rights, housing an deducation.

He said the commission should be continued, because it "serves an invaluable function by providing a place where differing views can be brought, where facts can be established and where eans can be devised to deal with them."

But Sen. Herman Talmadge D-Ga said "the effect of carrying out the commission's proposals would be to perpetuate that agency as an unconstitutional instrument of meddling and intimidation from which no facet of the lives, fortunes and sacred honor of the American people would be immune."

Russell said he would "do everything within my power to make this iniquitous bit of deception the last report that this commission will ever have an opportunity to make."

BIPARTISAN ACCORD

Sen. Dirksen Denies Civil Rights 'Politics'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 8-30-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) declared Monday that the Republican party "doesn't play politics with civil rights." P. 1

Dirksen, GOP leader in the Senate, and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, both said they want the Senate to consider civil rights legislation before it adjourns.

It just isn't true, Dirksen said, that the GOP wants to wait until 1960, a national election year.

Johnson once more told reporters he would like to see action this session on civil rights as well as on highway financing, labor control and other measures.

Their declared wishes, however, ran into two facts: adjournment fever is developing, and Southern Democrats are ready with another filibuster if need be.

Dirksen was stirred to take the Senate floor to dispute a report in the New York Times that administration aides now prefer to have no civil rights bill reach the floor of the House or Senate this year.

The reason given in this report: The administration figures there would be a better chance for a strong civil rights measure next year.

Suggestions for putting the whole thing over have come up from time to time, some of them based on the idea that the issue could split the Democratic party in a presidential year. Such a split in 1948 cost the party four states in the South.

But Dirksen, telling the Senate the GOP doesn't play politics on civil rights, said there was no truth in the report the administration wants delay. He said that for one thing, he has spent long hours trying to get the Senate Judiciary Committee to give the Senate an opportunity to vote on civil rights legislation at this session.

The demands for action have come from Democrats outside the South, some of them with large Negro voting blocs, and various Northern Republicans.

However, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-NJ) charged Monday that Southern Democrats and some Northern Republicans have a deal to bottle up civil rights legislation.

Such Southern Democrats as Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana have served notice they are prepared to debate the issue endlessly—filibuster—to kill bills they consider calculated efforts to trample on states' rights.

10 1959

Civil Rights Fight an Echo of 1867

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Post
Times Herald
Washington
D.C.
p. B3
Jun. 7-5-59

THE CIVIL RIGHTS controversy in Congress bears a striking similarity to the debates there three generations ago.

The Reconstruction era had given the school segregation issue the prominence of a national problem. The eight-year controversy ended then with enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 without a compulsory school desegregation provision.

Today, there are numerous Civil Rights bills before House and Senate subcommittees, some of them intended to force school desegregation on resisting communities.

The fact that the arguments are so similar after 85 years provides ammunition both for advocates and for adversaries of the present legislative proposals.

FOR THE ADVERSARIES, the similarity indicates the racial problem is insoluble. It supports the premise that you cannot legislate men's minds.

For the advocates, it means just the opposite. To them, it indicates the absolute necessity of passing legislation if the problem ever is to be solved. To them, it shows the futility of the argument that time and delay is needed.

An interesting account of the post-Civil War arguments by Alfred H. Kelly, professor of history at Wayne University, was published in the April issue of the American Historical Review.

His report begins with March, 1867, when Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts offered an amendment to the Second Reconstruction Act. It would have required states under reconstruction to establish "public schools open to all without distinction of race or color." It was defeated by a 20-20 Senate vote.

DURING THE YEARS 1867-1875, desegregation advocates tried to get their school provision enacted in various ways: By amendments, riders and clauses in reconstruction and general amnesty acts, Federal aid-to-education proposals, comprehensive civil rights proposals and moves to curtail House debate.

Kelly points out the desegregation drive was due largely to the efforts of Sumner, who believed firmly that school segregation was hostile to American principles.

But other Republican leaders believed the political realities at the time called for an occasional congressional vote but no decisive attempt to enact a mandatory school desegregation law.

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At one point (1872) the House refused either to enact a general desegregation clause or to go on record in favor of segregation. Notes Kelly: "In either 19th or 20th-century terms, their political ambivalence is very understandable."

REP. JOHN W. Johnston of Virginia warned in 1874 that, if Negroes kept pressing for desegregation, "they will wake up one of these mornings to find the doors of every public school house in the State barred to all educational advantages for their own and white children alike."

That was the year, writes Kelly, when President Grant blamed the Radical stand on civil rights as contributing to a recent Republican defeat and "he dropped all mention of a civil rights act from his annual message."

The white Southern fear of "racial amalgamation," so often expressed nowadays, was expressed in those days and ridiculed by Northern Congressmen.

But Sen. James W. Patterson of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate District Committee, successfully fought efforts to desegregate District of Columbia schools on the grounds it would "tend to destroy the schools of the city or to put them back 10 to 15 years."

KELLY'S ARTICLE is replete with the arguments and maneuvers of that period, though he makes no comparison with those of today. He notes that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 had little meaning and was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1883.

Kelly concludes that Congress, in effect, had decided after the eight-year debates to leave the school segregation issue up to the states. Northern states went about prohibiting segregation, Southern and border states went the other way.

The Supreme Court's "separate but equal" decision in 1896, Kelly says, merely gave sanction to a long-established situation and reflected "the dominant American public opinion and social myths of the day." He concludes:

"It (the decision) was to stand for two generations as 'the law of the land,' until at length a new wave of 'Radical' idealism on the Negro question, inspired by much the same spirit that had moved Charles Sumner, reached the Court and broke down the 'separate but equal' dictum."

DURING RAIFORD RIOTS

Civil Rights Jury to Probe Report of Prison Brutality

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
10-1-59
P. 10

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 30 (UPI). A federal civil rights jury will meet in Jacksonville Oct. 5 to investigate reports that unruly convicts were put in leg irons, subjected to tear gas and water-hosing and fed bread and water during last summer's prison riots at Raiford.

The Justice Department in Washington notified state penal director H. G. Cochran of the investigation and said he will be furnished a list of prison personnel to be called at a later date.

John Murphy, chief of the litigations section of the Justice Department's civil rights division, will handle the case for the government. He spent nearly two weeks in Florida gathering information recently.

Cochran was not penal director during the trouble.

Richard O. Culver, retired federal prison warden, was at the helm. He was exonerated on any complicity in mistreating convicts but was fired six months later on other charges.

He still lives in Tallahassee and is expected to be among the witnesses called before the grand jury.

Two prison officials, fired following a legislative and cabinet investigation of the riots, are believed to still be in Florida and probably will be called.

James Dunn, who was captain of the guard, reportedly is now a security officer at Cape Canaveral. His lieutenant, Earl Chesser, has a home at Starke.

The cabinet put most of the blame for "shameful mistreatment" of maximum security prisoners on these two but ordered several guards who apparently helped carry out the brutality on Chesser's orders disciplined.

Chesser admitted he devised the method of handcuffing the prisoners to the bars and said he left them there for periods ranging up to 76 hours. He said he participated in or supervised most every case involved.

Dunn denied any knowledge of prisoner abuse but the cabinet said it defied common sense for a situation to exist 76 hours without knowledge of the captain of the guard.

The Legislature's Prison Committee held hearings at Raiford and found much evidence of brutality to convicts. The cabinet, headed by Gov. LeRoy Collins, conceded the evidence clearly showed shameful mistreatment.

There was contradicted testimony that prisoners were subjected to tear gas and water hosing. The guards denied this, but admitted the handcuffing, leg-ironing and bread and water diets.

Only two prisoners required medical treatment and one died, but experts from the university medical school and the assistant state attorney said after investigation he died from natural causes and mistreatment did not contribute to it.

Culver said in a confidential report to the cabinet last September that his investigation revealed that tear gas was used to breakup demonstrations and that several prisoners developed blisters from gas settling on their body.

Culver said prisoners told him, but he was unable to confirm it as actually happening personally to anyone, that they were forced to sit naked on the cement floor sprinkled with salt for hours at a time.

He said it was established beyond doubt that the measures were used to restrain convicts from rioting and not as punishment.

Coincidentally, while the grand jury is meeting in Jacksonville, the Legislature's Prison Committee will b etouring all Florida penal institutions, with their last stop scheduled at Raiford Oct. 9.

10 1959

Five Rights Commission Members Would Refuse Additional Terms

Post-Herald Fri. 9-4-59

p 29

Birmingham Ala

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BY GENE WORTSMAN

Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3— All but one member of the Civil Rights Commission probably will refuse to serve additional terms should Congress extend the commission's life.

The lone hold-over would be the newest member, George Johnson, a Negro, former dean of Howard University.

The commission is due to expire Tuesday.

Commission members and employes will have 60 days after Tuesday to wind up affairs and close down the shop.

Congress could change this by granting the commission an extension of time. Southerners oppose an extension.

Should the commission be given additional time, the five members who probably would refuse further service are Chairman John A. Hannah, Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey and Members Doyle E. Carlton, John S. Battle and the Rev. T. M. Hesburgh.

Too Busy To Serve

Several have said that they are too busy to devote the necessary time to the commission past the date of their original appointments.

Johnson is the newest member of the commission, appointed in April to replace J. Ernest Wilkins, also a Negro, who died.

It was learned also that the commission's final report will be delivered to President Eisenhower at the White House at 11 a.m. Tuesday. It will contain 14 recommendations.

As far as could be learned, only one of these recommendations failed to receive a unanimous vote of the six commissioners.

It was not learned who objected nor to what recommendation, but it is understood that only one commissioner dissented on one proposal.

A commission spokesman, Dave Koonce, said he was not at liberty to discuss the final report of some 400 pages with an abridgement of 150 pages. A former Washington newsman, Koonce once wrote an editorial saying the commission would achieve nothing.

He later went to work for the commission.

He said he would interpret the report as not being namby-pamby; being neither overly strong nor weak.

68 Are Employed

As of today, the commission has 68 employes.

Part-time employes were hired to help write the final report. Among these were four political scientists, one each from the University of Tennessee and Virgina, Duke and Vanderbilt.

Delay Seen In Congress Over Rights

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Mon. 8-24-59

p 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senators on opposite sides of the fight over civil rights legislation said Sunday the battle may delay the adjournment of Congress for weeks.

"The adjournment rush is on," said Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY), "but I have a suspicion that it may turn out to be one of the most protracted windups in recent congressional history."

While many members are talking of ending the session before Labor Day, Keating said he thinks it may be closer to Oct. 1.

RIGHTS RIDER

In predicting this, he noted that he has announced plans to try to hook a broad civil rights measure onto a Southern-backed peanut bill. Steps to carry out similar strategy have been taken by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo).

Keating said that once the civil rights issue is joined, he feels it is sure to stir up long drawn out debate and delay adjournment.

From Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-Fla) came a warning to his colleagues that they might as well give up hope of adjourning even by mid-September if they try to pass any such civil rights programs as Keating and Hennings have proposed.

"For my own part, I am prepared to remain in Washington and to participate in Senate debate until January of next year if it becomes necessary," Ellender said in a broadcast recorded for a New Orleans radio station.

BOTTLED UP

Civil rights legislation has been bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) and other Southern opponents, but the issue could be forced to a showdown by the Hennings and Keating maneuvers.

Their strategy is to bypass the committee by offering civil rights bills as amendments to other legislation called up for action in the Senate.

"The civil rights opponents brought this on themselves by their filibuster in the Judiciary Committee," Keating said. He referred to his move to attack civil rights legislation to a House-passed measure exempting peanuts grown for boiling from acreage allotments and marketing controls.

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Mon. 8-24-59

p 1

The civil rights amendment he submitted embraces all of the recommendations of President Eisenhower plus authority for the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions to enforce school desegregation and civil rights generally.

10 1959

Another Rights Commission?

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 9-5-59
P. 24

Time is drawing short in the Congress and it remains very uncertain whether the life of a civil rights commission will be extended beyond its terminal date under law, Sept. 9.

The commission, as required by that law, makes its formal report and recommendations Sept. 8, next Tuesday. The contents of the report are already pretty well known. Though the commission has clamped a Tuesday release date on the report, at least excerpts already are in editors' hands.

The report says about what you might have expected it to say. There are no surprises. (More on the report later.)

Should the commission's life be extended? Advocates of integration on all fronts of course say yea. We say nay.

The commission has had extensive hearings on schools, housing, the process of registration of voters in the South. The hearings on school "discrimination" did not embrace that question with respect to Northern metropolitan schools.

Johnson . . . Would Probably Serve

The commission, on the record, did not inquire as to the "civil rights" of whites or Negroes in such cities as Chicago and New York. It didn't inquire into voting procedures in the North, only in the South, mostly here in Alabama.

If the commission seriously wanted to get at root facts about integration as a facet of "civil rights," we might say it could perform a very elucidating service.

But the commission is not going to do that. The commission is sociologically aimed. It is not a fact-finding body except when the "facts" it finds can promote integration. It deals with reality in some cases, but then it refuses to accept that reality, aiming instead at transforming reality into something else.

Further, if the commission's life should be extended, a new commission very probably would have to be named with one exception. George M. Johnson, Negro Howard University law professor, took the place of Negro J. Ernest Wilkins when he died some months ago. Johnson probably would serve. The other five members may resign. Commissioners Carlton of Florida and Battle of Virginia are virtually dead certain to resign. Dean Robert Storey of Texas, we would think, also probably would resign. Chairman Hannah of Michigan and Rev. Hesburgh of Notre Dame, we think, could be persuaded by the President to continue but their present inclination apparently is to resign.

The Senate's leaders, reports say, have decided not to force a civil rights showdown this year. But commission advocates may try a maneuver, try to tack the commission life extension onto an appropriation measure. This would be a very weak, even a shoddy, mandate for any renewed commission.

The commission has been working now some two years. Nothing it has done has altered anything.

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lred by report—

Dixie senators fire at rights group

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 9-4-59
P. 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(AP)—Angered by proposals attributed to a forthcoming report from the Civil Rights Commission, Southern senators dug in today for a fight against extension of the commission's life.

The commission denied the Southerners could know what they were talking about, on the ground that the report, due for release at noon Tuesday, hasn't even gone to press yet.

But the row threatened to upset a reported plan by the Senate leadership to sidestep a civil rights fight this year by dismissing the whole subject with a simple new lease on life for the commission. It is now due to go out of business in two months.

Sen. Olin Johnston, (D., S. C.), led off for the Dixie group in a Senate speech last night calling the report "one of the most devastating, unconstitutional documents I ever saw."

JOHNSTON SAID PROPOSALS in the report—though not by a majority of the commission's members—include such things as federal registrars to determine who is eligible to vote, outlawing of racial segregation in federal aid housing and denial of federal aid to schools which do not integrate.

Other Southern members were known to be aroused, feeling that the proposals in the report go beyond any civil rights measures yet proposed.

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 9-4-59
P. 3

A spokesman for the commission, advised of the uproar, had this to say:

"The complete report has not even gone to press at the government printing office. Less than one-tenth of the entire report has been made available to the press for public use after noon Tuesday.

"If they make speeches and comment on the (Senate) floor they are talking about something which they can know nothing about because the report has not gone to press yet."

The reported plan of the Senate leadership was to tie an extension of the commission's life onto the foreign aid appropriation bill.

This strategy, designed to avoid a battle that could delay the adjournment of Congress indefinitely, was outlined by a senator in close touch with the situation but unwilling to be quoted by name.

SOUTHERN SENATORS opposed to any civil rights legislation are expected to fight against extension of the commission's life but not to wage an all-out filibuster against it.

The foreign aid money bill already has been passed by the House. The Senate appropriations committee has not yet acted on it, but plans to add a separate section providing unrelated last-minute fund requests of the administration.

WHEN THE BILL is called up for action in the Senate next week, an amendment reportedly will be offered to continue the commission.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) told a reporter he would raise a point of order against the move on the ground that it would be legislation in an appropriation bill.

However, by a two-thirds vote, the Senate could suspend the rule and adopt the amendment. Backers of the move believe they have the votes to do this despite the opposition of Southern senators.

Blockading Civil Rights

New York Times
New York
Fri. 8-21-59
P. 20

The time has come—in fact, is well past—for action on civil rights in both the Senate and the House in Washington and for public identification of those who are responsible for inexcusable delays.

Last February President Eisenhower sent to Congress a seven-point program to further the progress already made in securing equal rights for all Americans. The proposals were moderate indeed. They included extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, making obstruction of desegregation court orders a Federal offense, preservation of election records and the right to their inspection by the Attorney General, aid to communities in solving desegregation problems and a Commission on Equal Job Opportunities under Government contract.

Six months have now passed and no bill along these lines has yet been cleared for action either in the Senate or the House. Formidable roadblocks, manned by those opposed to any further civil rights legislation, are standing in the way.

In the Senate Judiciary Committee its chairman, Democratic Senator Eastland of Mississippi, and the Southern Democrats on the committee are stalling off making a report which a majority of the committee wants. And they are doing so in spite of a plea from their subcommittee on constitutional rights that a civil rights measure be promptly sent to the floor of the Senate and in spite of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson's pledge that such a bill will be passed before the present session ends.

The House Judiciary Committee finally approved a diluted version of the President's program a couple of weeks ago—one which left out desegregation aid to communities and the Commission on Equal Job Opportunities which the President had called for. This bill must be cleared by the Rules Committee before it can go to the floor of the House. But representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, chairman of the committee and bitter foe of civil rights—seems to be in the extraordinary position of being able to block any such action, with the backing of Southern Democrats and some Republican members of the committee.

This sort of fiddling with basic human rights that are part of the American ideal does no credit to Congress or to those who engage in it or tolerate it. We cannot believe that such conduct is good politics any more than it is good morality.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL SHELVED IN HOUSE UNTIL '60 SESSION

8-20-50

Democrats Will Stress Fight for 'Moderate' Measure in Senate This Year

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By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — Democratic leaders have quietly dropped plans for House passage of a civil rights bill at this session.

The present strategy, according to well-posted sources, is to steer a "moderate" bill through the Senate before adjournment but to defer a showdown on the House floor until next year.

A separate measure extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which expires next month, would be passed by the House and Senate in the closing hours of the present session.

Bills do not die upon adjournment of the first session of a Congress. Thus a Senate-approved civil rights bill, along with one reported Aug. 5 by the House Judiciary Committee, would be alive when the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress convenes next January.

Would Pass Hardest Phase

The Senate, by acting this year, would at least complete the hardest phase of the legislative fight, leaving a less difficult task for Congress in the 1960 Presidential election year.

Sources close to the Speaker and Chief Democratic leader of the House, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, said it was necessary to defer House action until next year because of the commanding tactical position of Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia.

Mr. Smith, a bitter foe of any civil rights legislation, is chairman of the House Rules Committee, At this late stage of the session, according to these sources, he is in a position to delay Rules Committee action and thus block clearance of a bill for House consideration before adjournment.

Speaker Rayburn is working for adjournment early next month. Cumbersome parliamentary procedures to force the Rules Committee to act or to by-pass it could not be invoked within the time available, in Mr. Rayburn's estimation.

Johnson Backs Pledges

The Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, is standing by his repeated pledges to win Senate approval this session of a limited but "meaningful" bill.

So far, Southern opponents have been able by dilatory tactics in the Senate Judiciary Committee to keep any civil rights measure from the floor.

If the blockade continues, as expected, Senator Johnson plans to have a civil rights bill attached to some other unrelated measure in the Senate at a time that he regards as tactically appropriate. He has not disclosed when this might be done. Present indications are that the move will be made after all other major legislation of the session has been disposed of.

New York Times

The bill to be used as a vehicle for the civil rights rider has not yet been identified. It is likely to be a minor measure on which Congress need not complete action this session.

Peanut Bill Amended

Meanwhile, civil rights advocates maintained pressure in the Senate today for extraordinary steps to assure action.

Senator Kennth B. Keating, Republican of New York, introduced a series of rights proposals as amendments to a bill of interest exclusively to the South.

The bill would extend the exemption of certain types of peanuts from planting and marketing limitations. It affects about 2,500 acres out of more than 500,000 devoted to peanuts mainly in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

Mr. Keating's move assured that the peanut bill would not be called up for consideration. Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, sarcastically hailed "the sweet spirits of Christian charity" that prompted the New Yorker "to cull through the calendar and pick out a bill which affects a few hundred Southern peanut farmers."

'Appropriate Vehicle'

"We have heard a great deal about peanut politics," he said, amid laughter, "and I assume this measure is an appropriate vehicle for the offering of these amendments."

Senator Keating replied that he would offer the amendments to some other bill of the civil rights issue came before the House before the peanut bill was called up.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, attributed the declining prospect for House action on civil rights this session to what he called a "deal" between Republican leaders and Southern Democrats.

Linked to Labor Reform

He said he was "firmly convinced" that Republicans mustered Southern votes for a tough labor reform bill by promising to help bottle up the civil rights bill in the Rulse Committee.

Mr. Celler conceded, however, that Representative Smith probably would be able to stave off a Rules vote for the rest of the session.

Representative John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committtee, sharply denied the existence of "any deal by anybody, any time, any place, anywhere."

Mr. Byrnes noted that Mr. Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had not yet asked the Rules Committee to clear the Judiciary Committee's bill.

"Before he makes unfounded charges," he declared, Mr. Celler should wash his own hands and ask the Rules Committee to act."

Mr. Celler said he planned to make such a formal request tomorrow. He said he had been prevented from doing so earlier because civil rights opponents in his committee had not completed a minority report until today.

10 1959

Sen. Ervin Here, Rips Rights Bills

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Sen. Ervin (D-NC) told Georgia lawyers Friday night that civil rights legislation is unwise, unnecessary and "incompatible with our basic governmental and legal institutions."

Ach, 12-12-59

The senator, who represents a state that has already proceeded with racial integration in its public school system, also discussed a proposed constitutional amendment.

P. 1

"The propensity to invent short cuts is exhibited in graphic fashion by the recent recommendation of three members of the Civil Rights Commission that a 23rd amendment be added to the Constitution.

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"The proposed amendment is to abolish the historic constitutional power of the states to prescribe qualifications for voting and establish a federal standard for all elections held for any purpose anywhere in the United States.

"According to the federal standard to be established by the proposed amendment, any citizen who meets 'state age and length-of-residence requirements' is to have the absolute right to vote in any election if he has a living physical body."

"The civil rights program," he said, "would confer upon the attorney general of the United States the arbitrary power to make Negroes chosen by him the special favorites of the laws and rob state and local officials selected by him of the protection of equal laws."

Ervin paid tribute to both Georgia senators and said: "Dick Russell is the best qualified man in this country for the presidency of the United States. . . .

"However, some of the most vocative champions of civil rights maintain that Dick Russell has no civil right to aspire to that

Atlanta

TALKS ON RIGHTS

Sen. Sam Ervin

high office because his home happens to be Winder, Ga., rather than Kalamazoo, Mich., or some other place above the Mason and Dixon Line."

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

In a speech before the winter meeting of the Georgia Bar Assn. at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Sen. Ervin said there were approximately 30 civil rights bills in congressional hoppers and commented:

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Ach, 12-12-59

"Those who champion the bills are somewhat impatient men, who seek easy solutions to hard problems."

P. 5

Sen. Ervin, a member of the Senate subcommittee that has charge of civil rights proposals, said:

"Their impatient zeal seems to blind them to a truth taught by the experience of mankind: hard problems do not admit of easy solutions, and short cuts are the most direct roads to disaster.

The Georgia Bar Assn. will close its session Saturday with a medico-legal program sponsored by the Georgia Association of Plaintiffs' Trial Attorneys.

10 1959

U. S. Courts' Role Revived In Rights Bill

Herald Tribune

Backed by House Unit, But Senators Reject It

WASHINGTON June 17 (UPI).—An all-Northern House judiciary subcommittee today approved a bipartisan civil rights bill reviving a controversial proposal to authorize Federal court action to protect minority rights.

10 p. 6

However, the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee, acting at almost the same time, voted 5-3 to knock this authority out of all civil rights bills pending before it.

New York

The so-called "Title 3" provision, which would authorize the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect the rights of Negroes and other minorities, was stripped from the 1957 Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress.

Keating Plan Killed

The senate subcommittee, by the same 5-3 vote, also killed a bill by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y., designed specifically to give the Attorney General the power to seek injunctions to halt civil rights violations.

The Administration, which backed such a proposal in 1957, did not request the authority this year on the ground that Federal intervention in school suits would only harden white Southern resistance to integration.

Thurs. 6-18-59

The revival of the provision in the House committee was proposed by Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., chairman of both the subcommittee and the full committee. As approved, the Attorney General could not act under the provision unless he received a written complaint.

He also would have to be satisfied that the aggrieved person could not bring suit on his own because of the cost or a fear of physical harm or economic damage.

The bill also would:

1. Make it a Federal crime to obstruct school integration court orders by force or threats of force.
2. Make it a Federal crime to cross a state line to avoid prosecution for bombing schools and churches.
3. Require state election authorities to keep election and registration records for three years for inspection by the Justice Department.
4. Extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond next November.
5. Extend temporary Federal technical and financial aid to states to develop school integration plans.
6. Authorize the United States Commissioner of Education to provide schooling of military personnel based in areas where public schools have been closed to avoid integration.
7. Set up a Presidential "Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts." This would take over and expand the work of a current anti-discrimination committee headed by Vice-President Nixon.

Grant Sees Stronger Rights Bill

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 7-16-59

Second District Rep. George Grant told the Alabama House today that civil rights advocates in Congress "have the votes" to pass a stronger civil rights law.

But he promised that Southern congressmen "will go down fighting. We will not let them run over us without a fight. We will do all we can to protect the rights of the South."

10 p. 1 B

Grant visited the Legislature and spoke to the House during a brief recess.

SENATE RIGHTS BILL FACES LONG DEBATE

Times p. C 11

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—Southern opponents of a modified civil rights bill said today they would insist on a lengthy discussion before the Senate Judiciary Committee voted on the measure.

New York N.Y.

But they disclaimed any plans for the protracted debate of a filibuster within the committee to prevent the bill from reaching a test.

The two-part bill reached the Judiciary Committee after clearing the Constitutional Rights subcommittee yesterday by a 4-3 vote.

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, told newsmen that "a reasonable amount of educational debate" would be required in the parent committee.

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, agreed that "a little time" would be needed for the Judiciary Committee to act.

The subcommittee measure would extend the life of the United States Civil Rights Commission until Jan. 31, 1961.

It would also require county registrars to preserve and produce, on the request of the United States Attorney General, voting records for Presidential and Congressional elections. This would guarantee Government agents access to the records in investigating alleged denials of voting rights.

Guarded Hope Is Seen For Rights Bill

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 7-16-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — A first, short step toward getting a civil rights bill before the Senate brought expressions today of guarded, but contrary, hopes from opposing sides.

p. 1

Southern opponents emphasized they would continue their fight to block a bob-tailed measure that squeaked through a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Wednesday by a 4-3 vote.

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"It could be amended into something more drastic," cautioned Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC).

Advocates of a stronger bill saw in the subcommittee's action a possibility that the logjam may be breaking.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) called the bill only a skeleton, but said some meat may be put on it when it goes before the full Judiciary Committee. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) said he hoped the Senate would go "a great deal further."

Alabama Journal

The bill approved by the subcommittee has only two sections.

One would require state and local officials to keep voter registration records for three years, and ballots for 18 months, and to make them available to the U.S. attorney general for inspection upon demand.

Thurs. 7-16-59

The other would extend from Sept. 9 of this year until Jan. 31, 1961, the life of the Civil Rights Commission — created two years ago primarily to investigate complaints of discriminatory denial of voting rights.

p. 1 A

The subcommittee's action shifted the immediate battle arena to the full Judiciary Committee, presided over by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

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Senators Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) and John L. McClellan (D-Ark) as well as Johnston said they will carry on in the Judiciary Committee the efforts they made in the subcommittee to defeat any bill.

"No, I have no plans now to filibuster," Ervin told reporters in answer to a question. But he added he felt there should be "a reasonable amount of education debate" in the committee.

Similarly, McClellan said that he imagined that committee consideration will take "a little time."

On Capitol Hill, Civil Rights . . .

Newsweek

New York

Mon. 7-27-59

Lyndon Johnson is increasingly confident that he can pry a civil-rights bill out of the tough Senate Judiciary Committee this session.

The reason: Southern Democrats on the committee, always implacable before, see Johnson as the South's only chance for a President.

p. 17

And these Southerners know that a civil-rights bill—no matter how meager—would be a big boost to his chances for the nomination.

Civil Rights, Abbreviated

Times p. 20 C

The "skeleton" civil rights bill which squeaked through a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee this week is not all that the Administration asked, and it is far from being what Senator Douglas of Illinois suggested. It is approximately the same modest program that Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic leader in the upper house and a Texan by birth, residence and politics, laid out on Jan. 20. The Administration plan included an explicit endorsement of the Supreme Court integration decision of 1954 as "the supreme law of the land." It proposed also Federal aid to state schools in achieving integration and it called for the extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission to September, 1960. Senator Douglas denounced the Johnson plan as an "ostrich-like" response to an urgent national problem.

New York, N.Y.

Some Senators were willing to bring up the "skeleton" bill in the hope that it could be improved in the full committee and on the floor of the Senate. Certainly neither party in either House can safely ignore this measure. It is not politically expedient any more to be nationally known as an exponent of antediluvian notions of the rights of man.

RACE FOR ADJOURNMENT

Solons Vote To Extend Life Of Rights Body

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Tue. 9-15-59.

P2

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Monday broke through the last big roadblock to adjournment of Congress. It did so in voting to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

The action came after Southern senators fought a hopeless delaying battle for about 12 hours.

It was a two-part action.

First the Senate voted to suspend its rules so it could consider tacking the Civil Rights Commission extension onto a $3,692,262,137 catch-all appropriation bill, mostly for foreign aid. This was 11 votes more than the two-thirds majority needed.

Next the Senate approved the extension rider itself by the same 71-18 vote. This took only a simple majority, and the result was foreshadowed by the rules suspension.

Then, in rapid-fire order, the Senate passed the big money bill 64-25 and sent it back to the House, which long before had finished its other work.

The House was set to rush the bill to a quick conference to adjust differences, paving the way for final passage of this last measure of the session. The civil rights extension was not included in the original House version of the money bill. Also, the Senate figure for foreign aid was bigger.

After meeting briefly at noon, the House had disposed of a handful of tag-end bills, then recessed to let the Senate catch up.

There was an absence of the usual session-end horseplay in the House as most members waited in their offices for the call that would signal the beginning of the end.

But after the Senate acted, members began drifting back to the floor. House galleries, virtually empty all evening, also began filling up.

This session, which began in early January, has lasted more than eight months. It is the longest since Korean War days.

With the end in sight, President Eisenhower played host to Republican congressional leaders at the White House. Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said Eisenhower thanked the GOP legislative chiefs for their work this session.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) told newsmen he felt this was "one of the most fruitful sessions of Congress I've attended since I've been here."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas put out a statement saying it was a "session of which the American people can be proud."

But all wasn't sweetness and light by any means.

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill), the House Republican whip, issued a statement describing the session as a running battle "between the Republican 'budget balancers' and the Democrat (sic) 'budget busters.'"

Arends accused the Democratic-controlled Congress of doing "everything possible to harass and embarrass the administration and to obstruct President Eisenhower's objective program."

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As the civil rights test came in the Senate, the galleries there were packed with spectators. The Senate chamber also was crowded, with staff members lining the walls.

Montgomery Ala.

The Southerners started their rear-guard fight last Saturday and resumed it Monday morning.

Southern senators declaimed long and bitterly — and probably futilely — against even the proposed two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission which would go out of existence Nov. 8 under present law.

9-15-59

They repeatedly attacked the commission's recent report which recommended federal registration of voters where local officials persistently restrict the Negro's right to vote. They called it a grave threat to states' rights and the Constitution.

Northerners replied with praise of the report and argued that much more sweeping civil rights action is overdue — but appeared ready to accept only the commission extension in return for agreement to take up civil rights in earnest early in the 1960 session.

As the oratory dragged on, it appeared Senate leaders were leaning strongly toward acceptance of a mid-February date—after the Republicans' Lincoln birthday observances — for the full-scale battle. Adhering to their contention that no civil rights action is needed any time in the discernible future, the Southerners opposed this. Again, it appeared, with little effect.

4-State Civil Rights Aides Open Parley Here

The Washington Post

Associated Press

Legal representatives of the four states which have their own civil rights divisions opened a two-day conference with Justice Department officials yesterday.

Washington D.C.

They were welcomed by Attorney General William P. Rogers, who said it is appropriate that the meeting coincides with Human Rights Week opening today.

Those attending included Assistant Attorneys General Franklin H. Williams of California, Gerald A. Berlin of Massachusetts, Chirley Adelson Siegel of New York and Victor Wright of Pennsylvania.

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Rogers recalled that President Eisenhower, in proclaiming Human Rights Week, referred to the date of Dec. 10 as marking the 11th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations. He also noted that the week includes Dec. 15 which is the 168th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as amendments to the Constitution.

Thurs 12-10-59

P13

Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said particular emphasis in the meeting is on the division of rights, responsibilities and jurisdiction between the states and the Federal Government in the civil rights field.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y., a leader of a bipartisan Senate civil rights steering group, said he believes the climate has improved for stronger civil rights legislation. He said he bases that opinion on the experience of the last two years and what he termed the inadequacy of present laws.

Javits told a news conference that preliminary contacts already have been made with leading exponents of a civil rights bill among Democrats and Republicans to devise a pattern of action for the new session.

Javits said he favors the Administration package of bills on civil rights. He said proposals by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) are good considering that Johnson is a Southerner, but are not strong enough for Javits' own group.

Preliminary spadework on strategy, Javits said, has centered so far in the office of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Javits said he has conferred with Rogers and will talk to President Eisenhower later.

He said he urged Rogers to expand the Administration proposals to permit the Attorney General to intervene in civil rights cases. He said the proposed new legislation should also deal with the Civil Rights Commission's recommendations for Federal voting registrars and contain strong anti-lynching provisions.

10 1959

Civil Rights Dirty Linen Wash Readied For Khrush by Dixie

Courier Pittsburg, Penn.
Sat. 8-29-59 P1

10

WASHINGTON—If the Southerners in the Senate, led by Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge of Georgia, have their way, Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet boss, is going to have the treat of his life watching civil rights' dirty linen washed out when he visits here next month.

After months and months of stalling and delaying tactics over civil rights by Southern members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, led by Jim Eastland of Mississippi, Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Democratic Senator Thomas E. Hennings of Missouri, took the legislative bronco by the horns last week and threw him, bucking and batting, on the Senate floor.

■

IN OTHER WORDS, they bypassed the Judiciary Committee and laid the ground work for attaching their own civil rights bill, as amendments, to any bill up for consideration by the Senate.

Russell and Talmadge observed the tactics and promised a fight.

The first bill Keating and Henning latched onto was one concerning taxes on boiled peanuts. It concerns peanut farmers in the Southern states.

Russell immediately hollered: "This is unfair. This is 'peanut politics.'"

But Keating and Hennings held their ground, waiting to see if the Southerners would filibuster the peaunt bill to death.

The eight civil rights amendments by Keating and Hennings are:

1. **Extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission until January 31, 1961.**
2. **Preservation of local voting records and ballots for a 3-year period in the case of records and an 18-month period in the case of ballots.**
3. **All local voting tests to be printed or in writing.**
4. **The power of the Attorney General to institute civil suits in deserregation and other consitutional rights cases.**
5. **A statement by Congress that segregation is in violation of the Constitution's 14th Amendment, which assures all persons equal protection of the law.**
6. **Technical aid and assistance to communities with segregation problems with the aid to be administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.**
7. **That flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing a church, school and other buildings or vehicles is a Federal crime.**
8. **The education of armed services children in areas where public schools are closed of desegregation issues.**

Georgians Hit High Court, Civil Rights

Journal Atlanta, Ga.
P. 7-A

By CURTIS DRISKELL

Sun 8-23-59

If there was a siege of burning ears among the nine justices of the U.S. Supreme Court last week, those jurors could look southward for the cause.

There were a lot of things being said about them down this way. None of it good. And some of the choicest of what was said emanated from Atlanta.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and the governor's executive secretary, Peter Zack Geer, bore down hard on the high court. Gov. Ernest Vandiver and Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd leveled their chief charges against the civil rights legislation pending in Washington.

* * *

THE HIGH court has been a target for Georgia political speech makers since it handed down its school integration decision in 1954.

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The things being said about the court and its methods seemed to get worked up into a lather peak, though, with the start of actual integrated public school education in Little Rock.

Also coming in for a share of hard words from Georgia people was the civil rights legislation, considered to be nearing the crisis stage in Washington.

* * *

FOUR OUT OF FOUR speakers at a convention of the state's peace officers jumped feet-first onto one or both of those prime targets the early part of the week, and what they had to say about them drew cheers.

Blatherskites, muddled thinking, vindictive and spiteful were a few of the words chosen for those speeches.

Mr. Byrd warned the peace officers of a challenge and a danger before them and that "there are some elements which seek to break down our way of life." He said the Southern customs have kept harmony and peace between the races but that the "wild-eyed liberals . . . the disgruntled and the malcontents" seem bent on destroying the harmony.

He asked the peace officers to help solve things with their usual common sense, courage and calmness, and to help stave off "trouble, disorder and confusion."

* * *

MR. COOK got warmed up a little more to the subjects at hand. He tore into the NAACP and the Supreme Court, mainly, but he also had some words for those he said are aiding and abetting the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in its aims.

". . . Characteristic of the muddled thinking which inspired the (Supreme) court's opinion is the absurd but irrefutable fact that it necessarily brands the Negro as an inferior being," he said. He blamed five years of "violence, rancor and bitterness" on its school decision.

He alluded to the "disastrous effects of unconstitutional court decisions by an irresponsible judiciary" and said the whole nation is learning the hard way that it can't tolerate "usurpation of power."

Gov. Vandiver, keynote speaker of the Peace Officers Assn. of Georgia convention, said Georgia could take comfort in having such good representatives in Congress, and he said his administration also is dedicated to keeping state control of state affairs.

No Hope Seen For Rights Bill

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 8-21-59

GOP-Southern 'Deal' Blocks Legislation

P. 1

By ROULHAC HAMILTON

Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Northern pro-civil rights advocates of both parties conceded privately Thursday night that they have, in effect, abandoned hope for enactment of additional civil rights legislation this year.

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Their concessions were confirmation of a News and Courier report—on the heels of adoption last week by the House of the tough Griffin-Landrum labor reform bill—that there would be no new so-called rights legislation, because of a "deal" between Southern Democrats and Republican leaders.

DEAL EXPLAINED

Boiled to its essentials, the deal between Republican floor leader Charles W. Halleck (Ind) and Southern leader Howard W. Smith (Va) was this: if the South supported, with reasonable solidity, the tough labor reform bill, Halleck would block new civil rights legislation in the House, either in the rules committee or on the floor.

The South supported the Griffin-Landrum tough reform bill overwhelmingly—with only nine dissenting votes out of 93 cast by members from that section. Halleck—a tough, ruthless little man, who very much would like to be vice president, usually keeps his promises.

Thus it was that Thursday, pro-civil rights leaders on both sides of Capitol Hill—and in both parties—agreed with The News and Courier Washington dispatch of last week, reporting that there would be no significant rights legislation in Congress this year.

SIMPLE EXTENSION

The Northerners said, behind closed doors, that the most they could hope for would be a simple extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which has done little or nothing and which is scheduled to die Sept 9. South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond said Thursday that it makes little difference whether the life of the commission is extended or not—that it has been declared unconstitutional by federal district courts and that if the Supreme Court should review that decision, it almost certainly would have to agree with it in the light of its recent decision in the Greene case.

Bottleneck against rights action on a rights bill— and Halleck's best opportunity to deliver on his promise—is the powerful House Rules Committee. The committee, which clears legislation for floor action, is headed by Virginia's Rep. Smith, an implacable foe of rights legislation, and its vice-chairman is Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss).

IMPORTANT VOTES

If Halleck can add to these two Democratic votes those of the Republican members, no rights bill will be cleared for the floor. A House Judiciary Committee - approved bill — largely an Eisenhower administration program — has been before the Rules Committee since Aug. 5, but no action has been taken on it.

Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY), an open advocate of punitive rights legislation, could request the Rules Committee Friday to clear the bill. But he was not optimistic of his chances for success. He said it probably was "too late" in the session to use the parliamentary manuevers available to him to get around the road block thrown up by the Southern Democrats and Halleck's Republicans.

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 8-21-59

The Judiciary Committee's majority report on the bill said it was "clearly needed to help enforce civil rights; that the five-point bill — sharply reduced in scope by a Southern-Republican attack in committee — would strengthen the civil rights law enforcement functions of the federal government."

But a minority report, signed by 10 Southerners, two of whom were Republicans, called the bill "unsound beyond doubt." The report said the proposed law would be "divisive" rather than helpful in meeting equal rights problems.

P. 15-A

Stiff Bombing Provision Is Added to Rights Bill

Times-Picayune

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee Thursday went a step beyond President Eisenhower's proposal for dealing with hate bombings.

New Orleans, La.

By a big margin, it wrote into the civil rights bill language making it a federal crime to cross a state line to escape prosecution for bombing or setting fire to any public or private building or vehicle.

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Specifically covered were private homes, churches, synagogues and religious or educational institutions.

T.P., 7-31-59

As proposed by Eisenhower, the antibombing provision would have applied to acts against places of worship or schools only.

p.1

The broader section was sponsored by Rep. J. Carlton Loser (D-Tenn), who called it "a very effective means to handle fugitive bombers."

Eisenhower's recommendation in this connection was spurred by several incidents in the South in which Jewish temples and schools have been bombed, apparently as an outgrowth of the bitter integration dispute.

Some critics of the broader provision had suggested it was aimed chiefly at labor union organizing efforts in the South, where some recent labor disputes have been marked by bomb violence.

An aide of Rep. Loser said there was no intent to direct the penalties against labor unions or any other specific group. However, he said, industrial bombings would be covered.

Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) said the antibombing section would cover everything.

"If labor unions are involved, it's just too bad," he said. "If white citizens councils are involved, it's just too bad."

Acting behind closed doors, the Judiciary Committee also turned back several efforts to dilute a provision that would provide educational facilities for children of federal personnel in any state that closes its public schools to avoid racial integration.

Under this section, the U.S. commissioner of education would be authorized to furnish free instruction for affected children of military personnel and civilian government employes.

The committee has been working ahead slowly on a new civil rights bill. With Thursday's session, it postponed further action until next Tuesday.

10 1959

Johnson Predicts Passage Of Compromise Rights Bill

p7

Constitution

(Copyright 1959, The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON — Senate Democratic leader Johnson of Texas predicted Sunday that Congress would pass a compromise civil rights bill including a Federal Conciliation Service to assist in settling interracial disputes.

10

Mon, 7-27-59

He also predicted that Congress would trim between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 from President Eisenhower's $77,000,000,000 budget for fiscal 1960.

Atlanta, Ga.

The majority leader appeared on a television program for Massachusetts stations as the guest of Sen. Saltonstall (R-Mass). He said he foresaw a "good" labor bill as the third major item remaining to complete a "reasonably good, productive" session of Congress.

Sen. Johnson said the civil rights bill "unquestionably" would include an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and a provision preserving ballots and voting records for a stated period of time so they might be examined by federal authorities in cases of alleged interference with voting rights. A bill embodying these two provisions has been approved by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee and is now before the ful committee awaiting action.

In addition, Johnson predicted that the bill would include a voluntary conciliation and mediation service, a proposal he made in a separate bill he introduced earlier in the year. And he said he thought it likely that the final bill would include some form of federal assistance to the children of servicemen to see that they were afforded adequate school facilities in all areas.

In the labor field, Sen. Johnson said he was confident Congress would pass a bill that "will protect honest working men from labor racketeers." His optimism, however, was not echoed by the Senate Republican leader, Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, who said on another program that neither the Senate-passed version of a labor reform bill nor a weaker house version would be adequate to correct labor abuses.

Constitution

Sen. Dirksen said on "College Press Conference," ABC television and radio program, that he thought the Senate bill was both "weak" and "inadequate." He said he felt it did not meet the need for labor reform, "and so in proportion as the House waters down the Senate version, we get even further from the goal we hope to realize."

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Mon. 7-27-59

Sen. Johnson said that of the 16 annual appropriations bills for the executive departments and agencies, Congress would by the end of the session have reduced 13 and increased 3 for a net cut of between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in the President's budget.

p. 5A

He predicted that the three bills to be increased would be defense, up by $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 over what the President asked; Health, Education and Welfare, increased in the neighborhood of $200,000,000 or $250,000,000; and the public works bill, increased between $40,000,000 and $60,000.000.

Former Summervillian

Civil Rights Deputy Sees Agency As Useful Forum

Charleston, S.C.

By HENRIETTA MEANS

WASHINGTON—A former Summerville resident, who has been working for the federal Commission on Civil Rights for the past eight months, sees the commission as a useful forum for discussion of "delicate and explosive" issues.

Sat, 7-25-59

George B. Harris Jr., 26-year-old son of a Charleston-born Baptist minister, serves as deputy special assistant to Commission Staff Director Gordon Tiffany. One of the young lawyer's duties is to help in setting up state advisory committees.

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p. 1-B

When interviewed for The News and Courier, Harris expressed regret that South Carolina does not yet have an advisory committee. The commission thus far has been unable to obtain committees from either South Carolina or Mississippi.

p. News & Courier

Harris, who had much to do with the first national conference of advisory committee members in June, said he wished "people from South Carolina could have been there."

PROUD STATE

"South Carolina," he said, "has a lot to be proud of. There have been no complaints of voting violations that I know of. The state has done a good job of building colored schools. Its race relations generally are considered fairly good. It's too bad somebody was not at the meeting to tell people from the rest of the country about all that."

The crew-cut former Marine, who lived in Virginia most of the time since his family left Summerville in 1941, is obviously aware that the Civil Rights Commission is, to put it mildly, a highly unpopular organization with most white Southerners.

But he voluntarily accepted transfer to its staff from another government agency last November. And, as far as he knows now, he'll remain there if Congress extends the life of the agency, currently due to expire in November.

NOT ANTI-SOUTH

Harris doesn't view the commission as anti-Southern. He said that three of its members are Southern Democrats, and that the commission is a fact-finding group, "not an enforcement agency." He thinks it "a good thing" that Congress set it up to "study problems and make recommendations" in the fields of voting rights and housing and education, and believes that possibly its jurisdiction should be extended to study in other fields, such as local administration of justice.

"I don't think it does harm," he said, "to create a forum where people can talk over their problems and try to work out solutions. That's the traditional American way of doing things. Particularly in a matter as delicate and explosive as civil rights, it's good for everybody to have an opportunity to be heard."

Harris went to the Commission on Civil Rights from the Small Business Administration, where he had worked about 18 months. Before that he was with a Richmond law firm seven months after obtaining his law degree at the University of Richmond in 1956. His undergraduate education was at Santa Ana College in California and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

INDIA NATIVE

Born November 6, 1932, in Calcutta, India, where his parents were missionaries, Harris moved to Summerville at the age of four. His father, the Rev. G. B. Harris, served as pastor of the Summerville Baptist Church from February, 1936, until December, 1941. Young George attended Summerville grammar school.

From Summerville, the family went to Hopewell, Va., where he started high school. He completed high school while on active duty in the Marine Corps during the Korean conflict.

After serving a church in Hopewell some 11 years, the Rev. Mr. Harris moved in 1953 to Hegartown, Md., where he now is filling a pastorate. The younger Harris has retained his legal residence in Virginia. Since leaving the Marine Corps as a corporal in 1952, he has received a Reserve commission in the Army judge advocate generals corps. He is a member of Delta Theta Phi law fraternity and the American Bar Association.

INTEGRATION?

As a Civil Rights Commission staffer, what does he think about racial integration and enactment of more legislation on civil rights?

"Well," says Harris, "it seems to me that integration is a matter

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One Man's Vote Did It

Alabama Journal

SENATOR JOHN A. Carroll of Colorado, a Democrat, cast the lone deciding vote in a subcommittee favoring extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission another fifteen months.

Montgomery, Ala.

He also cast the lone deciding vote against federal financial aid being given to school districts in the South trying to integrate schools.

Mon, 7-13-59

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The case of Senator Carroll illustrates how futile it is for those with no experience outside their own states to seek to make laws applying only to other regions.

The Civil Rights body for which he voted was devised to punish the South, to run the South's affairs from Washington.

I.A.H

The proposal of the wild and woolly Douglas of Illinois to buy off the South by sending money to those willing to mix up the races in public schools is still another example of central government interference with strictly local matters.

Suppose Alabama's senators should insist on a law forbidding Colorado from using the waters of the Arkansas river to irrigate its arid eastern half. Suppose Georgia should insist on a law prohibiting Montana from growing cotton.

These cases are no more ridiculous than the vote of a Colorado senator to extend the life of a snooping commission to look into a local matter in the South. Indeed it is no more ridiculous than a Colorado man's deciding that an attempt should not be made to buy integration in southern school districts with federal money.

The 10th amendment of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution was designed to protect states in their dealing with strictly local subjects. There are many subjects calling for legislation which cannot be covered by a federal law because the conditions, climate, manner of life and other things must be dealt with by local laws. Federal interference with such subjects is out of order.

It happens in this case that the Colorado senator voted right and as the local situation demands in opposing a federal bribe to school districts that will mix white and Negro pupils, and that he voted wrong in extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission whose accomplishments and usefulness to date are measured exactly by zero.

The point is that a few men in high places are acting like neurotics or psychotics in following the lead of NAACP, ADA and other trouble-making busy bodies, when their effort and attention ought to be on such important matters as saving the nation from inflation and ultimate collapse of the economic structure, and giving attention to laws that confer nation-wide benefit and protection.

of locality. You couldn't have one formula and expect it to fit the whole country. There's a lot of truth in the contention that local people, if given time, can work out their own problems. Although I don't know if that is an absolute rule.

"If there is more legislation, it should have enough flexibility to let people work things out locally. After all, there are differences between the states and even within the states in such matters as racial ratios, advancement and leadership. All that must be taken into account in any further federal laws," said Harris.

GEORGE B. HARRIS JR.
"A GOOD FORUM"

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Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
59

Choice—Mrs. Margaret E. Sullivan, wife of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, 200 Spring St. Trenton, N. J., has been confirmed by the New Jersey Senate following her nomination by Gov. Robert B. Meyner for a second five-year term on the State Civil Rights Commission.

P. 8

BY 'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT'

Alabama Journal

Rights Group Cites Michigan Segregation

Montgomery, Ala.
Mar. 7-13-59

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — The Michigan committee reporting for President Eisenhowers Commission on Civil Rights says that certain builders, real estate agencies and financial institutions restrict new housing in Michigan to white families through "gentlemens agreements."

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P. 7-A

Negroes, and in some instances Jews, are discriminated against, the committee says in a preliminary report. Under the "gentlemens agreements," the committee said, new housing is not sold or rented to Negroes and sometimes not to Jews.

The advisory committee, headed by Charles E. Wilson, former secretary of defense and former General Motors president, called housing segregation in the state a growing evil.

The Wilson group's report, issued at Michigan State University, also criticized financial policies of the federal government which it said contributed to subsidizing of segregated housing.

"The lines of residential segregation are more tightly drawn than at any time in the past," the Michigan committee said. "It is obvious freedom does not exist in the housing market."

"Housing is our toughest problem," said Wilson. "We have no voting problem and our school problem is small, but segregated housing means segregated schools, churches and public services."

Supreme Court Will Rule On Power Of Rights Commission

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

By PAUL M. YOST

Dec. 15-8-59
P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three cases involving the powers of the Civil Rights Commission will come before the Supreme Court early next year.

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The court Monday added to its docket a case which has halted commission hearings on complaints of Negroes that they have been denied voting rights. Two other cases involving the commission already have been docketed for argument next month.

Decisions in the three cases will go far toward determining the effectiveness of the commission in dealing with charges of voters discrimination in the South.

In the case the court Monday agreed to hear, Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin had asked for speeded-up action. He said commission hearings had been halted everywhere in the country because of it.

Rankin asked the court to review and overturn a ruling by a special three-judge federal court which barred the commission from questioning voter registrars in the western district of Louisiana.

While the ruling applied specifically to that district, Rankin's motion said the commission feels it cannot hold further hearings anywhere so long as the ruling stands.

The special court, sitting in Shreveport, decided commission rules are invalid because they do not permit persons under investigation to confront or to cross-examine witnesses, and do not let them know the "charges" against them. An injunction was granted the State of Louisiana to bar such hearings.

P. 3

The other cases which the high tribunal earlier agreed to hear were on government appeals from these rulings:

By a federal judge in Montgomery, Ala., that the Civil Rights Act does not permit the federal government to sue a state on assertions of discrimination against Negroes who want to register.

Talladega, Ala.

A decision by a federal judge in Macon, Ga. He held parts of the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional on the ground they gave the U. S. attorney general authority to seek injunction, not only against state officials, but private citizens as well. This also was a case involving the right of Negroes to register.

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The Supreme Court ordered the Louisiana case argued on Jan. 18. Arguments on the other two cases are expected to be heard on succeeding days.

In another action Monday, the high court declined to hear an appeal by four Negroes who asserted that urban redevelopment plans of Gadsden, Ala., were intended to create residential racial segregation.

U. N. CHIEF CITES GAINS IN RIGHTS

The New York Times

Calls Declaration 'Practical' Instrument — Concert Opens Celebration

New York

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 9—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said today that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed eleven years ago, has become a "practical instrument."

Thur. Dec. 10-59
P. 14
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He said its influence was "reflected in national constitutions drafted since 1948, in national legislation, in court decisions and in international treaties." He warned, however, that much remained to be done.

In a statement on Human Rights Day, which will be celebrated here tomorrow, Mr. Hammarskjold said the declaration "is an impelling expression of man's faith in the inherent dignity of man, and of his aspiration to live in a world of peace, order and freedom."

The celebration of Human Rights Day began tonight in the General Assembly hall with a concert by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra conducted by Paul Paray. The program was marked by the first New York appearance of Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, since 1956.

Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, president of the General Assembly, told the concert audience that the Declaration of Human Rights was the "flowering of the fruitful labors of the United Nations."

"Human rights must not only be proclaimed and upheld by the national law of each country," he said. "It is the international family of nations that must today define and protect them."

The Peruvian diplomat said the celebration was the "rememberance of the principle that enshrines the secret of political and social progress of humanity."

The United Nations will issue two commemorative stamps here tomorrow. The stamps will commemorate the World Refugee Year, replacing the Human Rights Day stamps issued each year since 1952.

The stamps will be issued in 4-cent and 8-cent denominations. They depict hands held protectively over the figure of a refugee, the emblem adopted for World Refugee Year. An estimated total of 15,000,000 refugees are still considered to be in need of help.

The Declaration of Human Rights, in thirty articles, sets forth basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all men and women everywhere in the world are entitled. It was adopted in Paris Dec. 10, 1948.

Many international agreements show the effect of the declaration. Its influence has been mentioned in the Japanese peace treaty of 1951, Italy's trusteeship agreement for Somaliland, the Yugoslav and Italian agreement on Trieste and the agreement of 1955 between France and Tunisia under which Tunisia attained internal autonomy. Tunisia became independent the following year.

Action Is Urged On Civil Rights

The Commercial Appeal

Eisenhower Asks Congress To Push Steps Sought Last February

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — President Eisenhower Wednesday urged Congress to enact the remaining six parts of the civil rights program he submitted last February.

P. 1

The President outlined his views in response to a question at his final news conference before departing on his tour of Europe, Africa and Asia.

CRC Was Extended

"I have not yet had my final conferences with the attorney general and the other people interested," he said, "but I do say that I would like to see all the parts of the bill that I submitted considered, and if possible, enacted."

Congress voted this year to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, but took no action on the remaining six points in the President's civil rights program.

The Senate, however, agreed to take up civil rights legislation "on or about" Feb. 15 of next year, and Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) has predicted that "some sort" of civil rights law will be enacted next year.

Rtmaining Issues

The President's six remaining civil rights proposals would:

Punish anyone using force or threats to block court decisions in school integration cases; give the FBI more authority to deal with bombings of churches and schools; preserve voting records and open them to Federal inspection; extend temporary Federal financia laid to communities trying to integrate their schools; provide school facilities for children of servicemen when their regular schools are closed by integration disputes, and establish by law an Equal Job Opportunity Board.

10 1959

Zimmerman, Muravchik Seen as 'Targets'

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 12-12-59

P 5

Will Negro, Jewish Labor Leaders War Over Civil Rights?

By **HAROLD L. KEITH**
(Courier Managing Editor)

Negro and Jewish labor leaders are on the "brink" of outright war between themselves with the civil rights issue spread out before them as a prospective field of battle.

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• **Deeply involved in the conflict which threatens to break out into open warfare within the next two weeks, are the NAACP, the newly formed American Negro Labor Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee.**

Names of some of the chief architects of this struggle include Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Herbert Hill, NAACP, labor secretary, and Manny Muravchik, staff leader of the Jewish Labor Committee.

• **Already concerned are Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO international vice president, and one of the founders of the American Negro Labor Committee.**

This information comes from unimpeachable sources who say the coming warfare will probably necessitate a complete overhauling of the present fight for civil rights within the ranks of American trade unions.

■

ALTHOUGH THE NAACP, the American Negro Labor Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee have been ostensibly united against racial discrimination, the failure of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee to move against jim-crow practices within the trade union movement has irked Negro leaders.

■

• **Officials of both the NAACP and the American Negro Labor Committee have complained bitterly about the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee's failure to "deal effectively" with a memorandum filed in 1958 by Mr. Hill which cited "specific instances" of union jim-crow practices.**

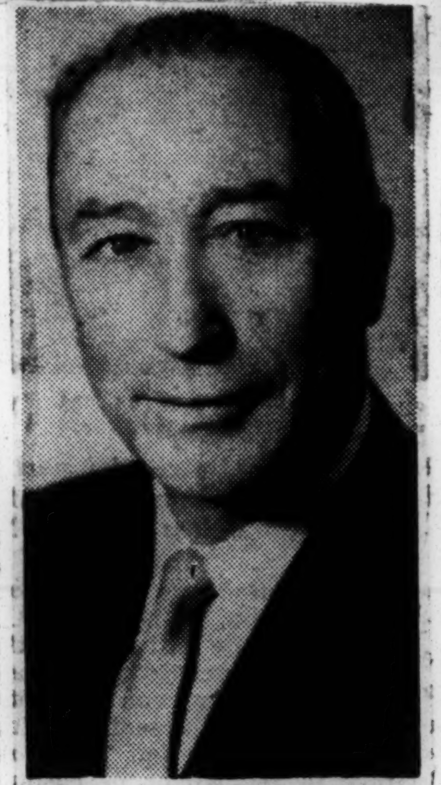
Another thing which is rankling Negro leaders is what one has termed the "reckless effort" by certain staff members of the Jewish Labor Committee to "assume the primary role" of leadership in the labor movement's civil rights sphere of activity.

■

THESE ACCUSERS charge that these efforts have served to "slow down" the campaign which seeks to force unions to correct jim-crow practices.

• **Another charge leveled at Jewish labor leaders asserts that some of them have adopted a "paternalistic and missionary" attitude towards Negroes. These "missionaries" have, in turn, accused Negroes of being Negroes first and trade unionists second, which is not denied by Negro leadership.**

As if to buttress this latter policy, Negro unionists assert that the fight to eliminate trade union bias takes precedence over many other domestic and foreign policy union issues. They are "deeply resentful" of the stand that certain Jewish leaders have taken on this issue.



CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

. . . one of the main targets of attack?

• **When the NAACP'S Board of Directors meets within the next two weeks, it will receive a unanimously adopted report from its subcommittee on labor which will call for immediate corrective actions from the AFL-CIO on the Hill memorandum.**

• **One of the main targets of attack will most certainly be Mr. Zimmerman, who happens to be chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee and a vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers Union. Certain NAACP leaders have voiced out loud their displeasure of Mr. Zimmerman's leadership of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights.**

HERBERT HILL

. . . from him an "indignant" call for action?

The NAACP's "call for action" will voice "indignation" over Zimmerman's efforts to have Mr. Hill barred from a meeting which the JLC chairman is seeking with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph. NAACP leaders are "indignant" over what they claim is an effort of Zimmerman to "dictate the composition of a meeting with another autonomous organization's head."

NOW ZIMMERMAN is reportedly angry about this state of affairs and is said to have accused Mr. Hill with "creating dissension between the Negro community and the labor movement."

But Negro leaders have maintained that prominent white trade union leaders have been trying to "ignore the mounting bitterness in Negro communities" of every section of the nation over "scandalous racial discrimination" by local industrial and craft unions.

Hills says that he is merely performing his NAACP duties when he passes on to AFL-CIO officials documented cases of race discrimination from NAACP local branches located in every section of the nation. And those of the trade union movement who support the NAACP's stand on this issue charge that there is a more vital reason for Zimmerman's angry mein.

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IN NEW YORK CITY, many community leaders have openly charged that Negro members of Zimmerman's own international union, the Ladies Garment Workers, don't fare so well in occupying official and staff positions. Prior to the 1958 general election in New York State, Mr. Hill was widely quoted on this point regarding the shortcomings of Mr. Zimmerman's own union, an 'incident" which has kept Mr. Zimmerman near the 'boiling" point.

• **The dissatisfaction of Negro Trade Unionists also dwells on another point. They claim that the Jewish Labor Committee exists primarily for the benefit of 500,000 Jewish workers, whereas there are well over a million Negroes who pay union dues. They are quick to point to staff representatives of the Jewish Labor Committee who have been criticizing militant Negro leadership.**

• **Arch-villain in the shenanigans is reputed to be Mr. Muravchik. In fact, an "all-out break" between Negro leaders and Mr. Murvachik is being contemplated.**

Mr. Randolph, currently abroad in Europe, has been appraised of these developments and will probably confer with top advisers of the Negro Labor Committee as soon as he returns from Europe in the next few days to discuss further development of the new organization's functions.

Mr. Randolph is one of six AFL-CIO officials attending the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' world conference in Brussels.

10 1959

Byrnes Shuns Bid To Rights Hearing

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News & Courier

Charleston S.C.

Thurs 4-2-59

P. 2-B

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Former Gov. James F. Byrnes has declined an invitation to appear before the House and Senate subcommittees studying civil rights legislation on grounds that pro-rights legislators have closed minds on the subject and will not be swayed by testimony before them.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston disclosed this Wednesday as he and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers made public a batch of acceptances from South Carolina officials who plan to appear with Gov. Ernest F. Hollings at hearings before the two subcommittees on April 14.

Byrnes, who served in both the House and Senate during his long and distinguished public career, wrote Johnston: "It is doubtful that any member supporting civil rights legislation would change their attitude because of the attitude of the people of South Carolina that this legislation is unnecessary and unwise."

Byrnes said he would leave to the vigorous efforts of Johnston and Sen. Strom Thurmond the fight against passage of new rights legislation at this session of Congress, and added, "I hope you are successful."

But while Byrnes will not appear, acceptances have been received by Johnston or Rivers from Hollings, Attorney General Daniel McLeod, State Senate President Pro-Tem Edgar W. Brown, State House Speaker Sol Blatt and State Democratic Chairman Thomas H. Pope of Newberry.

Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier, advised Johnston that he has a conflicting engagement in New York on April 14, but would appear "if necessary" or would submit a statement for the record if that would be helpful.

No word has yet been received from other South Carolinians invited to testify before the two committees. They include Lt. Gov. Burnet R. Maybank Jr., Chairman Marion Gressette of the State Senate Judiciary Committee and Chairman Robert McNair of its House counterpart, or former Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr.

Civil Rights Group Admits False Words

News & Courier

Charleston S.C.

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Thurs 3-26-59

P. 2-B

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Civil Rights Commission conceded Wednesday it had made false statements about Sen. Olin D. Johnston's attitude toward a South Carolina advisory committee, and asked permission to withdraw the letter in which the statements were made.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany, over whose signature the letter was sent to Johnston Tuesday, told him by telephone 24 hours later that there was "nothing in the commission's records to substantiate" the statements of which the Senator angrily complained.

Principal among those was the statement that Johnston, after having been consulted by a commission staff member last summer, had called "truly representative of the people of South Carolina" a list of names then proposed for a state committee.

Johnston said he had never seen any such list of names, and that he had not been consulted by the commission in any way about the state committee. Tiffany replied that an error obviously had been made, and asked permission to dispatch Johnston a corrected letter.

Johnston also noted that in the original letter, Tiffany had expressed "keen appreciation for your interest" in the commission's activities and had promised, if and when an advisory committee for the state finally is selected, to "consult again with you" about its membership.

With regard to this, the senator told Tiffany bluntly that "I am not interested in the commission's activities, except as they may need investigating, and I do not want you sending anybody around to my office to consult with me about the advisory committee or anything else."

Tiffany agreed to keep his men out of Johnston's office.

Talmadge, Keating Debate Civil Rights

Atl. Journal

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat.

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3-2[illegible]-59

P. 2-B

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga) says white pupils in other Southern communities will boycott integrated schools just as they have in Front Royal, Va.

He made the comment Friday night while debating school integration and civil rights with Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) on a recorded radio program, CBS—The Leading Question.

Talmadge also called for adoption of his proposed constitutional amendment to give states and local governments exclusive control of their public schools.

Keating countered that no such amendment is needed. States and local governments already have control of their schools, he said, and all the U.S. Supreme Court has done is rule that they cannot violate the Constitution in operating them.

"I don't think anyone can tell the school board in Warren County, Va., that it has control over its schools," Talmadge said.

The situation has now developed to the point where "the schools of this country are being run by a chief justice of the Supreme Court and his colleagues sitting as a super-duper board of education," Talmadge said.

"RIGHTS CZAR"

Georgia's junior senator also argued that pending bills offered by Northerners would make Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers a sort of Civil Rights czar.

Keating said Talmadge was raising bogey-men in his opposition to giving the attorney general authority to intervene in school, transportation and other fields.

The New York senator said the Civil Rights Act of 1957 did not go far enough and that new laws are needed. He said the attorney general should be assured of the right to look into voting records to be sure that voting rights are not denied.

Keating said a pending bill by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), the senate majority leader, was too hedged in by restrictions. He said it would require first, a request of a governor, and then an appeal to a three-judge court to get the records.

Talmadge opposed all civil rights legislation.

"I never read any civil rights bill that din't take away more rights than it granted," he said.

BILL ON RIGHTS VOTED IN HOUSE

Times Picayune

Effort Over Suits Loses Ground in Senate

Thurs. 6-[illegible]-59

New Orleans La.

By JERRY T. BAULCH

p. 1

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WASHINGTON (AP)—Efforts to give the attorney general broader power to bring civil rights suits lost ground Wednesday in the Senate but gained in the House.

The actions came as Judiciary subcommittees of the two chambers began separately weaving together, accepting or rejecting the many civil rights proposals. Both actions face tough opposition when and if they reach the parent Judiciary committees and the House and Senate floors.

The House subcommittee voted its approval of a new bill to broaden the 1957 civil Rights Act generally. Among other things, it would extend the attorney general's authority to use civil rights suits to enforce school desegregation and civil rights in general.

Also, the bill would make it a federal crime to interfere by force, threats or corruption with court desegregation decisions.

The use of injunction suits by the attorney general is limited to voting rights cases under the 1957 law.

HOUSE UNIT COMPLETES

The Senate subcommittee voted 5-3 to kill all proposals that would empower the attorney general to use injunction suits to enforce civil rights in other fields.

While the House subcommittee completed action on its bill, there was no indication how soon the Senate group would finish its job.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) said another meeting will not be called until the Senate disposes of the controversy over Lewis L. Strauss' nomination as secretary of commerce.

Efforts were made two years ago, with the support of the Eisenhower administration, to extend the injunction authority to civil rights generally, but this was defeated in a bitter Senate battle.

This year, the administration dropped its advocacy of this power. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said he felt it might do more harm than good at this time. However, the administration has put forth other civil rights proposals and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has listed civil rights among legislation to be acted on by Congress before it adjourns.

Ike trying to sweep race issues under rug, rights advocate declares

Birmingham

Wed. 4-8-59

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP)—Atty. Joseph L. Rauh Jr. said today that of three civil rights bills pending in Congress the Douglas bill "is the one specific remedy yet proposed to cure the cancer of segregation which infects our society."

Rauh's prepared testimony before the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights was on behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and Americans for Democratic Action, of which he is vice chairman.

HE COMPARED the three pending bills—an administration bill presented by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.), one introduced by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) and the one introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.).

By introducing its bill, Rauh contended, the administration has "thrown in the towel on civil rights."

"We are told by Atty. Gen. William Rogers that recent events in Virginia may represent a major breakthrough and that this a time for inaction, watchful waiting and solemn pieties about public opinion resolving all problems," Rauh said, adding:

"But it is now almost five years since the Supreme Court handed down its unanimous opinion . . . and no state in the Deep South has made even a beginning toward compliance."

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JOHNSON'S BILL, Rauh said, "is definitely a step backward and is not even a compromise on civil rights."

Rauh said only the Douglas bill will mobilize the constructive resources of all citizens and all branches of government behind the law of the land. . . . The civil rights organizations are united and determined to see that this bill becomes law."

The Douglas bill would provide federal technical and financial assistant to states and local communities integrating their schools.

If efforts at persuasion fail, the bill would provide machinery under which federal integration plans could be drawn up and enforced through court orders.

A KEY SECTION of the bill would allow the attorney general to file injuction suits on behalf of individuals to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

Among the participating organizations in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights are Rauh's ADA, the American Civil Liberties Union, AFL-CIO, American Jewish Congress, Catholic Interracial Council, National Baptist Convention USA, National Council of Negro Women, United Automobile Workers and United Steelworkers.

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Modernation Easing Rights Crisis

Bipartisan Leadership Seen Reaching Condition for Averting Great Battle

Evening Star

Washington

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3-6-59

The extremists on the civil rights issue are being isolated in both parties and the men of patience and reason are coming into their own.

This correspondent suggested two weeks ago that we might conceivably be approaching the end of the beginning of this sad dilemma. Now it can be said, that we have in fact entered just such a phase.

Much trial and trouble no doubt still lie ahead. But it is possible, for the first time since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in the schools, to report this: The preconditions for averting a national crisis, in a period of vast world peril, have at last been reached. It is a triumph for bipartisan leadership which may turn out to have been of measureless importance.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for only moderate expansion of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. He has thus rejected the urgent demands of one wing of his party for "tough" legislative proposals that could never have been adopted simply because they would have been intolerable to the bulk of the Republicans and all the moderate Democrats, quite apart from the Southerners.

Such proposals could have been useful only for making a shouting show of politics; they could only have inflamed the central problem. Too, by pressing them, the President could have driven a bitter wedge into the Democratic Party, considering its North-South split personality.

From this sort of politics the President has refrained. Indeed, there are grounds to say that he has made it perfectly clear to associates that he will not tolerate this kind of politics. And he has made it impossible for the advanced Republican liberals on this issue—such as Vice President Nixon and Senators Jacob Javits of New York and Clifford Case of New Jersey—to speak here for more than a fraction of the G.O.P.

The President in spirit has adopted the approach earlier taken by the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, and his middle-road associates in both houses of Congress. (In fact, the President gave Senator Johnson an advance look at his program.)

The Johnson group, in its new, moderate bill, had already neutralized the two extreme factions among the Democrats — the advanced Northern liberals on the one hand and the deep Southern standpatters on the other. Mr. Eisenhower has now done exactly the same thing to the "hard" civil rights extremists in his own party.

What the President asks on civil rights is a bit more than what Senator Johnson has proposed. But it is vastly less than has been demanded by a Northern two-party extremist group headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois.

The meaning in a single sentence of both the Eisenhower and Johnson plans is this: The South must give ground, yes; but not all its ground all at once. It may safely be predicted that the outcome will be this:

Congress this year will strengthen the Federal Government's power of moral and economic suasion to bring about school integration wherever it is resisted. It will not, however, go so far as to authorize the Justice Department to step into a community to force school integration by injunction and on its own motion. It will not set up Federal compulsions, as distinguished from Federal persuasions, against job discrimination among private employers. And it will add to the Government's present powers to enforce the right to vote against all racial discrimination. These are going to be quite genuine powers, and the South will have to bow to them—soon, rather than later on, as will be the case with integration.

Southern die-hard resistance in Congress has been destroyed, as of right now, by what amounts to an Eisenhower-Johnson collaboration Equally, bipartisan Northern extremists, from Vice President Nixon on the G. O. P. side to Senator Douglas on the Democratic side, have no place to go any more, in Congress, at least.

In short, the great controversy is being resolved, as a legislative issue, on the side of moderation. The Southern extremists will lack the power even to renew it usefully at the 1960 Democratic national convention. The Northern extremists in both parties will have that power and will use it—in both conventions. But, come what may in 1960, there is every prospect that in the critical two years in the meantime the country will not be torn apart by this issue.

Civil Rights 'Free-for-All' At Hearing

Herald Tribune

House Committee Tries to Write Bill

New York N.Y.

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7-10-59

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Northerners and Southerners in the House Judiciary Committee sparred for an inconclusive opening round today over proposed additions to the civil rights law. A drive is on to draft a bill by next week for House consideration later.

The civil rights bill is part of the Democratic legislative program which one faction in the party now says is moving too slowly. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex., facing a Southern blockade, is understood to have asked Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y. chairman of the House committee and a long-time advocate of strong civil rights laws, to take the initiative.

"A Free-for-All"

Rep. Celler said today's closed-door session was "mature, but a free-for-all."

Most of the discussion was about a section which would make violent interference with the carrying out of court orders a Federal crime.

This is aimed at mob action or threats in cases such as Little Rock, Ark., and Clinton, Ten., school desegregation crises. Republicans and Northern Democrats generally agree on this section, part of President Eisenhower's recommendations.

No votes were taken today on any provisions.

Predictions already were being made, however, that the committee ultimately will approve a bill closely conforming to Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations.

The measure before it is a combination of these and of a proposal by Rep. Celler to authorize Federal injunction enforcement of all civil rights. The present law provides this procedure for voting rights only.

Seek Republican Aid

Southerners on the committee think they can count on Republican support to delete this portion of the bill. On the rest of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations they expect to be outvoted, but hope to achieve at least minor changes.

One of these would be a broadening of a section aimed at bombing of schools and religious buildings. Some Southerners, citing bombings incident to labor disputes and rackets, have advocated a sweeping provision to bring Federal authorities into all bombing cases.

Other major provisions in the bill include extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond this fall, making voting investigations easier, creating a commission to push enforcement of anti-discrimination policies in Federal contract employment and help for desegregating school districts.

10 1959

MITCHELL DECRIES DENIAL OF RIGHTS

Labor Secretary Tells O.R.T. Session Hypocrisy in U.S. 'Undermines' Foreign Aid

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By IRVING SPIEGEL

N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Mon. 1-19-59
P. 19-C

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell declared last night that bias and discrimination in important areas of American life had confused and distorted the nation's beneficial intentions abroad.

Programs of the United States to aid underdeveloped countries, he said, are undermined by "practices here at home that make us appear as hypocrites."

His address was delivered at the dinner-session of an all-day conference of the board of directors of the American O. R. T. Federation at the Commodore Hotel. O. R. T., the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training, is the Jewish overseas vocational training agency.

Among reprehensible domestic practices Mr. Mitchell cited the denial of individual rights in a failure to assure equal access to employment opportunities and educational facilities, regardless of "race or color or church."

A Need to Be Believers

This failure, he said, has results in the toleration of "a social and economic system that brings sorrow, hurt and shame into private, personal lives."

"These things are not merely imperfections in an otherwise healthy system," he went on. "In themselves, they are enough to confuse and negate our meaning to the world.

"There is no way we can be genuinely, deeply believed until we make our practices entirely consistent with our ideals right down the line."

Mr. Mitchell expressed doubt that local enforcement officers, individual unions and community leaders could "solve the whole problem of labor racketeering without proper help from the Federal Government," and he said he thought "most labor leaders" would agree with him.

He listed the following as essentials in legislation aimed at labor reform: An end to "blackmail picketing"; protection of "innocent third parties"; full powers of investigation vested in the Secretary of Labor, and a personal accounting by union officers to members, based on a fiduciary relationship.

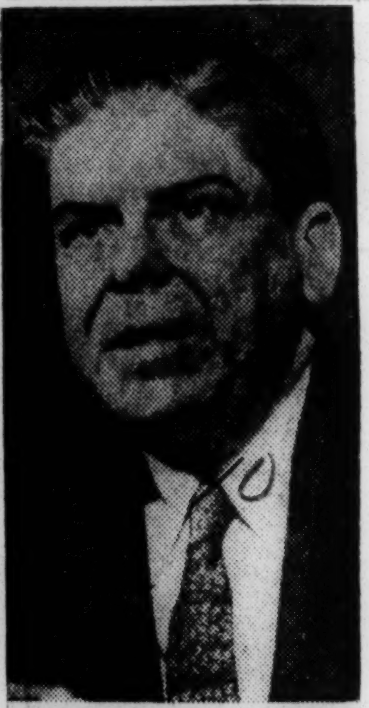
$5,800,000 Budget Adopted

Dr. William Haber, president of the American O. R. T. Federation, announced that it would support a program of vocational instruction and secondary education for 35,000 persons in Israel, North Africa, Poland and other areas this year.

At an afternoon session, led by Julius Hochman, vice president, the conference voted approval of an overseas budget of $5,800,000, half of which is expected in the form of allocations by governments and communities in the twenty countries in which O. R. T. has trade schools.

Moses A. Leavitt, executive vice chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, spoke at the evening session.

Mrs. Jeanette Gayl, president of Women's American O. R. T., received a plaque in tribute to her group for the construction of a $1,100,000 vocational school in Israel.



Associated Press

SCORES BIAS: Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. He said discrimination in U. S. distorted nation's beneficial intentions abroad.

$788,000 Asked For Rights Group

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BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
P. 11
Tues. 1-20-59

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Eisenhower said today he wants a total of $788,000 to run the Civil Rights Commission during fiscal 1959-60.

He broke his request into two parts.

In the budget-itself, he requested only $288,000 beginning July 1.

This would be enough to close out the commission when it expires on Sept. 9, 1959.

Eisenhower said, however, he will give Congress a bill to extend the life of the commission and will ask that another $500,000 be voted for that purpose.

The commission is operating on $750,000 this fiscal year, which runs from July 1, 1958, to July 1, 1959.

Before the current fiscal year ends, the commission is expected to spend $16,000 more than Congress voted.

Largest expenditure will be about $435,000 on salaries for employes. The commission said it has about 53 workers.

Next largest amount will be traveling expenses, expected to total $148,000.

It will spend $26,000 on "communication services."

Senator Ervin Directs Southern Rights Attack

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sat. 3-21-59
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WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration says it hopes that when courts require the integration of public schools "it will never be necessary again to have to use armed forces."

This statement of attitude was given to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Friday by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. He came under some brisk Southern fire, directed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC).

There was also some sharpshooting from the Northern-Western sector. Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) protested Rogers' refusal to embrace a plan for the Justice Department to initiate school integration suits.

Main Point.

The main point of the administration program pushed by Rogers would make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct federal court orders in school integration cases.

"To provide a more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances of recent years towards achieving our goal of full equality under law for all of our people," is the way he put it.

When white citizens of Little Rock, Ark., violently resisted efforts to admit nine Negroes to the city's Central High School in 1957, President Eisenhower sent federal troops there.

Rogers told the senators that use of troops is the only weapon the federal government now has to prevent mob violence in such a situation, and it would prefer the new law he proposed.

This would make it punishable, by up to two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, to interfere with a valid integration order from a federal court.

Ervin Complains.

Sen. Ervin complained that the administration was proposing to single out violence in school cases for prosecution, without paying any attention to violence in labor troubles, etc.

"For the life of me, I can't see why the federal government should be more concerned about violence in one field than another," Ervin protested.

He suggested that maybe it was just a political distinction that the administration wanted to make, directing its power against a minority—"Southern white folks."

Ervin noted that Southern whites couldn't exert the power that lies in the hands of organized labor.

Rogers disavowed all political motive, saying: "I assure you that is not my purpose."

There was quite a bit of lawyer talk—ex-Judge Ervin studied his law at Harvard and Rogers took his degree at Cornell—on what the new law would mean by "threats of force."

Sat. 3-21-59

Ervin said the bill would at least border an infringement of freedom of speech if it permitted punishment for uttering "mere words" construed as threatening.

Rogers retorted: "I don't think there is anything in this bill that would limit free speech."

They agreed, in some degree at least, that this is not the time to push for great and sweeping changes in civil rights laws.

Rogers said that to move too fast might harden resistance and make it impossible to achieve what he described as further progress in civil rights.

Not Until Gabriel.

Ervin suggested that the time for going as far as some civil rights advocates want to go won't be here "until the last lingering echo of Gabriel's horn trembles into ultimate silence."

Southern senators put Rogers on notice they will want him to return to some later hearing for more questioning. He agreed to do so.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) said he will withhold most of his questions until then, because he expects many more questions to arise from the testimony to be heard from other witnesses. Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) also reserved the right to do most of his questioning later.

Ervin, in one exchange, contended the administration in its program is seeking to make it possible for a defendant to be "punished three times for the same offense — for a single assault he could be punished three times."

Rogers said that is not intended, and he would be willing to have the bill amended to spell out that this is not its intent.

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Thurmond Fights New 'Rights' Legislation

Talladega

Home

Talladega, Ala.

Wed 3-18-59

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WASHINGTON — Sen Strom Thurmond (D-SC) said today a philosophy that regards the South as a conquered province lies behind proposed civil rights bills.

In contrast, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said that passage of a meaningful civil rights measure at this session of Congress is more crucial than ever before.

Their conflicting views were prepared for the start of Senate hearings on the controversial legislation. Other senators are scheduled to be heard Thursday and Atty. Gen. Rogers on Friday.

A move by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) to delay the hearings before the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee met a polite rebuff.

Johnston keyed his delaying move to a reported unwillingness of a majority of the Civil Rights Commission to accept reappointment even if Congress agrees to extend its life beyond this September, as President Eisenhower has requested.

A member of the subcommittee, Johnston sent a letter Tuesday to Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) urging that commission members be called to testify before hearings start on the proposed legislation.

Johnston said commission members, including Chairman John A. Hannah, had indicated they were unwilling to accept reappointment because of the inexistence of any answers to civil rights problems."

Hennings, who has been ill, dictated a reply from his hospital bed, rejecting Johnston's request.

The subcommittee's hearings are expected to run on for several weeks.

Of all the bills before the subcommittee, Thurmond lashed out hardest in his prepared testimony at one sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) Javits and others.

It is directed at bringing about compliance with the Supreme Court's school integration decisions, through federal assistance if possible but through federal compulsion if necessary.

Thurmond denounced it as "punitive", "flagrantly abusive", "viciously anti-southern" and in every respect a "conquered province bill."

He said a philosophy that the South is a conquered province to be ruled by might is responsible for the civil rights proposals of the Eisenhower administration and all other bills on the subject.

Javits argued that the nation is at a crucial crossroads in the civil rights struggle because, as he put it, much of the progress promised by those who took the lead in watering down the 1957 Civil Rights Act has not been realized.

Javits urged enactment of what he termed a grave ommission from the 1957 act—a section empowering the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions for the protection of all civil rights.

Javits said that giving the attorney general this authority, which could be used to enforce school integration, is essential "if we are to sustain the hands of southern moderates."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House Judiciary Committee in a statement prepared for the reopening of civil rights hearings before a house judiciary subcommittee, said giving the attorney general authority to seek injunctions in support of any civil rights "is the very guts of any civil rights bill."

Rights Commission Head Is Summoned By Senate Group On Demand Of Johnston

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

News-Courier

Charleston S.C.

Thurs 3-19-59

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WASHINGTON — Acting with almost unprecedented speed and from a sickbed, Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Wednesday called on Chairman John A. Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission to appear before the Seante constitutional rights subcommittee to tell why he is ready to quit his post.

Hennings acted in response to a demand made only Tuesday night by Sen. Olin D. Johnston, that Hannah and other members of the commission who have said or indicated they will quit if its life is extended be called to testify before extension legislation is considered.

Hennings' office announced Wednesday morning, as the constitutional rights subcommittee opened hearings on so-called civil rights legislation, that Hannah had agreed to appear as a witness Friday. Johnston and Sens. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr., (D-NC) indicated plans to question him intensively and extensively.

Sen. Strom Thurmond was the star opposition witness before the subcommittee as it opened its hearings. Sen. Jacob Javits (R- NY) was the star witness on the other side of the fence.

Before the hearings got under way, the subcommittee, finding it was without a quorum, agreed to go ahead, but to bar the making of any motions or transaction of other business. This prevented Johnston from formally moving to delay the hearings until the civil rights commissioners had been heard and Ervin from moving to delay them until after the Easter recess, which ends April 7.

The hearings will continue Thursday, however, and both the Carolina Senators served notice they would lodge their motions if a quroum is present then.

Thurmond called rights legislation proposed by the Douglas-Javits bi-partisan liberal bloc in the Senate "extreme... punitive ... flagrantly abusive .... palpably and viciously anti-Southern" and designed "to treat the South as a conquered province to be ruled over, insofar as race relations are concerned, by a czar in the person of the attorney general of the United States."

The South Carolina Senator said the Douglas-Javits bill was bred in a philosophy which seems to be that the North, "having been victorious in war, should by right of might, have a free hand to work its will in the South, and that there is something altogether unreasonshocking, about the South actively offering any objections.

"There would seem to be almost a sort of resentment that the South should offer any resistance at all to Northern efforts to remake the South or to write new laws for it," Thurmond added.

Thurmond charged that the Douglas-Javits bill "makes a mockery" of a cherished principle of American Government—consent of the governed. He said that "whatever may be the opinion of the North as to integration, to force the integration of Southern schools in the face of the obvious and manifest opposition of the overwhelming majority of the Southern people is the very negation of the principle of 'government by consent of the governed.' "

He said the legislation proposes he substitution of a "national police state" for state police powers and would permit the attorney general "to pose as a judicially-despised, officious intermeddler, in derogation of real-party-in-interest statutes of the various states."

As for civil rights commission extension, Thurmond said the "better part of discretion is to let the commission die." He said the commission "has so far been somewhat of a joke, because the great flood of complaints from the South about civil rights denials, which were so widely predicted, somehow failed to materialize."

Token Offering

Civil Rights Bill Obtains Support From Committee

News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Thurs 7-16-59

P.1

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WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate Judiciary subcommittee approved a short civil rights bill Wednesday in an effort to get at least some token legislation moving toward the Senate floor.

The bill, which now goes to an uncertain fate in the full Judiciary Committee, contains only two points. Both are of a less controversial nature than most civil rights proposals put forth this year.

The life of the Civil Rights Commission, now due to expire Sept. 9, would be extended until Jan. 31, 1961.

The other point would require election officials to preserve voting records for three years and to make them available for inspection by the attorney general or his representative.

Willful violations would be subject to up to a $5,000 fine, or imprisonment for no more than five years, or both. The language would cover anyone who steals, destroys, conceals, mutilates, or alters any voting record — regardless of whether he is an election official.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said the bill, approved 4-3, was the best that could be obtained in the subcommittee. The essential need, he added, is to get a bill moving.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) described the bill as a skeleton But, he said, it provides a frame on which to try to put some meat both in the full Judiciary Committee and in the Senate itself.

The present civil rights law deals only with violations of voting rights. The subcommittee's bill is limited to the same field.

Proponents of civil rights legislation want the law extended to other fields. Particularly, they want a measure that endorses the Supreme Court's school integration decisions and gives the government some legal force to implement them.

Some proponents of the legislation expect all bills to be bottled up in the full Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), an unrelenting foe of federal civil rights measures.

The vote on the subcommittee's bill was not announced. But based on past stands, presumably the "no" votes were cast by Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), John L. McClellan (D-Ark) and Olin D. Johnston (D-SC).

This left Sens. Hennings, Carroll, Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) and Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) as the four presumably voting for it.

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Civil Rights Words On Paper

Birmingham Ala. News

Two of three major proposals in the President's civil rights legislative packet concern violence and the objective is good. Whether federal means to prevent violence would be effective, would bring new usurpations against the South, are matters which should be thoroughly debated.

First of these is the proposal to make it a federal crime to use force or threat of force to prevent or obstruct the carrying out of federal court orders in school desegregation cases. This is patently an anti-mob law which is aimed at making hoodlums and any other milling around schools which have ben ordered to integrate think twice or thrice. Would the element which makes for such turmoil thus [illegible] be deterred? The law itself would bring the federal government into local peace problems in a new and possibly offensive way. The end is good, but the means. . . .

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Second: The President proposes a law to give the federal government new strength in dealing with church or school bombers. He makes a bow toward "local law enforcement" responsibility, but despite this, the proposal may go considerably too far. Local lawmen simply want the fullest FBI cooperation. No Southern community or its law officers have condoned violence. All we know have tried hard to uncover guilty persons. Need for the law still is not clear.

Third: The President in effect fixes his eye on such as George Wallace, Alabama ex-judge. He would like a law requiring that federal election records be open to U. S, inspection and preserved for "a reasonable period." This means in effect all records pertaining to voting. You can't in many cases cut state records apart from federal records. The same voting lists, qualifications, etc., as administered by the state are the same practically speaking for federal elections. Again: a potentially dangerous federal encroachment.

2-6-59

The rest of the President's recommendations amount to little. Federal money for aid in school integration is beside all the points at issue. The recommendation on schooling for military dependents is a service matter entirely. Now a strict federal matter—though we are interested—is nondiscrimination involving U. S. government contracts. Extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission has been anticipated by everybody.

P.10

The President's arguments for his three key points are not conclusive. If somewhat moderate, in that they don't call for laws allowing the Justice Department to institute, of its own accord, suits in school segregation situations, the recommendations offered little toward solution of anything. The real issues thus continue.

A Compromise On Civil Rights?

(From The New York Times)

The President's proposals on civil rights go too far to be completely satisfactory to Lyndon B. Johnson, and not far enough to be completely satisfactory to Paul H. Douglas. Senator Johnson is in favor of Federal investigation and Federal penalties when schools or churches are bombed; he would give the Attorney General specific authority to subpoena documents necessary for the preparation of cases involving violations of voting rights; he would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and he would rather not legislate about the enforcement of the segregation decision of 1954. Senator Douglas and his fellow liberals would build their case largely on that very decision.

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Word Dat. 2-14-59

The President proposes to make the use of force or threats of force for the purpose of obstructing court orders in school integration cases a Federal offense; that funds be provided for the education of children of members of the armed forces when segregation decisions or orders cause the closing of public schools; and the courts set up "a statutory commission on equal job opportunity under Government contracts." Mr. Eisenhower does not suggest, as the liberals did, that the Justice Department be empowered to start suits on behalf of citizens whose civil rights may have been infringed.

Birmingham Ala.

Senator Johnson, a Democratic spokesman under a Republican Administration, a Texan with enormous power over a party whose decisive strength now lies in the North, had done all he could to avoid the school integration issue. President Eisenhower does not propose to avoid that issue. The President had an experience with Governor Faubus of Arkansas that confirmed his belief that the laws of the country and the decisions of the Federal courts should be obeyed.

Senator Johnson, on the basis of what he has said and done, is sympathetic with those Senators who would rather not obey all the laws of the land and conform to all the decisions of the Supreme Court — at least, not right away. The President went far enough toward this point of view in his press conference recently to deplore "legislation that is going to raise tempers and increase prejudices." We don't see how civil rights can be extended to all persons, regardless of color or race, without raising some antediluvian and reactionary tempers. Compromise itself, if carried too far, may "exacerbate the whole situation." Yet if the President and his supporters in Congress stick to the letter of the principles of his recent message, some progress will be made.

BILL ASKS PERMANENT CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Representative John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat, Monday introduced a bill to make the Civil Rights Commission permanent and broaden its duties to include investigation of allegations of denial of any rights protected by the Federal Constitution and laws.

In offering the bill, Mr. Dingell told the House that the Commission has done "tremendous work in an impartial and [illegible] way to [illegible] us aware of the fact that citizens are in reality being denied the right to vote in various parts of this country because of race or color or national origin.

"Moreover the Commission has constantly been hindered and impeded by a series of delaying tactics on the part of those who were being examined. Records and evidence have been denied it and it appears that many not belonging to the Commission have sought in every way possible to restrict and retard and to literally 'run the clock' on the Commission.

"Certainly, if the Commission has authority to act indefinitely we will find that delaying tactics will be much less valuable, especially since the Commission at present by law ceases to exist on Nov. 9, 1959, and has but little remaining time to act."

Weekly
P 1
Feb 4 '59
Atlanta,
Ga

LIBERALS KEEP QUIET

Union's Violations Of Civil Rights

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Journal

WASHINGTON — Bigness in economic power always winds up sooner or later in the regulatory web of the federal government. The labor unions of America, which in 1935 successfully put through the Wagner Act to secure federal supervision of employers in collective bargaining, are finding themselves today likely to be drawn involuntarily into the hands of governmental monitors and disciplinarians.

LAWRENCE

Racketeering and the over-reaching of a few labor bosses brought on the debacle which President Eisenhower has sought to deal with in his latest recommendations to Congress. But the political power of the labor unions is such that it will be surprising if any really effective legislation gets through Congress this year or next.

The President nevertheless feels he must put his views on record, and undoubtedly the Republican Party will make a campaign issue of it if the Congress fails to pass adequate laws on the subject.

P 4 A

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STRANGELY ENOUGH, while there's a hue ~~and cry~~ about obeying the "law of the land" and ensuring the observance of "civil rights" where the integration-segregation controversy is involved, no such solicitude is being shown by the so-called "liberals" with respect to two major violations of the Constitution and of the laws of the land in the field of labor. One concerns political campaign contributions, and the other relates to the right of a citizen to work at his job without giving up his right to freedom of belief under the First Amendment of the Constitution, one of the "Bill of Rights."

Montgomery
Ala.
Ap 30 59

Thus, it is a violation of federal law for labor unions to contribute to political campaigns, but they pursue schemes which are no less evasive than those used by persons who try to get around integration decisions of the Supreme Court. The secretary of labor, James Mitchell, for instance, told his news conference the other day that, as a "moral obligation," labor-union leaders should stop spending union funds to support candidates for state and local political office. He said he supported the principle of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act at all levels.

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"I DON'T believe," he said, "the funds that a union member pays as dues or initiation fees should be used for political purposes because his contributions might be used to help a candidate he opposes."

As Mr. Mitchell explained it, the labor unions justify their political spending as "educational activity." But everyone knows this is an evasion.

But, after making these points, the secretary of labor then said the administration would not propose a law to deal with this problem. One wonders why.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican, of Arizona, took up another phase of the hypocrisy being exhibited in ignoring violations of "civil rights." He describes the "civil rights" problem of the North in terms of the refusal of many states to pass laws that will guarantee the individual the right to a job if he is qualified for it and the right to stay in that job efficient, no matter what the labor union may say in opposition. For today many contracts provide that the employer must fire an employe if, after 30 days on the job, he is unwilling to surrender his constitutional beliefs and join an organization which uses his dues money to support political candidates he does not favor.

One would have thought that, in these days of enthusiasm for federal pre-emption of state rights, there would be a demand to secure the protection of the individual citizen from the two abuses noted above. Certainly the President's recommendations to Congress have not mentioned either problem.

The union leaders, however, are preparing to tackle the subject of a proposed federal law denying the states the right to interfere with any contracts that deprive a worker of his civil rights.

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THE UNIONS will attempt also to amend any bills proposed to Congress of an anti-racketeering nature. Indeed, by the tacking on of amendments on other subjects unpalatable to management, the chances are that all labor legislation will be killed at this session of Congress. For the labor unions, by their contributions of millions of dollars to elect members of Congress, appear to have enough strength in the Senate or House to stop the legislative process if it affects them adversely.

The President's recommendations, to be sure, are courageous as far as they go. Mr. Eisenhower says the object is to safeguard the workers' funds against misuse and "to protect the rights and freedoms of individual union members, including the basic right to free and secret election of officers." This means putting the regulatory hand of the federal government on the internal operations of labor unions, just as today the same kind of supervision is exercised over the affairs of corporations.

The President's proposal "to protect the public and innocent third parties from unfair and coercive practices such as boycotting and blackmail picketing" cannot be persuasively rebutted by the labor unions. But they have the political power to suppress any really effective regulation of the abuses which have been uncovred by the McClellan Committe.

10 1959

'MATURE, FREE-FOR-ALL'

North, South Spar Over Rights

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala. p. 1
Fri. 7-10-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Northerners and Southerners on the House Judiciary Committee, sparred for an inconclusive opening round Thursday over proposed additions to the civil rights law.

A drive is on to draft a bill by next week for House consideration later.

The civil rights bill is part of the Democratic legislative program which one faction in the party now says is moving too slowly. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, facing a Southern blockade, is understood to have asked Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House committee a long-time advocate of strong civil rights laws to take the initiative.

Celler said Thursday's closed-door session was "mature, but a free-for-all."

Most of the discussion was about a section which would make violent interference with the carrying out of court orders a federal crime.

This is aimed at mob action or threats in cases like the Little Rock, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., school desegregation crises. Republicans and Northern Democrats generally agree on this section, which is part of President Eisenhower's recommendations.

No votes were taken Thursday on any provisions.

Predictions already were being made, however, that the committee ultimately will approve a bill closely conforming to the President's recommendations.

The measure before it is a combination of these and of a proposal by Cellar to authorize federal injunction enforcement of all civil rights. The present law provides this procedure for voting rights only.

Southerners on the committee think they can count on Republican support to delete this portion of the bill. On the rest of Eisenhower's recommendations they expect to be outvoted, but hope to achieve at least minor changes.

One of these would be a broadening of a section aimed at bombing of schools and religious buildings. Some Southerners, linking bombing incidents to labor disputes and rackets, rave advocated a sweeping provision to bring federal authorities into all bombing cases.

Other major provisions in the bill include extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond this fall, making voting investigations easier, creating a commission to push enforcement of antidiscrimination policies in federal contract employment and help for desegregating school districts.

Democratic leaders, facing Southern delaying actions at every step in the House and even more powerful ones in the Senate, were preparing a strategy like the one which rsulted two years ago in the passage of the first major new civil rights bill since Civil War Reconstruction times.

The House then acted first and by a parliamenty end run the bill was taken up in the Senate without going through Southern-dominated committees.

But the bill is not nearly as far along now as the 1957 measure was at the corresponding time that year. There remains considerable doubt new civil rights legislation will be passed this year, unless Congress sits well into September.

JOHNSON OPENS WAY

Civil Rights Amity Bid Made by Solon

Times-Union Mon. 7-27-59
p. 1
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Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) opened the way today for compromises with the Republicans on civil rights and other major issues in a drive to enact a record of achievement in Congress.

Casting himself in the role of the leader of all the Senate, not just the Democratic majority, Johnson said he thinks it is his mission to "do something" rather than to permit a paralysis in divided government.

"That's our program," he told Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass) on a radio-television program recorded for Massachusetts and Texas stations. "I think the people sent us here to do our job rather than to make issues or to play politics.

Agreement Seen

"We won't be able to do everything that I would like to do, but I believe that the bills that Congress passes will do all that a majority of the Congress and the President will agree can be done now."

In offering to work with the Republicans, Johnson said he feels "that the majority leader of the Senate must, in effect, try to be a leader of the Senate, not just the Democratic party."

In this mood he predicted passage of a "good" labor reform bill. He said he expects Democrats to find "some area of agreement" with Eisenhower on housing legislation. He made no mention of a possible attempt to override Eisenhower's veto of the housing bill.

He said the Senate "will not hesitate to take another look" at wheat and tobacco control legislation if Democrats can find common ground with the Republicans on measures to replace the wheat and tobacco bills Eisenhower vetoed.

Solution Expected

Johnson said that while there are some differences between the civil rights bill he has introduced and the President's recommendations in this field "those differences are not insurmountable and I have no doubt but what reasonable men can find a good solution."

Expressing the hope that Congress will pass a civil rights measure in this session, Johnson added: "I think it's very important that we have understanding and we have tolerance, but that we make progress."

Johnson's remarks on civil rights and other major legislative issues were cut out of the Texas version of the program furnished Massachusetts stations.

Cuts Explained

The Democratic leader's aides said this was done because it was necessary to reduce the program's time for the Texas broadcast.

Today's program was recorded before Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) held a peace conference last week with Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler.

Butler had critized the Democratic leaders for their willingness to compromise to get lesiglation passed. All three agreed after the conference that there will be no more such criticisms.

There were clear indications that this conference would have little if any effect on the course Johnson has mapped out for himself.

Civil Rights Aide Is Former Nixon Campaign Chief

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Thurs. 4-30-59
p. 10
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BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 29—A $14,190 a year female employe of the Commission on Civil Rights is an ex-campaign manager for Vice President Richard Nixon.

Mrs. Carol R. Arth, 36, said today that the vice president had nothing to do with her obtaining the commission post.

She said she told Mr. Nixon afterwards of her job. Mrs. Arth is executive secretary to Staff Director Gordon Tiffany.

In January, 1958, Mrs. Arth for five years had been a public information officer in the State Department. Her highest salary was $11,395.

"I was asked to come over here," she said today of her job on the commission, "on detail from the State Department for a few weeks to see if I couldn't get some administrative work under way for the commission back in January, 1958."

She said that Dr. John Hannah, commission chairman, later asked her if she would consider staying on if the commission decided it would like to have her.

Request Made

Mrs. Arth agreed and the commission made the request.

In March, 1958, she was put on a salary of $12,770 a year and this was increased to $14,190 in November, 1958.

The commission was established Sept. 9, 1957, but was several months in getting under way.

Mrs. Arth's connection with the vice president came several years ago.

In 1950, she was his senatorial campaign manager in Redlands, Cal. She filled the same capacity for Goodwin J. Knight, who then was running for lieutenant governor of California.

Two years later, Mrs. Arth was chairman of a county volunteer group to re-elect William F. Knowland to the Senate. All of these campaigns were successful.

1939 Graduate

Mrs. Arth was graduated from Redlands High School in 1939. She has 32 semester hours of college credit, including 10 hours of Spanish and six of geology from UCLA.

Her financial fortunes changed when the Republicans took national office under Eisenhower and Nixon.

Until then, her top pay had been $5200 a year and expenses as acting chairman of the Young Republican National Federation. The Eisenhower Administration took office in January, 1953.

In August, 1953, Mrs. Arth was made special assistant to the secretary of state, specializing in UNESCO affairs at a salary of $10.800 annually.

Court Attack Due to Counter Rights Bill

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.
10
p. A-10

Southern Senators will counter-attack against a late session drive for a new civil rights law with amendments designed to curb the power of the Supreme Court.

One of the Southern leaders said yesterday that the House-approved States rights bill would almost certainly be used as one such amendment.

The bill, HR 3, declares that a Federal law shall not supersede similar State laws unless Congress specifically intends to supersede State law or when the conflict between the Federal law and State law is too great to be reconciled.

The bill was introduced originally after the Supreme Court reversed a Pennsylvania State court sedition conviction of a Communist leader on the ground that Federal law preempted the field. While sponsors of the States rights bill have denied it is designed to curb the Supreme Court, this is the purpose generally ascribed to it.

Stopped in Committee

The Southerners do not believe they have the votes to get HR 3 out of the Senate Judiciary Committee as a separate measure. One of them said he counted only six votes in the 15-member committee to report the bill. But there is nothing in the Senate rules to stop the Southerners from offering the substance of the measure as an amendment to any civil rights bill that may be taken up.

Neutral observers do not believe the Southerners can muster a majority to attach HR 3, or any other court-curbing bill, to the civil rights bill. For that reason, the Southern strategy is not expected to be decisive in blocking civil rights action.

The chief value of their strategy would be opposed to curbing the court as the Southerners are against further Federal action on civil rights.

The liberals might have to make some speeches against the court amendments. But if they have the votes to beat these amendments they would not spend time debating the subject.

Close Vote Last Year

In the closing days of the last Congress the Southerners came close to getting Senate action on a court-curbing bill. But on August 21, 1958, the bill was recommitted, 41-40.

The liberals are stronger in the Senate now than they were then as a result of last November's election. This means HR 3 is not likely to be passed before this session adjourns.

The Southerners have one ray of hope they did not possess last year. This is only the first session of the 86th Congress, and unacted-upon legislation will remain alive in the Senate committee through 1960. When the similar bill reached the Senate last year it was in the closing weeks of the 85th Congress, and the bill died with adjournment.

Action Predicted

It is still not clear how soon the civil rights issue, will be pried out of committee in both the civil rights issue will be Democratic leaders of the Senate have been emphatic in promising that the subject will be acted on before adjournment.

A few days ago Senator Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic Whip, predicted Congress would be fortunate if it adjourns by September 1, because "we are going to get a civil rights bill through."

On the House side a subcommittee has sent the civil rights issue to the full Judiciary Committee. But on the Senate side the subject is still bogged down in a subcommittee which has had trouble recently getting a quorum.

Supporters of a new civil rights bill are counting on the ability of the House to pass it first. Senate liberals could then repeat the strategy they adopted in 1957 of taking up the House bill without letting it go to a Senate subcommittee. This tactic two years ago enabled the 85th Congress to pass the first civil rights law in 80 years. But that law dealt largely with the protection of voting rights, and Northerners in both parties think the broader measure should be enacted now.

Celler Sees Quick Okay Of Civil Rights Bill

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-27-59

p. 3

By BETTY PRYOR

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) Wednesday forecast quick approval of a strong civil rights bill by his all-northern house judiviary subcommittee.

Celler made the prediction as the subcommittee started closed door sessions to draft a bill. He said he hoped to complete action in a day or two and would try to win approval of his own broad measure.

In the Senate, a constitutional rights subcommittee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.) also scheduled a closed meeting on civil rights bills. There was no advance indication of when the senate group would act on any legislation.

Both subcommittees held extensive hearings this spring on civil rights proposals.

In the House group, the main dispute was between Celler's bill and the Eisenhower administration's moderate civil rights measure.

Celler apparently had the votes to get subcommittee approval of a strong bill. But he conceded that "it would be a little more difficult" to get a strong measure through the full judiciary committee.

About one-third of the committee's 32 members are southerners.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (Ohio), ranking Republican in both groups, said a strong subcommittee bill would face numerous amendments.

OPPOSED BY ROGERS

Celler's bill would authorize the government to start court suits, as a last resort, to desegregate schools. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has opposed this on grounds that it might harden resistance.

The measure would provide federal technical and financial aid to help schools integrate. It also contains a revival of a 1957 proposal to authorize the Attorney General to start court action in behalf of persons threatened with denial of any civil rights because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Rights Talk Crops Up At Khrush Fete

Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 9-26-59

p. 3

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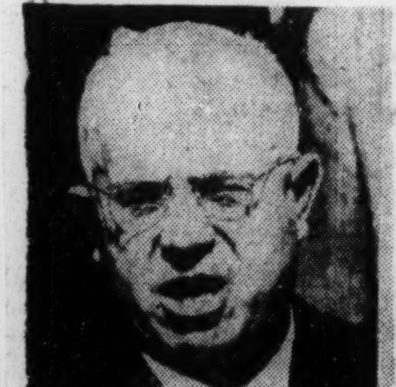
WASHINGTON — An unscheduled debate on civil rights stole the show at a White House dinner for Nikita Khrushchev, Tuesday night.

The lively exchange, involving the Russian premier, was touched off by the only Negro member of the Civil Rights Commission — and finally "moderated" by President Eisenhower.

George M. Johnson

According to reports, Khrushchev bristled after apparently misunderstanding a statement by George M. Johnson. Johnson hald told the premier the United States was making great strides in dealing with its civil rights problem.



Khrushchev

Khrushchev apparently thought Johnson meant to criticize Russia's handling of civil liberties and replied rather heatedly: "You have your concept of civil rights and we have ours. What is freedom to you is slavery to us."

Eisenhower came up and saw there was some misunderstanding between the two. He said to Johnson: "You'll never win that argument."

Battle Quits Civil Rights Commission

World

Monroe La.

Tues. 10-13-59

P. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle resigned Monday from the Civil Rights Commission, with which he had taken strong issue on a number of points.

He spurned President Eisenhower's request that he remain a member. Eisenhower accepted the resignation to be effective when a successor is chosen. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the post would be filled "as soon as possible."

Battle told the President it was "very difficult for me to decline any request from you, Sir." But he said he already had served the two-year term "of the original life of the commission," and wanted to give his undivided attention to the practice of law.

Battle dissented strongly to a number of recommendations the commission made in its report to the President and Congress last Sept. 9, shortly before Congress adjourned.

He said he meant no reflection on any commission member but that he was forced to disagree strongly with the nature and tenor of the report.

"In my judgment," he said, "it is not an impartial factual statement, such as I believe to have been the intent of Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

He did not mention his disagreement with the commission in his resignation statement to the President.

Battle specifically dissented to a proposal that the federal government be allowed to take over voter registration books in districts where it had been shown to the commission's satisfaction that discrimination was being practiced.

He also disagreed with a proposed constitutional amendment designed to guarantee voter rights. And he joined some other members of the six-man commission in dissenting to proposals in the fields of education and housing.

10 1959

Strong Rights Rider Offered For House-Passed Peanut Bill

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Thur 8-20-59

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI— Sen. Kenneth B. Keating came up today with a new beefed-up version of the administration's civil rights bill and a new gimmick to get it before the Senate.

He offered the bill as an amendment to a House-approved peanut bill which is of interest almost exclusively to the South.

Keating said his new civil rights proposal includes an antibombing provision aimed at school and church bombings, an extension of the Civil Right Commission, creation of a commission of equal job opportunity under federal contracts, and a provision making it a federal offense to use force or threats of force to interfere with school integration.

p. 7

In addition, he said, it contains the controversial "Title Three" injunction provision backed by the administration in 1957 but opposed this year on grounds it might stir up controversy which would impede current progress toward school desegregation.

Keating's new proposal promptly touched off an expected burst of criticism from several Southern senators and provided a brief foretaste of the longer, more bitter civil rights debate to come.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) said he often had heard of peanut politics and Keating's move "seems to be an appropriate vehicle" for the term.

Sen. Olin D. Johnson (D-SC) said he would object to having Keating's proposal printed as an amendment to the peanut measure.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC) said Keating's move and other civil rights measures would "do nothing but create tension and generate race hatred." He said Northern civil rights advocates should "clean up their own conditions at home before trying to punish the South."

The House bill would continue an authorization for the growing of peanuts for use as a green vegetable without a charge to acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Principal producers of peanuts for boiling are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

Southern Bloc Stalls Rights Bill

Senate Group Uses 20-Year-Old Rule In Delaying Action

Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southerners on the Senate Judiciary Committee used their parliamentary know-how Monday to stall for at least another week consideration of a civil rights bill.

Tues. 7-28-59

Despite this, advocates of new civil rights legislation remained outwardly optimistic they would be able to push through a bill next month.

p. 1

A limited civil rights measure was approved 4-3 by a Judiciary subcommittee on July 15. Its backers were primed to get full committee consideration at the group's regular weekly meeting Monday.

Montgomery, Ala.

UNWRITTEN LAW

But after a closed-door session, Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) announced the Southern bloc had invoked a 20-year-old unwritten rule to delay action at least until next Monday. The rule allows any committee member to have consideration of any specific measure postponed for one full week.

Eastland, a foe of civil rights proposals, said the request for delay was made by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC). He said that under the rule Johnston could not make such a request a second time. But that would not prevent some other Southerner from doing it.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), a leader of civil rights forces, indicated he will make another bid next Monday to get the bill officially before the committee.

BOTTLE UP BILL

The Southerners have made it plain they will use every parliamentary tactic possible to keep the bill bottled up.

Hennings replied "yes" when a reporter asked whether he still felt pretty confident of Senate passage of such a bill in August. The House Judiciary Committee also is working on a civil rights bill.

The measure approved by the Senate subcommittee would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. It also would require preservation of voting records for inspection by the U.S. attorney general on demand.

Among those urging passage of a civil rights bill is Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. Among other things, Johnson has renewed a proposal for a voluntary conciliation and mediation agency to help settle racial disputes.

But Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said he felt it would be very foolish for Congress to try to pass any civil rights bill this session. Ervin noted that some sections of the 1957 civil rights law have been ruled unconstitutional in lower court decisions. He suggested that Congress await the outcome of appeals in these cases before going ahead.

Dixie, GOP Defeat Rights Injunction

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Advocates of extreme civil rights legislation got another setback Tuesday when Republicans joined Southern Democrats in rejecting in a House committee a provision aimed at forcing racial integration.

Constitution

The House Judiciary Committee voted 18-13 in closed session to eliminate what is known as "Part 3," which would empower the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions to enforce all manner of civil rights.

Atlanta, Ga.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee already has stricken this force provision from a civil rights bill in the Senate and has reported to the full committee a relatively mild bill.

Wed. 7-29-59

Meanwhile, Rep. Celler (D-NY) in the House and Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) in the Senate said they would seek to restore "Part 3" when the bills reached the floor in each chamber.

p. 1

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and author of the force provision in the House bill, bitterly blamed President Eisenhower and the Republicans for its defeat in committee.

The House committee will meet again Wednesday to consider other provisions of a civil rights bill submitted by the Eisenhower administration.

New signs developed in the Senate that Southerners are stiffening their resistance to any new civil rights legislation at all, despite Senate Majority Leader Johnson's insistance that a moderate bill be passed.

Constitution

Sen. Russell has bitterly criticized civil rights advocates for coming back again this year for new laws, just two years after the enactment of the first Civil Rights Act since reconstruction days.

Wed. 7-29-59

"They told Congress in 1957 that if a civil rights bill were passed then, the issue wouldn't be raised again for a long time," Russell said. "But two years later they are back again."

p. 8

Russell said he resents the attempts of Northern radicals to portray Southerners as "barbarians" every two years just to get the Negro vote in the big cities of the North.

In another development in the civil rights controversy, Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) announced his Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments will meet next Monday to consider the Talmadge amendment.

CONGRESS COOL

This amendment, introduced by the junior senator from Georgia, would vest exclusive administrative control of public schools in the states and local communities. It would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

There is little sentiment in Congress, however, for submitting this question to the states in a manner that could permit them to operate either integrated or segregated schools as they choose.

Talmadge's amendment is not likely to get more than one or two votes in Kefauver's six-man subcommittee. One sure vote would come from Sen. Eastland (D-Miss). However, it probably will be opposed by Senators Hennings (D-Mo), Dodd (R-Conn), Langer (R-ND), and Dirksen (R-Ill), and possibly Kefauver.

TALMADGE 'HAPPY'

But despite the dim prospects for his own freedom of choice constitutional amendment, Talmadge said he was "very happy" Tuesday to hear that the House Judiciary Committee had voted to eliminate "Part 3" from the civil rights bill.

"I think this is considerable progress," Talmadge said. "Only two years ago the House committee by an overwhelming vote approved legislation to make the attorney general the tax-paid lawyer for every chronic litigant in every field of so-called civil rights."

(This provision was knocked out by the Senate in 1957, except for protection of voting rights.)

"It is to be hoped," Talmadge said, "that the majority opinion of our nation will make itself felt in Congress and let human relations take their natural course with the people, without force, legislation, coercion, intimidation, federal bayonets or a second reconstruction era."

DEPLORED BY CELLER

On the opposite side of the question, Celler deplored the House committee action and said he traced it to the White House "from which no leadership is forthcoming.

"Apparently," Celler added, "the President desires a mere lukewarm approach to integration. Title 3 was too hot."

The administration, although putting forward some civil rights proposals that are pretty tough in the eyes of Southerners, did not ask for Part 3 this year.

Hennings said he would introduce amendments in the Senate to restore Part 3 and other proposals to expedite school desegregation in the South.

However, it appears that these very moves by Hennings may stiffen Southern determination to resist even a bill extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission and further strengthening voting rights.

President Eisenhower reportedly canvassed the prospects for his own civil rights legislation Tuesday in his weekly conference with Republican congressional leaders.

Dirksen Pledges Fight For Civil Rights Action

Washington D.C. Evening Star p. A5

By the Associated Press

Republicans are going to keep the heat on an an effort to get civil rights legislation passed in this session of Congress, Senate Minority Leader Dirksen said today.

Senator Dirksen told an interviewer that a G.O.P. broadside fired at Senate Democrats last week is only the beginning of a campaign to force action on the issue. Senator Javits, Republican of New York, and others said in Senate speeches that the Democrats are responsible for the lack of action.

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"We're going to keep the heat on until we get something done," Senator Dirksen said.

As a part of this effort, he said Republican members of the Judiciary Committee's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee will be on hand or be represented by proxy at any future meetings of the group. Chairman Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, has complained that Republicans didn't show up for some previous meetings.

Mon. 7-6-59

One Major Decision

With Southern Democrats often boycotting or blocking the sessions, the subcommittee has made only one major decision on civil rights measures before it.

This decision was that no bill it celars—if it ever votes one out—will carry a provision giving the Attorney General authority to seek injunctions in all civil rights cases. Senator Keating, Republican of New York, not a member of the group, said he will appeal this decision to the Senate, if it gets around to considering a measure.

Senator Dirksen said that in order to get action it may be necessary to hold and House-passed civil rights bill on the calendar for direct Senate consideration, as was done with a similar measure in 1957. This would take the matter out of the hands of the subcommittee and the parent Judiciary Committee.

However, the word has been passed amond Southern Senators that the House is unlikely to act on any civil rights bill in the waning months of this session.

Senator Democratic Leader Johnson wants to get a bill passed this year. He obviously doesn't want the party-splitting issue fought out in 1960, a presidential election year.

While some Republicans think a delay until next year in a showdown on the issue might be politically advantageous to them, Senator Dirksen said he thinks there is need for action now.

Foot-Dragging Denied

Senator Javits denied in a television program yesterday that there had bee nany foot-dragging on the part of the Republicans in connection with civil rights legislation. He said that Republicans will have to furnish most of the votes needed for passage of any bill.

Senator Keating said on another program that the Constitutional Rights Sub-committee so far "has engaged in a teeth-pulling and stalling operation." He noted that objections had been raised by Democratic Senators to meetings of the committee when the Senate is in session. Committees can meet on such occasions only by Senate permission.

However, Senator Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, said in a Gilbert, South Carolina speech there is no need for civil rights legislation.

"The bills before the Senate were conceived in a spirit of political antagonism," he said. "They are designed primarily to do two thinks: Attempt to capture a few balance of power minority bloc votes in the large populated cities and also to create a spirit of division between the South and the North in the Democratic Party."

Compromise Civil Rights Move Brews

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Wed 8-12-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Democratic and Republican Senate leaders have put their heads together on a possible compromise civil rights bill.

p. 1

The GOP leader, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, disclosed yesterday that he had discussed the problem with majority leaders Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

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Their problem: A bill that would satisfy most of the proponents of a strong civil rights measure and yet not provoke a die-hard filibuster by southerners.

Dirksen said he felt the most such a bill could include would be these provisions:

(1) Extension of the life of the civil rights commission; (2) Mandatory preservation of voting records; (3) Federal schooling for children of servicemen in areas where public schools are closed to avoid integration; and (4) Federal financial aid to states to help in the transition to integration.

Johnson previously has listed all but the last point as the kind of civil rights bill Congress might pass.

He also proposed, early in the year, a federal conciliation service to mediate racial disputes. Dirksen said Johnson did not mention this provision in his talk with him.

The fact remains, however, that a civil rights bill is stuck—like a fence post in quicksand—in the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

Its last four weekly meetings have moved so slowly that pro-civil rights members are despairing of ever getting a bill to the floor of the Senate.

Sens. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) both say they'll appeal to the Senate for direct action if the bill is bottled up much longer.

Battle Quits Rights Group

Daily Decatur, Ala. Tues. 10-13-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia has resigned from the Civil Rights Commission, which recently issued a controversial report on Negro voting rights, education and housing.

p. 7

Battle was the only dissenter on the six-man commission in its recommendation for federal voting registrars where necessary to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to vote.

He was joined by two other Southern members in objecting to another commission proposal. The three Northern members proposed a constitutional amendment to prevent voting discrimination, assuring the right to vote to any citizen who meets his state's age and resdience requirements and who is not legally confined at the time of registration or election.

Battle said he felt present laws were adequate in both cases.

In a letter of resignation, accepted by President Eisenhower Monday, Battle said he wanted to return to law practice in Charlottesville, Va.

Battle Quits Civil Rights Commission

Journal Tupelo, Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle resigned Monday from the Civil Rights Commission, with which he had taken strong issue on a number of points.

Tues. 10-13-59

He spurned President Eisenhower's request that he remain a member. Eisenhower accepted the resignation to be effective when a successor is chosen. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the post would be filled "as soon as possible."

p. 14

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Battle told the President it was "very difficult for me to decline any request from you, Sir." But he said he already had served the two-year term "of the original life of the commission," and wanted to give his undivided attention to the practice of law.

Battle dissented strongly to a number of recommendations the commission made in its report to the President and Congress last Sept. 8, shortly before Congress adjourned.

He said he meant no reflection on any commission member but that he was forced to disagree strongly with the nature and tenor of the report.

"In my judgment," he said, "it is not an impartial factual statement, such as I believe to have been the intent of Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

He did not mention his disagreement with the commission in his resignation statement to the President.

Battle specifically dissented to a proposal that the federal government be allowed to take over voter registration books in districts where it had been shown to the commission's satisfaction that discr9mination was being practiced.

10 1959

Civil Rights Unit Sets Drive on Brutality

Sunday Star p. A-3

Washington, D.C.

By HOWARD L. BUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

Dec 6 - 14 - 59

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Reports of police brutality are being closely scrutinized by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department with a view to increased prosecution, The Star has learned.

Joseph M. F. Ryan, assistant chief of the division, said racial aspects do not appear to be dominant. Many of these cases involve white persons only.

"While we are concerned with isolated instances involving the actions of a single law-enforcement officer," Mr. Ryan said, "we are putting increased stress on reports of violations by groups of officers working in concert."

Federal Powers

Federal prosecution of State officers who engage in third-degree practices, is authorized by statute under the constitutional ban against any person acting "under color of law" (as an agent of the State) to deprive another of his constitutional rights.

Until the 1957 Civil Rights Act, such cases were handled by the criminal division, in which the civil rights group merely was a section. Since the criminal division was busy with a heavy load of cases involving general crimes against the Federal Government, civil rights cases, of necessity, had a lower priority.

The 1957 act set up the civil rights section as an autonomous division under Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White, with Mr. Ryan as his right hand man.

Increased authority and personnel accompanied the change-over, and the unit was able to thoroughly investigate a wider range of civil rights complaints.

Action in Dayton

Rising activity in the police brutality field was indicated last week when Attorney General Rogers announced the indictment of nine members of the sheriff's office at Dayton, Ohio. It was the first big-scale brutality prosecution instituted by the Federal Government in more than a decade.

Among the charges against the Dayton officials were that they forced suspects to lean against a wall supported only by their fingertips for long periods while undergoing questioning. Refusal to talk resulted in their being beaten and kicked, it was charged. Other complaints under investigation include illegal arrest and detention.

The gravity with which the Justice Department regards the Dayton case is shown in the assignment of Mr. Ryan personally to handle presentation of the evidence to the grand jury.

Early this year Supreme Court Justice Douglas declared in a speech that there was evidence of widespread use of third-degree methods by police throughout the country.

Judge's Ruling To Get Review

Commercial Appeal

Supreme Court To Study Rights Act Decision In Macon Case

Memphis Tenn.

Tues 6-30-59

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p. 13

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Supreme Court Monday agreed to review a Georgia Federal judge's decision that portions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act are unconstitutional.

The decision by United States District Judge T. Hoyt Davis in Macon, Ga., was appealed by the Justice Department which contended Judge Davis went far afield in his ruling.

The case will be argued next fall.

Act Ruled Invalid

Judge Davis' ruling was in the first case filed by the Justice Department under provisions of the 1957 act aimed to protect voting rights. The Government's petition charged the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., discriminated against qualified Negroes who wished to get on the voting rolls.

Judge Davis dismissed the petition and ruled portions of the act invalid because they gave the attorney general authority to seek injunctions not only against state officials but private citizens as well.

"It is the province of the several states to protect rights of one citizen against wrongful practices of another," Judge Davis said. "Congress should not be allowed to extend the authority of the Federal Government into this field."

No Citizen Involved

The Justice Department's appeal said the act if properly construed applied only to official actions and no private citizen was involved as a defendant in the Macon suit.

"The constitutional question considered by the District Court was not presented to it for decision by the record of this case," the appeal added. "Its sweeping adjudication of unconstitutionality was thus not only patently erroneous but entirely gratuitous.

"It is not the function of the courts to conjure up remote, hypothetical situations to which the statute conceivably might be applied—and if so applied, might be unconstitutional."

Review Is Refused In Kaspar Case

WASHINGTON, June 29. —(AP)—The Supreme Court Monday refused to review the second contempt conviction of segregationist John Kasper that stemmed from his activities in the 1956 school integration controversies in Tennessee.

Kasper, executive secretary of the White Citizens League, was sentenced in Federal Court in Knoxville, to six months' imprisonment. He appealed to the high tribunal after the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati affirmed the conviction.

This charge against Kasper grew out of violence at the Clinton High School. One incident was the beating of the Rev. Paul Turner, a Baptist minister, after he escorted Negro pupils to the school. Kasper was accused of knowingly violating a court order forbidding interference with orderly integration at the school.

High Court to Review Anti-Rights Decision

Evening Star P. 11-A

Washington D.C.

Tues. 6-30-59

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The decision by United States District Judge T. Hoyt Davis in Macon, Ga., was appealed by the Justice Department, which contended Judge Davis went far afield in his ruling.

The case will be argued next fall, the court agreed yesterday.

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Petition Dismissed

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Hit Broad Adjudication

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"It is not the function of the courts to conjure up remote, hypothetical situations to which the statute conceivably might be applied—and if so applied, might be unconstitutional."

Other actions taken by the court yesterday in winding up its term:

Convicts to Testify About Civil Rights

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla.

Fri 9-18-59

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Sixty-four convicts will be brought to Jacksonville over the weekend to appear as material witnesses in a U.S. grand jury civil rights probe scheduled to begin Monday morning.

Sixty-three of the prisoners will be brought here from the Florida State Prison at Raiford, where the alleged violations of civil rights occurred. The other will be brought from a prison in Virginia.

The convicts will be brought here under a writ of habeas corpus issued by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson yesterday, upon the petition of John L. Briggs, assistant U.S. district attorney, here.

The cloak of secrecy which usually surrounds grand jury investigations was removed Wednesday when the Justice Department in Washington notified H. G. Cochran, state penal director, of the investigation and advised him that state prisoners would be called as witnesses.

Mistreatment Charged

The probe, which will be conducted by attorneys with the civil rights division of the Department of Justice, aided by assistant district attorneys here, arose from allegations of mistreatment made by Raiford "maximum security" prisoners who rioted there last summer.

There is no racial issue involved in the civil rights probe, and all but a few of the prisoners who allegedly suffered mistreatment are white men.

No plans for the transportation of the prisoners to Jacksonville have been made public. The writ of habeas corpus commands U.S. Marshal Thomas H. Trent to produce the men before the grand jury when it reconvenes for the special session Monday. The prisoners will be confined in the Duval County jail while they are here.

U.S. Representatives

John Murphy and Frank M. Dunbaugh III of Washington will represent the Department of Justice in the presentation of the case to the grand jury. Johnson was here last week engaged in preliminary work on the case, and Dunbaugh arrived here this week.

Dunbaugh said a number of subpoenas have been issued by the district attorney's office calling for persons other than prisoners to appear before the grand jury. Such subpoenas are not made public until they have been served.

Members of the grand jury were advised during their last session on Sept. 16 that the case to be presented to them Monday may require as much as two weeks of their time.

Local Cases, Too

In addition to the civil rights matter, the jury probably will be asked to consider several pending local cases.

In Tallahassee, Gov. LeRoy Collins said the state has turned over to the federal government its records of an investigation of the alleged brutality to Raiford prisoners. "I feel the federal court is entitled to have all the information disclosed in the state investigation," he said.

After the state investigation, the Cabinet fired Guard Captain James Dunn and his lieutenant, Earl Chesser, and ordered several other members of the guard disciplined.

Sen. Case Sees Dim Outlook For Civil Rights Legislation

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala

GARWOOD, N. J. — (NNPA) — Senator Clifford P. Case, New Jersey Republican, believes the outlook for enactment of effective civil rights legislation next year is dim.

Wld 9-23-59

Addressing the Republican testimonial dinner for Leonard Simmons, and Assembly candidate here Thursday evening, Senator Case charged that a "vicious circle" is keeping the Senate, and as a consequence, the Congress as a whole, from playing its proper role "in moving toward liberty and justice for all."

Senator Case asserted that 18 Senators from nine southern states "are effectively controlling the leadership of the Democratic party in the Senate," preventing enactment of laws which would strengthen the political and civil rights of colored people in the southern states.

Until colored people in these nine Dixie states have attained full voting rights, he said, "the southern bloc in Congress will continue to exercise its veto."

Senate Case pointed out that in the first session of the 86th Congress, which just ended, all that was achieved was extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years. That is not enough, he said, adding:

"Congress took no aetion on any of the 14 recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission which Congress itself had created two years earlier.

"I regret to say that the outlook for the presidential election year of 1960 is not much better. The leadership of the Democratic party in the Senate will not wish to split the party by pressing the one issue viewed as most objectionable to its southern wing."

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SEEN

Senator Case predicted that "there may well be little enthusiasm for civil rights next year on the Democratic side of the Senate with so many potential Democratic Presidential candidates in attendance.

"They and their supporters may not want to risk losing the support of southern delegates at the Democratic Presidential convention."

While the Senate lags behind, Case said, the overall situation is rapidly improving.

Both the executive and judicial branches of the Federal Government "are moving ahead rapidly in promoting the elimination of second - class citizenship," Case said, adding:

"In various branches of our social life, such as education, professional athletics and the use of public transportation, progress has been enormous. The Senate, too. should join in this movement toward according full rights to all Americans."

One "hopeful note," Case said, was the promise of the Democratic leadership to consider civil rights legislation in February, after Congress reconvenes.

REPORTERS OFF BASE?

Johnson's Failure On Rights Surprise

Constitution P. 16
Atlanta, Ga Mon 8-24-59

By **ALBERT RILEY**

Constitution Washington Correspondent

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WASHINGTON — The apparent collapse of Lyndon Johnson's strategy to get a moderate civil rights bill through both houses of Congress this session has come as somewhat of a surprise to many Washingtn observers.

They long have been accustomed to seeing the skillful Senate majority leader accomplish legislative miracles of compromise.

This faith in Johnson's ability to do the impossible caused most reporters to hesitate to make any flat prediction that no civil rights bill would be enacted this year, although the warning signals have been showing increasingly of late. They have been up ever since the announcement that Soviet Premier Khrushchev would visit Washington on Stpe. 15, thereby assuring an earlier adjournment.

This reporter did write on Aug. 6 that "Southerners in Congress may have an unexpected ally in Nikita S. Khrushchev in their fight to keep civil rights legislation down to a bare bones minimum this year."

BELIEF PERSISTED

That news dispatch went on to say "it seems that a civil rights bill will not get to the floor of either the House or the Senate for debate until very late in the session, if at all."

Again on Aug. 17 this correspondent reported that enactment of even a mild civil rights bill this session was no longer a sure thing, and that the odds had dwindled to no better than 50-50.

The stubborn belief persisted, however, that Johnson somehow would get his way in the end, maneuvering a mild bill through both houses. Until a source close to Speaker Rayburn revealed a few days ago that this strategy had been abandoned. The script now calls for passage of moderate bill in the Senate to await House action next year, and adoption of a joint resolution merely extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

What has happened, aside from adjournment fever, to stall Johnson's plans?

NO REAL PRESSURE

For one thing, there has been no real pressure for a civil rights bill this year except from Johnson, who would like to dispose of the issue before 1960, and from a vocal minority of northerners.

The Eisenhower administration has given lip service to the cause, but has exerted no real pressure. Neither Vice President Nixon nor GOP leaders Dirksen in the Senate and Halleck in the House have had much to say on the issue.

On the Democratic side, House Speaker Rayburn and majority leader John McCormack have remained aloof from the controversy, indicating no real desire of the House leadership for a bill.

There also is the suspicion that House Republicans agreed to go along with Southern Democrats in their stalling tactics this year, in return for Dixie support for the Landrum-Griffin labor bill.

POLITICAL PLAY?

Furthermore, the Republicans probably would just as soon let the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic Party tear themselves apart on the issue in the 1960 election year.

The South-baiting Northern radicals of both parties probably would just as soon have the issue next year as a bill this year. This was indicated in the maneuvers by Senators Hennings (D-Mo) and Keating (R-NY) to call up the toughest bills possible in the Senate, knowing full well that the drastic bills had no chance of passage and could only provide a Southern filibuster.

Still another factor is that organized labor, usually vocal in support of civil rights legislation, has backed away from the subject ever since it became apparent that antibombing provisions would be extended to include labor bombings as well as the bombings of schools and churches.

And, finally, three other factors outside the real mof politics, appear to have taken a lot of heat out of the civil rights issue.

One is that the local police at Little Rock proved that a Southern community can put down mob violence in integration disputes without the need of federal intervention.

Another is that token integration is quietly proceeding in more schools of the South, particularly in Virginia since the collapse of "massive resistance."

And finally a spate of racial violence and unrest in several northern cities apparently is creating a growing awareness across the nation that the race problem is not the South's alone and that it can best be handled at the local level.

10 1959

Stronger Civil Rights Listed Among ADA 11 U.S. Goals

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Mon 5-11-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eleven national goals for the next decade were appointed Sunday by Americans for Democratic Action. They include full employment through expanded production and stronger measures on civil rights.

p 2-A

Annual summit conferences under United Nations auspices also were favored.

10

The broad aims were wrapped up in one resolution at the concluding session of the 12th annual convention of ADA, an independent organization supporting liberal causes. Dozens of issues were dealt with separately first.

Samuel H. Beer, 47, red-haired professor of government at Harvard University and a Rhodes scholar, was elected national chairman to succeed Robert R. Nathan, Washington economic consultant.

ACTIVE LEADERSHIP

Beer, a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, and a former reporter for the New York Post (1936-37), will take over active ADA leadership in the fall after he has completed a book on British politics. He once headed the ADA in Massachusetts.

In a speech of acceptance, Beer said ADA has had a lot of hard knocks but is "indestructible."

"I'm persuaded," he said, "that we are at a new beginning in our history of liberalism at home and abroad."

In one of the many separate resolutions approved, the ADA pictured the Eisenhower administration as fighting a monetary inflation that does not exist while there is an excess, as the resolution put it, of unemployment.

The resolution said the real purpose of administration efforts to raise interest rates and balance the budget is to "kidnap the liberal victory at the polls in 1958 and to create a climate of opinion against actions to clear slums, build schools, aid the unemployed and other long-overdue needs to which the administration and its supporters have always been opposed."

PARKER KILLING

As for civil rights, the ADA said the recent killing of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro accused of rape in Mississippi, is directly attributable to defiance of Supreme Court decisions by state officials and failure of Congress and the executive branch to assume their responsibilities for enforcing rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

"Accordingly," a resolution said "we again urge Congress to enact into law the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill, especially those provisions vesting in the attorney general the power to seek equitable protection for constitutional rights in the federal courts."

The bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill), Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) is the most far-reaching of a series of measures now before Senate and House Judiciary committees. A key provision would allow the attorney general to file injunction suits on behalf of individuals to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

HIGH PRIORITY

Other approved ADA resolutions dealing with civil rights included one calling for discontinuance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Another urged enactment of legislation to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale, lease or financing of all housing accommodations.

The eleven goals which ADA said should command high priority in planning in the next 10 years:

1. An annual rate of economic growth of at least 5 per cent.

2. Raising by 50 per cent the standard of living of the "submerged seventh of our people who languish in poverty."

3. Building two million dwellings a year.

4. Doubling old age benefits; increasing unemployment benefits to 50 per cent of wages.

5. Building 100,000 schoolrooms a year for the next five years; raising teachers salaries by 50 per cent; access to a university education by every qualified student regardless of financial resources.

6. Completion of the desegregation of the schools—and the assurance of every qualified adult of the right to vote.

7. Bringing the full benefits of modern medical and hospital care within the means of every American.

8. The dedication of 1 per cent of the gross national product — about 4½ billion dollars a year— to the economic aid of the underdevelped countries.

9. Progress toward a world rule of law, including ratification of unsponsored treaties and covenants subject to judicial enforcement.

10. A firm decision to put the United Nations at the center of this country's international policy, including the expressed willingness to raise the status of the U. N. by annual summit conferences under its auspices.

11. Long-range federal policies to help farmers solve problems of low income and unstable farm prices.

Rights Bill Gets Rebuff In Senate

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 6-18-59

Attempt To Broaden Attorney General's Power Gains, Loses

p 1

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The actions came as Judiciary subcommittees of the two chambers began separately weaving together, accepting or rejecting the many civil rights proposals. Both actions face tough opposition when and if they reach the parent Judiciary committees and the House and Senate floors.

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Also, the bill would make it a federal crime to interfere by force, threats or corruption with court desegregation decisions.

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While the House subcommittee completed action on its bill, there was no indication how soon the Senate group would finish its job.

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EFFORTS IN 1957

Efforts were made two years ago, with the support of the Eisenhower administration, to extend the injunction authority to civil rights generally, but this was defeated in a bitter Senate battle.

This year, the administration dropped its advocacy of this power. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said he felt it might do more harm than good at this time. However, the administration has put forth other civil rights proposals and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has listed civil rights among legislation to be acted on by Congress before it adjourns.

In addition to the court injunction provision, the House bill would:

Make it a felony to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombings of schools and churches;

Require state election officials to preserve election records and make them available to federal authorities, violations subject to criminal penalties;

Extend for two years the life of the Civil Rights Commission, now scheduled to expire next fall;

Advertiser

Establish a commission to push the enforcement of federal regulations banning discrimination in employment for government contracts and otherwise work against discrimination in employment; and

Provide for the education of children where state public schools have been closed because of desegregation orders.

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SPOTLIGHT AGAIN TURNS TO RIGHTS

News + Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Senate Group to Meet Tuesday; Subcommittee Action Pleases Ervin

Mon. 6-22-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another round in the congressional battle over civil rights legislation loomed ahead Sunday, after Southern opponents scored an initial victory in the Senate.

p 10

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. D-Mo) called a second meeting of the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee for Tuesday in an effort to press forward with drafting a civil rights bill.

At its first meeting last week the subcommittee voted 5-2 against empowering the attorney general to bring injunction suits in the federal courts to enforce school desegregation and civil rights cases generally.

House Action.

But almost simultaneously, a House Judiciary subcommittee voted to give the attorney general this authority as part of a broad new civil rights measure that otherwise was in line with President Eisenhower's recommendation.

The injunctive provision in the House bill, urged by the administration two years ago but not now, is a key issue in the civil rights battle again this year.

In the 1957 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress, southern senators succeeded in restricting the injunctive power given to the attorney general to the field of voting rights cases.

Ervin Comments.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) told a reporter he felt the vote taken by the Constitutional Rights subcommittee last week had eliminated what he considered the worst features of the various measures under consideration.

But Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo), another member of the subcommittee, said in a separate interview the vote had "cut the heart out of the Douglas bill."

He was referring to a bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) and others that is regarded as the most far-reaching of the civil rights measures.

Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) teamed up with three southern senators on the subcommittee to striek down the injunctive provision.

The subcommittee's parent body the full Senate Judiciary Committee, could reverse the decision, but Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) indicated he saw little hope of that.

He predicted in a recorded TV program for New York stations that "a pitched battle" between the House and Senate is likely to develop over the issue.

Good rights bill is seen

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee last week forecast the enactment of a "good" civil rights bill during the current session of Congress.

Sat. 5-16-59

Following meetings of his 32-member committee on Wednesday and Thursday, Chairman Celler said that he hoped that he would be able to report a bill by the end of this week.

p 1

He declared also that he is "striving with might and main," to restore the vitally important Title III to the legislation.

Title III, which was originally part of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 as it passed the House only to be deleted in the Senate, empowers the Attorney General to intervene in any situation where a citizen felt that his rights were being denied and where he could not adequately defend himself.

Under Title III the Justice Department could bring a Federal suit or enjoin local officials from interferring with the rights of a citizen.

Afro-American

IN 1957 the Eisenhower Administration backed such a provision as part of its rights program. This year it failed to do so.

10

Chairman Celler, however, expressed the hope that "the Administration will follow my lead and support the bill with this important section in it."

Administration support for this key provision is necessary because of the makeup of the House Judiciary Committee which contains 11 Republicans, eight die-hard Southerners and 13 Democrats from other areas.

However, not more than three of the Republicans are expected to vote for Title III unless requested to do so by the Administration, which would result in a 16-16 tie vote on the provision.

Sat. 7-18-59

ASIDE FROM Title III, the eight-point measure approved by the subcommittee would:

* Make it a criminal offense for state executives to interfere with court orders in school cases.

(This provision, which would prevent action of the sort taken by Governor Faubus in Little Rock, is also bitterly contested by the Southern bloc).

* Allow Federal officials to prosecute in the state in which is apprehended any person who bombs or otherwise desecrates a house of worship or school.

* Require all papers, documents and ballots involved in the election of Federal officials, including primaries, to be kept for at least three years.

* Extend the life of the President's Civil Rights Commission for two years.

* Set up a commission to provide equal job opportunities without bias, for all companies holding Federal contracts.

* Provide Federal funds for school districts which desegregate but are denied local or state funds.

* Permit the government to provide free education for the children of military personnel in districts where segregation is still practiced.

* * *

THE NECESSITY for embodying Title III or any grant of Federal funds for aiding Southern localities to integrate their schools in the House bill has been created by the Senate Judiciary Committee which several weeks ago voted to bar the inclusion of Title III in any bill reported to the Senate.

Similarly, the same subcommittee voted 4-3 Friday to bar Federal integration aid grants to local communities.

These two votes by the Senate unit make it necessary for the House to make Title III and the Federal integration aid provision part of its bill if they are to be included in legislation which Congress may adopt.

IN LINE with an Administration request for extension of the life of the President's Civil Rights Commission, the Judiciary subcommittee also voted 4-3 on Friday to approve a 15-month extension of the life of the commission to January 31, 1961.

In both of Friday's subcommittee votes the deciding vote was cast by Sen. Hurska (R., Neb.) who lined up with the Southern Democrats in opposing integration aid grants, but went along with extension of the Rights Commission.

In declaring that a civil rights bill would be passed this session, "beyond peradventure of any doubt," Representative Celler indicated that this year's strategy would follow that used in 1957 which saw enactment of the first Federal civil rights law in 80 years.

This would entail passage of the bill by the House and its use in the Senate to bypass the Judiciary and Rules Committees where action could be blocked by Southerners.

It is reported that Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson has appealed to Representative Celler to get a civil rights bill passed by the House as soon as possible, since early action is needed to prevent an additional hurdle in the form of pressure for adjournment.

Civil Rights Pledge Renewed

Times-Union

Sun. 7-5-59

Jacksonville, Fla.

P. 3

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WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—Senate Democratic leaders, faced with fresh GOP charges of foot-dragging, pledged anew today to pass a civil rights bill before Congress winds up its work for the year.

While Democratic spokesmen did not say so publicly, one of their aims is to keep the civil rights issue from shattering their 1960 presidential nominating convention next July.

"We want to get a civil rights bill passed this year," Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield said. "And the indications are that we will pass and send to the President a good bill."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), who challenged the Democrats to get going in a Senate speech a few days ago, renewed his prodding in a television-radio interview today.

Javits said, "The one thing that deserves the 'won't do' tag up to now" is civil rights. Asked if the Republicans also are not playing politics on civil rights, Javits said that while he would "not want to whitewash anybody," the Democratic majority has the prime responsibility for getting the bill through.

"I do not honestly believe that there is a conscious foot-dragging on the Republican side which is in any way to be compared with the strong opposition of the entrenched Southern group to civil rights legislation," he said.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler charged today there is "no discernible difference" between Dixiecrats and most congressional Republicans on civil rights. He said the Republicans are "trying to play both sides of the street" on the issue.

"In spite of all their protestations in how much they believe in civil rights," Butler said, "Republicans line up solid with the Dixiecrats on these issues."

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee handling civil rights legislation in the Senate, told the Senate last week a number of his meetings had to be canceled for lack of a quorum. Republicans as well as Democrats were absent.

At the same time, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) said in a weekly radio program that the Hennings subcommittee so far "has engaged primarily in a teeth-pulling and stalling operation."

Keating noted that his bill to give the attorney general power to seek injunctions in all civil rights cases was rejected by the Hennings subcommittee. He said he will carry this battle to the Senate floor.

House action on a civil rights bill, which already has cleared the subcommittee stage of consideration, is expected to precede any Senate committee approval.

If that happens, those fighting for a bill this year will probably move to take up the House-passed bill when it reaches the Senate without letting it go to the hostile Senate Judiciary Committee.

Civil Rights Act To Be Good One, Democrats Say

News & Observer

Raleigh N.C.

Mon. 7-6-59

P. 1

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House Group Acts On Parts Of Rights Bill

News & Courier

19

Charleston, S.C.

Thurs. 7-23-59

P. 24

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee Wednesday approved provisions aimed at making a federal crime of mob action in school desegregation cases.

But the committee recessed without voting on the most controversial part of the pending civil rights bill.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY), who had been pressing for quick action to send the bill to the House, told newsmen he had suffered a slight accident which aggravated an old difficulty with his ankle. He said he would seek hospital treatment in New York and reconvene the committee Tuesday.

The section approved Wednesday would make it a federal crime to interfere "corruptly, or by threats of force" with the carrying out of federal court orders on school desegregation.

This section has been recommended by the Eisenhower administration. Sponsors say it is aimed at situations like those which developed from desegregation orders in Little Rock, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn.

Southern members of the committee failed Tuesday in efforts to delete the provision.

Up for consideration next week will be a broad proposal to authorize the U. S. attorney general to seek federal injunctions enforcement of all civil rights. Present law restricts this procedure to voting cases.

This section was not included in Eisenhower's proposals to broaden the existing civil rights law. Some Republicans are expected to join Southern Democrats in seeking to eliminate it from the bill.

10 1959

Peril Seen In Debate On Rights Bill

Journal + Constitution

Atlanta Ga. P. 1-C

Sun. 6-28-59

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

WASHINGTON, June 27—The states' rights bill which passed the House of Representatives last week will be loaded with danger to the traditional South if it gets to the Senate floor.

But Sen. Richard B. Russell, leader of the conservative Southern Democrats in the upper chamber, says with two carefully qualified "ifs" he believes the bill may pass the Senate.

One "if" is that Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi gets the bill out of committee. The other is that it be called up on the floor before adjournment pressures set in.

10

Mr. Russell is the Senate's most able parliamentarian and an utter realist about what the Senate will and will not do. He is aware of the dangers inherent to the traditional South in allowing the states' rights bill even to come up on the Senate floor.

Still, he believes the risk must be run, as the measure is, as he sees it, one of the conservatives' few truly offensive weapons against the federal courts.

* * *

THE DANGER is this:

The parliamentary situation in Senate debate allows great freedom for maneuver. If the states' rights bill comes to the floor, the liberals who detest it may try to amend it to set forth official congressional approval for the Supreme Court school decision of 1954.

That is something Southerners have studiously tried to avoid.

The liberals could also attempt to amend it any number of other ways that would not please traditional-minded Southerners.

They could try to hang some new civil rights edicts on it, or could move to substitute a civil rights bill for it entirely.

There are conservative senators from outside the South who would vote for the states' rights bill if they got a chance to. But if a civil rights bill were substituted in its place before they ever got a chance to vote, they would have to support civil rights for political reasons.

* * *

LAST YEAR, the bill — a two-sentence affair with truly sweeping provisions — cleared the House of Representatives overwhelmingly. It passed 241 to 155.

It moved on to the Senate, where on one key vote, the Senators lined up 46 to 39 in favor of it. Had it ever gotten to a final ballot it might have passed.

However, adjournment heat was on and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the majority leader, turned the Senate loose before the business could be finished.

This year the situation is a bit different. There has been an election since the last Congress and the complexion of both House and Senate is more liberal. Last year, the bill carried the House by a 53-vote majority. Last Wednesday, the majority was reduced to 33.

Last year, the Senate showed its feeling in favor of the bill by a slim majority — seven votes.

* * *

THIS YEAR many of the conservatives who favored it then are gone and replaced by more liberal solons. Some of the conservatives who departed are Barrett of Wyoming, Hoblitzell and Revercomb of West Virginia, Jenner of Indiana, Knowland of California, Martin of Pennsylvania, Potter of Michigan, Thye of Minnesota and Watkins of Utah. The departure of these gentlemen and the arrival of liberal reinforcements to take their places will greatly increase Sen. Russell's problems and vastly magnify the dangers of amendment in the free-swinging action on the Senate floor.

In the House of Representatives, which has a rule of "germaneness" which keeps indiscriminate amendment from taking place, it was possible to debate the states rights bill strictly on its merits.

Its chief sponsor, Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) explained that it merely prevents federal laws from striking down state laws in the same field where there is no conflict between the two. It would do this by putting a damper on the federal courts' powers to interpret laws.

The second sentence of the bill guarantees states the right to legislate on subversion and sedition.

Rep. Smith said the bill simply lets the states enforce their own laws unless they butt head-on with federal laws in the same field. It would not change the 1954 school decision.

* * *

OPPONENTS say the bill is retroactive and will topple uniform federal regulations in many fields.

Underneath all support for the measure, of course, was resentment against the Supreme Court. The Southerners dislike the court because of its school rulings. Republicans dislike it because of its rulings in subversion cases.

The bill was put through the House by 114 Republicans and 111 Democrats, mostly Southerners.

In the Senate, the bill by-and-large will draw a sharp line of demarcation between liberals and conservatives in both parties.

SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL
Thinks Risk Is Necessary

For that reason, it may never get out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is presided over but not dominated by the conservative Mississippian, Eastland.

With Eastland on the panel are quite a mixture of political philosophies, held by senators old and new. The makeup on the committee includes Eastland of Mississippi, Kefauver of Tennessee, Johnston of South Carolina, Hennings of Missouri, McClellan of Arkansas, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Ervin of North Carolina, Carroll of Colorado, Dodd of Connecticut, Hart of Michigan, Wiley of Wisconsin, Langer of North Dakota, Dirksen of Illinois, Hruska of Nebraska and Keating of New York.

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

South To Split On Lewis Strauss

Afro American

Sat. 5-30-59

10

Textiles, religious faith and civil rights are mixed up in the fight over Senate approval of President Eisenhower's nomination of Lewis Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Strauss is supposed to be favorably disposed toward textiles. Senators from states with textile mills generally are supporting him. That accounts for two opposites like Senators John O. Pastore, Rhode Island Democrat, and Strom Thurmond, South Carolina Dixiecrat, being for the nomination.

The faith issue is projected because Strauss is a Jew. If his nomination is turned down, Democrats will have a lot of explaining to do to their Jewish constituencies.

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS issue comes in because both Senators Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee which approved the nomination by a 1-8 vote, and Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico Democrat, who is leading the fight against confirmation, are strong civil rights advocates.

A cloakroom report is that Senator Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, leader of the Southern bloc pledged to use every parliamentary trick they know to block civil rights legislation, approached Anderson and asked what was going to be done about civil rights.

The implication is that if Anderson is for civil rights, Russell will throw his weight against Strauss. If Anderson promises not to press for civil rights, Russell probably will urge other Southerners to vote against Strauss' confirmation.

* * *

BUT THE deal really got topsy-turvy when Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Dixiecrat, who is as bitter as Sen. James O. Eastland, of Mississippi, toward the Supreme Court and civil rights, and just as racially prejudiced, let it be known that he supports Strauss.

The One sure thing is — the South will split over confirmation, and the Senate will confirm or reject the nomination, whichever Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader wants it to do.

It's a tough decision for Johnson. Ordinarily he would go along with the President. But Magnuson and Anderson are quite influential. So far, Johnson has said each Senator should make up his own mind as to how he should vote.

* * *

AMBASSADOR AND Mrs. D. A. Chapman gave a party at the Ghanian Embassy after the first-night performance of the Ballets Africains at the National Theater Monday night.

The House Appropriations Committee took a dim view of a State Department request for $220,000 for a residence and furnishings for the American consul at Dakar, French West Africa.

The State Department has opened new posts at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Kaduna, Nigeria, and Conakry, Guinea.

It cancelled its original plans for new posts at Marrakech, Morocco, and Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, in order to open the post at Conakry and to provide for a post at Lome, Togo.

* * *

LIEUT. GEN. William H. Arnold, commanding general of the Fifth Army, claims it is cheaper to contract for janitorial service than to employ Civil Service custodial personnel on a full-time basis to do that work.

In the Mart Building in St. Louis the Fifth Army has 5,000 people working there. General Arnold discharged the civilian employees and entered into a contract. The estimated savings indicated $14,000 a year. The contractor's custodial force works not only in that building but elsewhere as well.

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan, St. Louis Democrat, represents a district with a heavy colored population, some of whom General Arnold had fired from their custodial jobs.

She presented to Rep. George H. Mahon of Texas, chairman of the House Defense Department Appropriations subcommittee, a documented complaint against the Army for firing its custodial force.

MR. MAHON asked the Army to investigate. The Army reported:

In July, 1958, the third, sixth and seventh floors of the Mart Building were converted from warehousing to administrative office space. Additional custodial personnel was needed. But there was no authorization for the hiring of additional government personnel, and a contract for the custodial service was let. No government employee lost his job or seniority.

In connection with the 1959

budget for the Army Support Center in St. Louis, a personnel reduction of 30 was necessary to comply with the personnel allotted to the installation.

* * *

THROUGH RESTRICTION on hire and normal attrition, the required reduction of 30 was cut to 17. The Support Center's mission of providing logistical support to all military activities in the St. Louis area increased. To have had an adequate custodial force would have made it necessary to cut other personnel.

To keep from doing this and to get a more economical and efficient operation, the decision was made to contract for custodial services on five floors of the Mart Building.

Savings of about $27,000 will result. The contract cost in fiscal year 1960 is expected to be higher but substantially less than the cost if the services were performed by government personnel.

Rights Bill Gets Rebuff In Senate

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 6-18-59

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Advertiser

22

Thurs. 6-18-59

Provide for the education of children where state public schools have been closed because of desegregation orders.

Southern Senators To Demand Full Rights Hearings

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 7-17-59

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Southern foes of a watered-down ~~civil rights~~ bill said Thursday they will insist on a lengthy discussion before the Senate Judiciary Committee votes on the measure.

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22

But they disclaimed any plans for a filibuster within the committee to keep the measure from coming to a test.

The two-part bill reached the judiciary committee after clearing the Constitutional Rights subcommittee Wednesday by a narrow 4-3 vote.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), strategist for the Southerners in the subcommittee, told newsmen that "a reasonable amount of educational debate" will be required in the parent committee.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark), another subcommittee member, agreed that "a little time" will be needed for the judiciary committee to act. He said a committee quorum would be required every time an amendment was considered.

Sen Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), a proponent of new civil rights legislation, said the subcommittee bill represented a challenge to the leadership of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

"Can he get a bill out of the judiciary committee?" Javits asked. "I hope he can."

The committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), who opposes any new action on civil rights.

The subcommittee measure would:

—Extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission for another year until Jan. 31, 1961.

—Require county registrars to preserve and produce on request of the attorney general voting records from presidential and congressional elections. This would guarantee government agents access to the records in investigating denials of voting rights.

In 1957 protracted discussion in the judiciary committee prevented final action on a civil rights bill. The Senate finally debated and passed a bill by routing a House-approved measure directly to the Senate floor.

It seemed likely that the Southern strategists would survey the progress of the new Senate bill in the committee and then take a close look at a more sweeping bill which the House is expected to approve later this month.

The House will currently includes the "Title III" provision which would let the attorney general seek court orders on behalf of individuals who were denied civil rights.

10 1959

Javits Needles Democrats For Failure To Push Rights Bills

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7-4-59 P. 1

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, Wednesday needled Senate Democratic leadership over failure so far to bring up civil rights legislation.

Although Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, introduced a four-part civil rights bill last Jan. 20, Javits said, the Senate leadership has done nothing on this issue. The New Yorker called the Senate the "key to civil rights legislation."

The urgency of getting a civil rights bill reported from committee, Javits said, is demonstrated by defiance of the Supreme Court mandate calling for desegregation of the public schools, by legislation adopted in several states to block compliance, and by violence and law enforcement problems.

A vital factor, Javits said, is the adverse effect upon the international position of the United States in other countries, especially the countries whose peoples are colored and are watching the attitude of this country toward colored Americans and other minorities.

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Existing civil rights legislation is clearly inadequate, Javits said. Despite the 1957 Civil Rights Act, he pointed out, voting rights have not been "universally" given in southern states, and the addition of voters to the rolls has been "relatively meager."

MACON COUNTY CITED

As an example of obstruction, Javits referred to Macon County, Ala. It has been reported, he said that the total number of colored voters in that county now is 1,100, or less than 8 per cent of the total colored population and about one-third of the number of white voters, although nearly [illegible] per cent of the population is colored.

Other illustrations of the urgent need for legislation at this session of congress, cited by Javits, included the Little Rock incidents, the Poplarville, Miss., lynching, and the bombings of schools, churches, synagogues and business places.

Javits also called upon Republicans to marshal and make effective their support of civil rights legislation.

The Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee has not yet acted upon any of the 26 civil rights bills, including six in the package of seven recommendations by President Eisenhower. These bills are sponsored by 51 different Senators.

Daily World

Javits said Senator Johnson has not been able to bring up a civil rights bill, although he pledged action on this issue as recently as June 9.

P. 3

DEFEAT FOR MAJORITY

'We have reached that point in the session when every day that passes without floor action on civil rights," Javits said, "is a victory for the ardent opponents of even the most minor legislation in this field and a defeat for the overwhelming majority in this chamber and in the country who, I earnestly believe, support the strengthening of the existing statutes so badly needed."

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Javits called the lynching of Mack Charles Parker "the most inflammatory, the most tragic, the most senseless act of violence this year."

Sat 7-4-59

The assertion that the lynching of Parker was the first lynching in some years, he said, "does not erase the basic obligation of our Federal Government to guarantee equal protection of the laws to every citizen."

Javits has introduced an anti-lynching amendment to the civil rights bill sponsored by Senator Johnson and to the Administration civil rights proposals, of which he is a co-sponsor.

He said he intends to call up his amendment if and when civil rights legislation reaches the Senate floor.

STATE ACTION

While the Congress has been standing still, Javits said, seven states have passed 30 laws, 25 of them in the field of education, to defeat public school desegregation.

Javits compared the "timetable of inaction" on civil rights at this session with the legislative history of the 1957 Civil Rights Act to "point up the gravity of our predicament this year."

The House passed the 1957 Civil Rights Act on June 18, 1957. This year the civil rights bill has not yet been reported from the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate in 1957 voted on June 20 to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and place the House - approved bill on the Senate calendar. The Senate began 24 days of debate on the bill on June 19, 1957 and passed a watered - down version on Aug. 7. The House concurred in Senate amendments on Aug. 27, 1957, completing Congressional action.

If debate were started immediately on a civil rights bill, and a similar period of time was devoted to its consideration, Javits predicted, it would be mid-September before the Congress could adjourn.

Since 1953, the latest adjournment date for a regular session was Aug. 30, 1957.

Cite Demo lag—

GOP senators push rights

News Birmingham, Ala.

Mon. 7-6-59 10

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP)—Republicans are going to keep the heat on in an effort to get civil rights legislation passed in this session of Congress, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) said today.

Dirksen, the Senate Republican leader, told an interviewer that a GOP broadside fired at Senate Democrats last week is only the beginning of a campaign to force action on the issue. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) and others said in Senate speeches that the Democrats are responsible for the lack of action.

P. 4

"We're going to keep the heat on until we get something done," Dirksen said.

AS A PART of this effort, he said Republican members of the judiciary committee's constitutional rights subcommittee will be on hand or be represented by proxy at any future meetings of the group. Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) has complained that Republicans didn't show up for some previous meetings.

With Southern Democrats often boycotting or blocking the sessions, the subcommittee has made only one major decision on civil rights measures before it.

THIS DECISION was that no bill it clears—if it ever votes one out—will carry a provision giving the attorney general authority to seek injunctions in all civil rights cases. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.), not a member of the group, said he will appeal this decision to the Senate, if it gets around to considering a measure.

Dirksen said that in order to get action it may be necessary to hold any House-passed civil rights bill on the calendar for direct Senate consideration, as was done with a similar measure in 1957. This would take the matter out of the hands of the subcommittee and the parent judiciary committee.

However, the word has been passed among Southern senators that the House is unlikely to act on any civil rights bill in the waning months of this session.

SENATE Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas wants to get a bill passed this year. He obviously doesn't want the party-splitting issue fought out in 1960, a presidential election year.

While some Republicans think a delay until next year in a showdown on the issue might be politically advantageous to them, Dirksen said he thinks there is need for action now.

Javits denied in a television program yesterday that there had been any foot-dragging on the part of the Republicans in connection with civil rights legislation. He said that Republicans will have to furnish most of the votes needed for passage of any bill.

KEATING SAID on another program that the constitutional rights subcommittee so far "has engaged in a teeth-pulling and stalling operation." He noted that objections had been raised by Democratic senators to meetings of the committee when the Senate is in session. Committees can meet on such occasions only by Senate permission.

However, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) said in a Gilbert, S. C., speech there is no need for civil rights legislation.

"The bills before the Senate were conceived in a spirit of political antagonism," he said. "They are designed primarily to do two things: Attempt to capture a few balance of power minority bloc votes in the large populated cities and also to create a spirit of division between the South and the North in the Democratic Party."

Rep. Dirksen Denies GOP Drags Feet On "Rights" Bills Facing Congress

Rebuts Charge Of Democrats; Notes Committee Lag

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-9-59

By LOUIS LAUTIER

P. 1

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WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Senator Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader, Wednesday had denied that Republicans had been dragging their feet on civil rights legislation.

Asked at the White House, after Republican Congressional leaders had conferred with President Eisenhower, whether civil rights had been discussed at the conference, Senator Dirksen replied that nothing was discussed about civil rights Tuesday morning.

He added that civil rights was not on the agenda of the regular weekly conference of Republican Congresisonal leaders with the President, but he had noted that there were some newspaper editorials and speeches on the subject.

Speeches were made in the House on July 1. They were kicked off by Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, who urged the Senate Democratic leadership to give the Senate an early opportunity to take up civil rights bills in this session while there was a chance to complete action on them.

FEW MEMBERS PRESENT

While the discussion was going on, Senator Thomas C. Hennings, of Missouri, chairman of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, pointed out that on one occasion his committee was unable to meet because on[illegible] of its nine members were p[illegible] himself, Senators John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat, and Senator William Langer, North Dakota Republican.

And Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, suggested to Javits that he make an effort to get Republicans to attend subcommittee meetings.

Senator Dirksen Tuesday pointed out that the Constitutional Rights subcommittee had taken no action on civil rights bills except to vote to exclude so-called Part III from any measure which may be reported at this session.

Part III would give the Attorney General the power to initiate civil suits to enjoin violations or threatened violations of constitutional rights, including the right to attend nonsegregated public schools.

"The whole program still reposes in the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee," Dirksen said.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The Illinoisan pointed out that the Judiciary Committee consists of nine Democrats and six Republicans. The Constitutional Rights subcommittee has nine members — six Democrats and three Republicans. But three of the six Democrats are Southerners — Senators Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina.

Pointing out that the Democrats constitute one over a quorum, Dirksen said he wanted to rebut the charge that there has been any foot dragging by Republicans. He added that a civil rights bill must still go to the full Judiciary Committee before it can reach the Senate floor.

Thurs 7-9-59
Daily World

If the House should take early action, Dirksen said, there was the possibility that the House-approved bill could be kept from being referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, be taken off the Vice President's desk and acted upon by the Senate.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, noted that a House Judiciary subcommittee has reported a civil rights bill to the full House Judiciary Committee, which includes Part III.

Albert Riley

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 5-26-59

The Liberals Show Their Intolerance

WASHINGTON—Slim attendance by senators and congressmen at committee hearings this year on civil rights legislation indicates two things. One is that Northern liberals have closed minds on the issue and are not disposed even to listen to Southern arguments. This seems a strange sort of intolerance on the part of the men who profess to be so tolerant and who are so quick to denounce what they consider to be Southern bigotry.

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P. 4

The other fact indicated by this slim attendance is that, except for the ultraliberals, senators and congressmen from all across the nation are growing tired of the issue and weary of hearing the same old arguments.

When Charles G. Bloch, the Macon authority on constitutional law, appeared before a Senate judiciary subcommittee last week to oppose any new civil rights legislation, he delivered a forceful argument.

But the only senator on hand to hear Bloch was Sam Ervin (D-NC), who believes the way Bloch does. The Northern liberals who so piously profess to know what's best for the South did not bother to attend and hear what Bloch had to say. Furthermore, it is doubtful that many of them will take the trouble to read the transcript.

Since their minds are so obviously made up, one is disposed to wonder what good it did for Bloch to take the time and trouble to prepare his testimony and make the trip to Washington. Except for limited press coverage of his remarks, Bloch might as well have been talking to himself back in Georgia.

This has been the pattern in other committee sessions on both the House and Senate sides of Capitol Hill whenever Southern spokesmen have testified.

When Sen. Talmadge, Gov. Vandiver and other Southerners went before another Senate subcommittee in behalf of Talmadge's school amendment, only two senators were in attendance. One was Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), who was conducting the hearing. The other was Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn), whose line of questioning clearly showed his hostility to the idea of letting states decide for themselves whether to operate segregated or integrated schools.

All of this seems a sad commentary on the committee hearing system in Congress. And it is most frustrating to the Southerners.

Undoubtedly the pressure for new civil rights legislation was easing off until the recent lynching at Poplarville, Miss., gave the liberals a new opportunity to clamor for new laws.

10 1959

5 Hours' Talk Get Nowhere On Rights Bill in Committee

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met for five hours on civil rights legislation yesterday but made no visible progress toward moving a bill to the floor.

A Southern-backed amendment to let the Civil Rights Commission investigate "right-to-work" complaints in strikes was defeated, 7 to 4. The Committee agreed to meet again Friday to vote after a 20-minute debate on another Southern proposal to let the Commission die next month.

Post

But Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) said there had been no progress — or promise of any — from the point reached four weeks ago when his subcommittee reported a mild 2-point bill to the full Committee.

Tues 8-11-59

He said tactics at the two closed sessions yesterday convinced him there is a "strong bloc" determined to "talk this legislation to death" in committee. Four of the 15 committee members are Southerners, including Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who can recognize whichever member he chooses to pseak or make a motion.

P. A2

For most of the time the committee staff was excluded to let members hold what Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) called a hair-down, cards-on-the-table attempt to reach some agreement but Hennings said nothing was accomplished.

Asked if he thought the Committee would send a bill to the floor, Hennings said: "Much depends on what happens at Friday's meeting. If many dilatory amendments are offered and debated in extenso it will give us some guidance on what we can expect and what we will do."

Hennings said as a last resort he might get civil rights before the Senate by offering a bill as an amendment to some other bill on the floor. In 1957 the Judiciary Committee was bypassed by grabbing a House-passed bill and passing it without referral to Eastland's committee. But this year the House is acting no faster than the Senate.

Nevertheless, Senate Democratic leaders have not yet changed their prediction that some civil rights bill will pass this session.

PLENTY OF WEAPONS

However, southern opponents still have plenty of weapons at their disposal to delay action if they want to use them. This was demonstrated by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark).

Immediately after the committee voted to take up a civil rights bill, McClellan offered an amendment to direct the Civil Rights Commission to investigate alleged denial of civil rights as a result of strikes and labor disputes.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) told newsmen McClellan's amendment had no place in the proposed civil rights bill and accused foes of engaging in dilatory tactics.

But McClellan said if there were to be any Civil Rights Commission, it should investigate losses of civil rights from strikes and picketing as well as other causes.

APPROVED 4-3

The bill called up for consideration by Hennings' motion was approved by a subcommittee on July 15 by a 4-3 vote. It is limited to two parts and is described by advocates of stronger legislation as a mere skeleton.

One section would extend to Jan. 31, 1961, the life of the Civil Rights Commission set up in 1957 primarily to investigate alleged denial of Negro voting rights. It is due to file its final report Sept. 9.

The other section would require that voting records in the election of federal officials be preserved for up to three years and be made available for inspection by the U.S. attorney general upon demand.

RIGHTS MEASURE TO GET HEARING

Times-Picayune

Senate Committee Votes to Consider Bill

New Orleans, La.

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Advocates of civil rights legislation succeeded Monday in getting a bill up for consideration in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The vote was 10-5.

Tues 8-4-59

All opposition votes were cast by the five southern Democrats on the committee—but they let the motion of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) come to a vote without trying to talk it to death.

p. 1

The motion, as Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) had observed several weeks ago, was subject to unlimited debate.

The outcome of Monday's meeting, after two previously unsuccessful attempts to bring a bill up, was in line with indications southern senators may grudgingly give a bit of ground if they think they can hold a civil rights measure within some bounds.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said he was strengthened in his belief a bill will be approved by the committee, a graveyard for civil rights legislation in the past

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Senate group defeats South on civil rights

News

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—(AP)—By an 8-5 vote, the Senate judiciary committee overrode Southern opposition today and took a civil rights bill up for consideration.

Earlier a subcommittee of the judiciary group lined up 2-1 in an incomplete vote, in favor of shelving a proposed constitutional amendment designed to annual the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Birmingham, Ala.

THE FULL COMMITTEE overrode objections from Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and other Southern opponents. They had blocked attempts at two previous meetings to get the legislation up for action.

Mon. 8-3-59

The bill called up, previously approved by a 4-3 vote in subcommittee, is limited to extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission and to requiring the preservation of voting records for use in investigations by the attorney general into alleged denial of voting rights.

p. 1

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told newsmen after the meeting that he believes it now will be possible to get a civil rights bill out of the committee.

"This was the roughest hurdle to clear," he said.

The motion to take up the abbreviated bill approved by the subcommittee was offered by Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.).

ONCE IT WAS adopted, Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) proposed an amendment to direct the Civil Rights Commission to investigate alleged denial of civil rights as a result of strikes and labor disputes.

McClellan, chairman of the special Senate rackets investigating committee, said he thinks that group turned up enough abuses to warrant giving the Civil Rights Commission this additional duty.

No action on the McClellan amendment was taken before the committee recessed.

Voting for Hennings' motion to take up the civil rights bill, in addition to Hennings, were Sens. Dirksen John A. Carroll (D., Colo.), Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.), Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Roman L. Hruska (R., Neb.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.).

Voting against the motion were Eastland, McClellan and Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.).

The constitutional amendment apparently turned down by the subcommittee never had been rated as having much chance.

Since three of the subcommittee members were absent the final count will not be known until after they are polled later in the day.

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (D., Tenn.), the subcommittee chairman, moved at the closed-door meeting to refer the proposed amendment to the full judiciary committee for consideration.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) countered by moving to table, and thus kill, both Kefauver's motion and the amendment itself.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), the other subcommittee member present, voted for Hennings' motion to make the count 2-1.

The absentees were Sens. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) and William Langer (R., N. D.).

The proposed amendment, sponsored by Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.), would give the states exclusive control over their public schools.

Accord Hinted On Rights Bill

Commercial Appeal

Party Leaders In Senate Reported Agreed On Measure

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senate Democratic and Republican leaders were reported Monday to have agreed upon a four-point Civil Rights Bill which they will attempt to push through the Senate this month.

The bill may be offered on the Senate floor as an amendment to other legislation, thereby bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.).

Tues. 8-11-59

The plan was reported to have the support of Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) and Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas).

p. 7

Four-point Bill

The four-point bill includes all but one of the five points in a bill approved last week by the House Judiciary Committee.

It would:

1. Make it a Federal crime to bomb any kind of property.
2. Authorize the Federal Government to provide schools for children of servicemen when the public schools they were attending are closed by desegregation disputes.
3. Extend to Feb. 1, 1961, the life of the Civil Rights Commission, slated to expire Nov. 9.
4. Require states to preserve records in presidential and congressional elections for inspection by the Justice Department upon request.

Obstruction Other Point

The fifth point in the House Judiciary Committee's bill would make it a Federal crime to obstruct a Federal court school desegregation order.

The contents of the bipartisan Senate bill were revealed as the Senate Judiciary Committee failed to make any progress toward agreeing on a bill after morning and afternoon sessions.

Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) held the floor during most of the committee meeting explaining a proposed amendment to require the Civil Rights Commission to investigate complaints on the denial of the right to work because of picketing, strikes or other labor disturbances.

He completed his explanation late in the afternoon. The committee then rejected his proposal 7 to 4. Senator Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.) promptly offered another amendment—to abolish the Civil Rights Commission.

Will Proceed Friday

Senator Eastland announced the committee will meet Friday to proceed with consideration of Senator Ervin's amendment.

Senators Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) and John Carroll (D., Colo.), both civil rightists, accused Southerners on the committee of resorting to delaying tactics to prevent a bill from emerging from the committee before this session ends.

They said if the dilatory tactics continue they "may be driven to" resorting to a maneuver to bypass the committee, as was done in the passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The degree of similarity between the four-point Senate proposal and the five-point House bill suggested Republicans and Southern Democrats—now working together on labor legislation in the House—may be seeking an agreement on a moderate Civil Rights Bill.

Only with such an agreement could a Civil Rights Bill be enacted this year, because of the limited time remaining. Congress now is expected to quit for the year by Sept. 5, so it will not be in session when Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev arrives, and will not have to face the question of inviting him to address a joint session.

Employment, Justice

Herald

Rights Group Weighs 2 New Investigations

Miami, Fla. P. 2-A

Thurs. 10-15-59.

The New York Times Service

P. 2A

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WASHINGTON — The Civil Rights Commission disclosed Wednesday that is is considering investigations in two new fields — discrimination in employment and in the administration of justice.

It was also announced that five of the six commissioners have agreed to stay on the job as the commission starts its new two-year term authorized by Congress. The sixth, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, announced his resignation Monday.

Those who will remain are Dr. John S. Hannah of Michigan, the chairman; Robert G. Storey of Texas, vice chairman; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of Indiana, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida and George M. Johnson of Washington, D.C.

There had been speculation that most would resign, and Storey had said publicly that he probably would. He said Wednesday that he had been urged to stay by President Eisenhower and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and had decided it was a lawyer's responsibility to do even difficult and unpopular jobs.

In its first wo years the commission dealt with racial discrimination in voting, housing and schools. Its report, issued last month, dealt with those fields.

Dr. Hannah told reporters Wednesday that work in those three fields will continue, with the principal emphasis on voting.

CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT EYES NEW FIELDS

The New York Times

New York

It May Study Job Practices and Operation of Justice—5 Commissioners to Stay

Thurs. 10-15-59.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

P. 31

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The Civil Rights Commission disclosed today that it was considering investigations in two new fields — discrimination in employment and in the administration of justice.

It was also announced, as the commission began a new two-year term authorized by Congress, that five of the six commissioners had agreed to stay on the job. The sixth, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, announced his resignation last Monday.

Those who will remain are Dr. John S. Hannah of Michigan, the chairman; Robert G. Storey of Texas, vice chairman; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of Indiana, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida and George M. Johnson of Washington.

There had been speculation that most members would resign, and Mr. Storey had said publicly that he probably would. He said today that he had been urged to stay by President Eisenhower and by the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, and had decided that it was a lawyer's responsibility to do even difficult and unpopular jobs.

Voting Study to Continue

In its first two years the commission dealt with racial discrimination in voting, housing and schools. Its report, issued last month, dealt with those fields.

Dr. Hannah told reporters today that work in those three fields would continue, with the principal emphasis on voting.

He said a number of voting complaints had piled up and would be investigated promptly now that Congress had extended the commission's life. These are all sworn complaints from Negroes in the South that they have been denied the right to register or vote because of their race.

In addition to the subjects already under investigation, the commission directed its staff today to look into the possibilities of inquiries on jobs and administration of justice. The commission may decide at its next meeting, Nov. 10, whether to start these inquiries.

The subject of job discrimination would involve the controversial subject of fair employment practices commissions, state and Federal. An inquiry into administration of justice could include such matters as police brutality and discrimination in the selection of juries.

Dr. Hannah noted that the commission's appropriation had already been fixed at $780,000 for the fiscal year ending next June 30. Any new investigations, he said, will have to fit in with available funds and staff.

The commission voted today to urge an "expedited" appeal by the Justice Department of last week's ruling by a Louisiana Federal court that enjoined the commission from holding a public hearing there on voting. The court found the hearing rules invalid.

Mr. Storey said the commission would not hold any more voting hearings until this case was resolved. The appeal will go directly to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Battle did not attend today's meeting, but he may continue his work for the commission until a successor is chosen.

Asked why Mr. Battle had resigned, Dr. Hannah said he felt that it was the reason given by the former Governor: the desire to devote more time to law practice.

He said that Mr. Battle's senior partner was ill and that his son had just left Charlottesville—the family home—and the law firm.

When Mr. Battle announced his resignation, it was recalled that he had dissented sharply from the commission's first recommendations, issued last summer.

10 1959

Celler Urges Ike To Act On Rights

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-22-59

By BETTY PRYOR

p. 9

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) called upon President Eisenhower Sunday to make a nation-wide radio-televised appeal, in support of pending civil rights legislation as he did with labor reforms.

But Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, said he doubted Eisenhower would undertake such a move.

"I'm free to confess that we got very little leadership from the White House", Celler said. "The President doesn't seem to have his heart in civil rights."

Celler said Eisenhower has made "some very pontifical declarations in favor of civil rights, but if he had only implemented those words with some action we probably would have had a stronger bill coming out of the Judiciary committee."

Celler's committee last week approved a five-point civil rights bill embracing all but two of Eisenhower's "moderate" rights proposals.

As approved, the bill would: extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission for two more years; make it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for "hate bombing" of any building or vehicle and make it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

It also would require state officials to preserve election records for two years subject to inspection by the Justice Department; and authorize the government to provide schooling for military children when local schools were closed in segregation disputes.

Rights bill gets stiffer bomb penalty

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP)— The House judiciary committee voted today to make it a federal crime for a person to cross a state line to escape prosecution for bombing or setting fire to any type of property.

News p1

THE COMMITTEE, meeting in closed session, wrote this provision into the Eisenhower administration's civil rights bill now under committee consideration.

Thurs. 7-30-59

At the same time, the committee beat down repeated attempts to water down a provision to provide school facilities for children of military personnel in any state that closes its public schools to avoid racial integration.

With these decisions, the committee postponed further consideration of the civil rights bill until next Tuesday.

THE BOMBING provision was approved overwhelmingly. It was substituted for a narrower administration proposal that Congress make it a federal crime to flee over a state line after bombing a church or school.

As now written, the provision would permit the FBI to arrest a fugitive who fled a state after bombing or setting fire to any type of building or vehicle, specifically including private homes, churches, synagogues and religious and educational institutions, either public or private.

House Unit Okays Extension Of Civil Rights Commission

Advertiser

p. 50

Thurs. 7-30-59

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House committee Wednesday spurned President Eisenhower's proposal for a commission to keep racial or religious bias out of employment on federal contracts.

However, the House Judiciary Committee approved a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission which has the job of investigating complaints of voting rights breaches.

Also accepted by the House group was an Eisenhower proposal aimed at strengthening the hand of the Justice Department in safeguarding voting rights.

These actions were taken behind closed doors as the Judiciary Committee moved along in preparing a new civil rights bill for House consideration.

Committee sources said a 16-12 vote cut out of the bill the provision for a commission to enforce nondiscrimination by contractors doing jobs for the government. Although no breakdown was available, the vote was understood to have crossed party lines.

In addition to Southern opposition to the proposed commission, it was reported some committee members had felt such an agency might become embroiled in clashes with labor unions.

Also figuring in the outcome was the existence already of a presidentially appointed commission set up to police compliance with anti-bias clauses in federal contracts.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the Judiciary Committee told newsmen some members had argued the presidential commission is doing a good job and that it has a broader charter than the proposed new body would enjoy.

"I felt, however, that statutory backing would give more dignity and force to this undertaking," said Celler, who supported Eisenhower's proposal.

Celler was much less disturbed by the committee's action on this point Wednesday than he was at another decision Wednesday. That was when a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the judiciary group turned down Celler's bid to give the Justice Department broad powers to seek federal court injunctions against violations of civil rights in general.

DUE TO EXPIRE

The Civil Rights Commission is due to expire Sept. 9 unless Congress gives it new life. Eisenhower asked for a two-year extension, and the house committee went along with this. A limited civil rights bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee would continue that commission 17 more months.

The House committee made only relatively minor changes in Eisenhower's proposal to require state election officials to preserve for three years the records of elections of federal officers. The state officials would be required to hand over such records to the Justice Department on demand.

House Group OKs Slashed Rights Bill

World-Telegram

Wed. 8-5-59

New York

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — The House Judiciary Committee today approved a civil rights bill providing federal criminal penalties in cases of bombings, mob action against school desegregation and destruction of election records.

But, in a last-minute switch, the committee struck out of the bill all provisions for technical and other aid to school desegregation.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said this switch was the work of "the same, unholy coalition—Southern Democrats and a large number of Republicans."

It was the third major amputation of the bill accomplished by the coalition.

The bill, which goes to the House, also would extend for two years the life of the existing Civil Rights Commission.

The measure follows in large part recommendations by President Eisenhower's administration.

But the committee, during more than a week of closed-door sessions, deleted an Eisenhower proposal for a special commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts.

Also deleted was a proposal strongly backed by some Northern Democrats to extend the enforcement powers of the United States Attorney General. This section would have authorized the Attorney General to seek federal injunctions in all kinds of civil rights cases, as he is now permitted to do in voting cases.

Mr. Celler said he would try to have the injunction and school aid provisions restored when the bill reaches the House for a vote.

The anti-bombing provision would make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid arrest or prosecution for a bombing. This would enable the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter immediately investigations of bombing cases.

As originally worded this would have applied to bombing of schools and religious structures. The provision was amended to apply to all kinds of bombing.

GOP JOINS DEMOS

10

Rights' Power Bill Defeated

Advertiser Wed. 7-29-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Republicans and Southern Democrats united Tuesday in throwing out a proposal to give the Justice Department broad injunction powers in civil rights cases.

Montgomery, Ala.

The proposal, urged by advocates of stronger civil rights legislation, was beaten 18-13 in the House Judiciary Committee. It met behind closed doors for section-by-section consideration of a new bill in this field.

P. 1

At almost the same time, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) moved in the Senate to attach a similar injunctions clause to a bill pro-civil rights forces so far have been unable to pry out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House committee said he could understand the motives of Dixie Democrats in fighting the injunction proposal, "but the lack of logic of the Republican members is past understanding."

Celler, chief sponsor of the proposal, hung the blame on President Eisenhower for the setback.

NO LEADERSHIP

"This defection (of Republicans) is traceable to the White House from which no leadership is forthcoming," Celler said. "Apparently, the President desires a mere lukewarm approach to integration."

Celler's proposal would allow the U.S. attorney general to seek federal court injunctions in support of all types of civil rights. Two years ago—when Congress enacted the first major civil rights bill in more than 80 years—a broad injunction section was cut out before it went to the White House. That law limits the Justice Department's injunction authority to voting rights cases only.

Advertiser

When the House takes up the new civil rights bill, Celler said, he will try again to get the broad injunction powers written in.

Although chagrined by the Tuesday action, Celler said the blow is not fatal. He added: "There are still some very powerful remaining provisions to protect civil rights on the educational and political level."

Wed. 7-29-59

P. 2-A

The chairman summoned his committee back Wednesday for consideration of other sections of the bill, which coincides generally with Eisenhower's recommendations.

New Term Opens

Daily Progress

Charlottesville, Va.

High Court to Yield Civil Rights Decisions

Mon. 10-5-59

By PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court reassembles today to open a new term that is certain to produce important decisions in the civil rights field.

P. 1

Two pilot appeals directly affecting enforcement of the 1957 Civil Rights Act are among the more than 800 cases already entered on the court's unusually heavy docket.

Heading the civil rights cases is a Justice Department appeal from a decision by a federal judge in Georgia that a section of the 1957 act is unconstitutional. He said it is invalid because it gave the attorney general authority to seek injunctions not only against state officials but against private citizens as well.

The Supreme Court will hear arguments on this appeal later in the fall. It is expected to announce soon whether it will hear arguments on another Justice Department appeal, this one from a decision by a federal judge in Alabama that the act did not empower the attorney general to sue a state.

The decisions dismissed the first two cases filed by the Justice Department under the act in efforts to enforce voting rights of Negroes. Department counsel said the cases must be settled finally by the Supreme Court before the act is truly workable.

New appeals involving other racial issues ask review of lower court decisions that (1) resulted in closing Prince Edward County, Va., public schools; (2) barred the Norfolk, Va., City Council from shutting off funds for secondary schools; (3) required Negroes seeking to enter North Carolina white schools to use all state procedures before complaining to federal courts; (4) held there was no discrimination involved in the dropping of Negro teachers when Moberly, Mo., put into effect a school integration plan; (5) ruled a Negro on an interstate bus trip could be fined $10 for refusing to leave a restaurant for whites in a Richmond interstate bus terminal.

The Supreme Court already has granted a hearing on an appeal by five Negro golfers convicted of trespassing on a course in Greensboro, N.C.

It also will hear an appeal by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in a case from Little Rock, Ark. The NAACP challenged validity of an ordinance requiring it to give the city lists of members and contributors.

Re-arguments will be heard in two major cases involving communism. In one appeal, Junius Irving Scales, former Communist party official in the Carolinas, questions validity of the membership clause of the Smith Act. The other appeal is by Soviet Col. Rudolf I. Abel, highest ranking Soviet spy ever caught in the United States. He has challenged the validity of his arrest in New York, contending that federal agents seized evidence against him without search warrants.

Daily Progress

First arguments on these appeals were heard last term, but the nine justices were not able to reach a decision and had to call for re-arguments.

Charlottesville

An appeal by 15 labor organizations from a decision by the Georgia Supreme Court is of major interest to unions throughout the country.

Mon. 10-5-59

P. 10

The decision was that compulsory union membership, where dues are used for political purposes without consent of members, is a violation of the U.S. Constitution.

The court will make known later whether it will review this decision. Another appeal in the same status was filed during the summer by James R. Hoffa's Teamsters Union. This appeal questions constitutionality of powers given a board of monitors to do a housecleaning job on the Teamsters.

Under an old custom, the high court devotes its first meeting of the new fall term to brief opening formalities. For the rest of this week the justices will meet in closed conferences to discuss pending appeals. Next Monday the court will announce what action will be taken on many of the appeals, and public argument, sessions will begin for the nine-month term.

10 1959

Senate Civil Rights Bill Stall Charged

Times Union
Jacksonville
Fla. p.64
7-2-59

10

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON, July 1 — The Senate Democratic leadership was accused today of delaying action on a civil rights bill until it is killed in the adjournment rush.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D, Mont), assistant majority leader, denied the charge, promising civil rights legislation even if Congress has to continue sitting until long after Labor Day.

Sen. Jacob Javits (R, NY), who attacked the Democrats for stalling on the issue, said he was happy to hear Mansfield's pledge but suggested that the cry of "wait till next year" soon would be heard. In the election year of 1960, he noted, pressure would be even greater to bypass civil rights legislation.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D, Mo), chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee handling civil rights bills, said he has found it almost impossible to get his subcommittee together to consider the legislation. He submitted a memo which revealed that both Democrats and Republican senators were responsible, by their absences, for lack of a quorum over a period of months.

The Senate floor exchange revealed the difficulties the big Senate Democratic majority of 64 members is having over the controversial issue of civil rights.

Southern Democrats, as usual, are determined to filibuster, if necessary, to prevent passage of a law providing federal leadership in school desegregation and giving the attorney general subpoena power in voting cases.

Javits noted that Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex) submitted his own civil rights program more than six months ago but hasn't called it up yet. He noted that Johnson also helped defeat a strong anti-filibuster measure last January.

"Sen. Johnson promised that the threat of a filibuster would not paralyze action on civil rights legislation this year," Javits remarked. "As we near July 4, I am inclined to agree. The foes of civil rights will not need a filibuster nor the threat of one. They need only to conspire with the calendar, letting the pressure for adjournment work for them.

"If we started debate today on civil rights, taking as much time as we did in 1957, we couldn't adjourn until mid-September. We haven't sat later than Aug. 30 since 1953. Let's act promptly."

"I suggest that the President and the attorney general get behind the move for prompt action and a strong civil rights bill," retorted Hennings. "I've read the president's statements but I don't know where he stands on this."

Committee Starts Work On Civil Rights Bill Today

Daily Home Talladega, Ill.

Thurs. 7-9-59

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By EDMOND LE BRETON

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The House Judiciary Committee starts work today on a civil rights bill, the fate of which will play a large part in determining how long Congress stays in session this year.

Action on civil rights is one of the key items in the Democratic leadership's legislative program, which critics say has been dragging despite the party's heavy majorities in Congress.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) predicted the committee would approve a bill not later than next week. If he succeeds in that goal despite strong Southern opposition within the committee, it would open the way to lengthy battles in both the House and the Senate.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas reportedly appealed directly to Celler to get a civil rights bill passed by the House as soon as possible.

This pointed to a strategy like the oneu sed in 1957 to enact the first new civil rights law in more than 80 years. The House passed a measure then and Senate leaders used it to bypass the Senate committee where Southerners had blocked action.

In the Senate, legislation to strengthen civil rights laws remains tied up in a judiciary subcommittee which has succeeded in holding only one meeting out of four tries since concluding hearings May 28. Another effort is scheduled Friday.

Johnson and other Democratic leaders in Congress have been under heavy fire from a party wing led by National Chairman Paul M. Butler. Butler said Sunday Democratic presidential chances in 1960 were endangered by what he called the lack of a progressive record from the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Even with the best of luck for proponents of new civil rights legislation, the chances of enactment this year seemed to hinge on Congress' willingness to have a long session, perhaps into September.

The bill the House committee considers today behind closed doors is an amalgam of proposals by the Eisenhower administration and by Celler and other northern Democrats.

DORIS FLEESON

Evening Star

Civil Rights—A Key 1960 Issue

Washington D.C.

'Four Parties' Will Be Competing In Committee Tests of Strength

Tues. 6-30-59

PBA

10

Republican civil rights strategy is to pass a strong civil rights bill next year. Democratic Leader Johnson's aim is to pass a "moderate" civil rights bill at this session so as to obviate a potential party-splitting fight on the issue next year.

Republicans want the issue in the form they are working toward because they expect it to help them in the big States when the balloting for President starts. The form is well suited to both their candidates for President, Vice President Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller of New York.

Democrats are not so united on the merits of the Johnson strategy. Liberals think it better suited to Johnson as a presidential candidate than to the party nationally. The South will go along because it regards it as the lesser evil.

Tests of strength will begin in the appropriate committees this week. What may happen is difficult to predict because actually four and not the traditional two parties are involved. The four are the Republican liberals, the Republican conservatives, the Democratic liberals and the Southern Democrats.

It has never been easy this session to tell just what side these groups will take since all the legislation so far has been a compromise rather than a clear-cut point of principle. Johnson has proved adept at getting there "fustest with the mostest" but the temper of the Senate Democrats is hardening as debate this week on the tax conference report showed.

To get their way, Republicans need only employ a judicious amount of foot-dragging and absenteeism in the key committee sessions. They can make it hard to get a quorum for consideration on the bills. They can work on Midwest members in whose States civil rights are considerably less than a burning issue. These methods are less obvious than the old open coalition with the Southern Democrats which has been becoming increasingly untenable.

Johnson's problem is with liberals, some of whom operate from strong conviction and all of whom have election problems in the field of minority rights. When the Texan had a bare majority to work with in the Senate, his arguments for compromise seemed much more impressive than they do today.

Johnson can be expected to offer pledges to work for a powerful civil rights plank in the Democratic platform. He can do this because Texas will not at that point be a problem to him.

Legislation has been passed at Austin which will put behind him the party primary at which he will be a candidate for re-election before the national convention begins. Since the Democratic nomination in Texas is the equivalent of election, he will be a free agent at Los Angeles.

In fact it is generally felt the platform shaped there would have to be extreme indeed before the Senate leader would refuse to stand on it. But this, in the view of many Democrats, is not an adequate substitute for a strongly liberal congressional record.

The White House atmosphere on civil rights this year is temperate. No trouble can be expected there for proponents of inaction or moderation.

CIVIL RIGHTS TOPS PRE-ADJOURNMENT JOBS

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

Congress Faces 5 Tough Problems

Sun. 7-19-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five legislative toughies—civil rights, labor regulation, housing, highways, and interest rates—hold the key to the adjournment date for the 1959 Congress.

10

There appears to be more uncertainty this summer about the windup date than for many years.

Early this year some leaders predicted a relatively short session with a July windup. But if one thing is certain now, it is that the July 31 adjournment date proposed in the 1946 Congressional Reorganization Act will pass with Congress still hard at work.

Many members now are resigned to staying here into September, although some still are hopeful of quitting around Aug. 22, two weeks before Labor Day.

Most of them agree that the bitterly disputed civil rights legislation is the major hurdle. If a compromise bill on that subject could somehow get through quickly, the other barriers probably would be much less formidable.

A tip-off on civil rights prospects should come early this week. The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), an all-out foe of any such legislation, meets Monday to consider a relatively simple bill approved Wednesday by a subcommittee.

Other committee action is scheduled during the week on three of the other major pieces of remaining legislation.

The House Labor Committee will vote formally Wednesday on a labor-management bill which is generally regarded as more acceptable to organized labor than the Senate version. It then will be scheduled for floor action.

The House Ways and Means Committee Wednesday opens hearings on proposals to solve the financing dilemma in the country's big highway construction program.

Senators and congressmen who handle highway legislation insist that Congress will not quit without making provision to carry on the program.

At the moment there seems to be a deadlock between the administration and the Capitol.

The controversy over interest rate legislation is in suspense at the moment, with some prospect no action at all will be taken this year.

The

Rights Unit Probe Plan Unchanged

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thur. 10-15-59

P. 1

Emphasis Remains On Housing, Voting; May Hit Employment

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission decided Wednesday to continue to place primary emphasis on voting, housing and education in its investigations of discrimination. It also may look into administration of justice and employment opportunities.

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Chairman John A. Hannah told a news conference this decision was reached at the commission's first meeting since Congress extended its life for two more years.

Hannah said all members of the commission except John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia, have indicated they plan to continue to serve. Battle's resignation was accepted this week by President Eisenhower.

Hannah said the commission also voted to ask the justice department to expedite an appeal from a decision by a three-judge federal court in Louisiana which had the effect of barring public hearings on alleged discrimination in voting in Louisiana.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey said that pending Supreme Court action on that appeal the commission does not plan any more public hearings on voting complaints. The rules under which such hearings are held were ruled invalid by the Louisiana court.

The commission voted, however, to hold a planned public hearing on voting in Louisiana if the Supreme Court upholds the appeal.

Hannah said that the decision to lay primary emphasis on voting is in line with the specific statutory requirement. He said a considerable number of complaints that have been received have not been investigated.

The staff was authorized to proceed with an investigation of these and report back to the commission for such action as it finds warranted. All of the uninvestigated compliants were reported to have come from the southeast but particular states were not identified.

Montgomery Adv.

The commission also approved the appointment of Berl Bernhard as acting deputy staff director. Bernhard formerly lived in Englewood, N. J., and Marathon, Fla. He has been an attorney for the commission since November 1958.

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 10-15-59

P. 2

A staff member said President Eisenhower has given continuing appointments to each member of the commission, and all except Battle have indicated they expected to continue to serve for the time being.

Roscoe Drummond

The Atlanta Constitution

Stronger Act Seen On Voting Rights

Atlanta, Ga. P. 4

Sat. 10-31-59

WASHINGTON—In continuing the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Congress could not have done less and next year will almost certainly do more to provide federal protection for the right to vote. There will be earnest opposition by most Southern congressmen to enlarging the role of the federal government in protecting voting rights, but the Senate's 71-to-18 vote of confidence in the Civil Rights Commission suggests that the votes are there for strengthening the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

I am not one who automatically relishes the increase of federal authority and the decrease of state authority but in this instance it is preeminently fair to say:

10

That the right to vote for federal officials—president, vice president, senators, representatives—is a federal right.

That this civil right is explicitly spelled out in the Constitution as as is the authority of Congress to enforce it.

That if state and county officials act to discriminate against citizens who want to exercise this federal right it is the duty of the federal government to protect this federal right.

This is the clear and unanimous conclusion of the Civil Rights Commission, including its Southern members.

It is useful to have the commission make the clear distinction that while the "qualifications" of voters are governed by state law, the right to vote derives from Article I of the Constitution. Article I also authorizes federal protection of voting in federal elections against interference from any source.

The principal voting discrimination is now against Negro citizens and this discrimination is limited almost entirely to the South. Here appreciable progress has been made in recent years. In 1947 only about 12 per cent of the adult Negro population in the South was registered. The number of Negro registrants rose from 595,000 in 1947 to 1,200,000 in 1956. This represents about 25 per cent of the nearly five million Negroes of voting age in the South in 1950. By contrast, about 60 per cent of the voting-age Southern whites are registered.

The commission investigated the situation in several counties in Georgia and Louisiana. It found areas in which no Negro is allowed to register and others in which only token registration is permitted. Many extralegal devices are used to prevent Negro registration. Negro applicants are usually kept waiting about nine hours before being allowed to begin the attempted process. If registration looks as though it couldn't be avoided, the registration boards will often simply cease to operate.

I would like to see state rights preserved by being constructively exercised but when state rights are used to cancel federal rights then the federal government has to act.

10 1959

GOVERNORS WORLD-MINDED

Civil Rights Fire Appears Dying as Election Issue

Times Union

Jacksonville Fla.

Mon. 8-10-59

p. 12

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Civil rights appears to be losing some of its fire as a political issue for the next year's presidential contest.

For the first time in years, the nation's governors held their annual conference last week at San Juan, Puerto Rico—where there are no color lines—with little more than a whisper of controversy about civil rights.

This sharp departure from sideline news conference brawls over the issue in recent years seemed to point to a new feeling among the governors that international tensions are more absorbing to the voters than a great many local issues.

While there was the usual talk about highway financing and such other domestic matters, almost every governor who raised his voice spoke at one time or another of his hopes for world peace and what he believes ought to be done to bring it about.

This preoccupation with world affairs obviously was heightened by the recent trip of nine governors to Russia, the conference's decision to invite Russian officials to this country, and discussion of the forthcoming exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Submergence of the civil rights issue apparently was attributable in part to the absence from the San Juan conference of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and the replacement of some highly vocal segregationists, like former Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, by new chief executives.

But it nevertheless was regarded as significant that potential candidates for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination and their tub-thumpers raised no hullabaloo over civil rights as they have in the past.

There seemed to be a general feeling among the Democratic governors that if Congress acts on new civil rights legislation this session some of the sting will be taken out of this particular hornet so far as their nominating convention is concerned.

By the same token few of the Republican state executives indicated any particular desire to try to accelerate the controversy over school integration and other matters, even though their party might benefit from a Democratic split.

Southern Democratic governors obviously were relieved that the uproar seemed to have died down. They evidenced no desire to revive it and steered away from discussion of the question as much as possible.

Several, however, thought the lull was temporary and that it will be broken this fall when battles flare again over school integration.

Civil Rights Bill Stripped Of Injunction

Herald Tribune

New York

Wed. 7-29-59

Clause Is Taken Out In Committee, 18-13

p. 10

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP). — Republicans and Southern Democrats united today in throwing out a proposal to give the Justice Department broad injunction powers in civil rights cases.

The proposal, urged by advocates of stronger civil rights legislation, was beaten 18-13 in the House Judiciary Committee. It met behind closed doors for section-by-section consideration of a new bill in this field.

At almost the same time, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, D., Mo., moved in the Senate to attach a similar injunctions clause to a bill pro-civil rights forces so far have been unable to pry out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Celler Blames President

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of the House Committee said he could understand the motives of Southern Democrats in fighting the injunction proposal, "but the lack of logic of the Republican members is past understanding."

Rep. Celler, chief sponsor of the proposal, hung the blame on President Eisenhower for the setback, saying:

"This defection (of Republicans) is traceable to the White House, from which no leadership is forthcoming. Apparently, the President desires a mere lukewarm approach to integration."

Celler's Proposal

Rep. Celler's proposal would allow the Attorney General to seek Federal court injunctions in support of all types of civil rights. Two years ago—when Congress enacted the first major civil rights bill in more than eighty years—a broad injunction section was cut out before it went to the White House. That law limits the Justice Department's injunction authority to voting rights cases only.

When the House takes up the new civil rights bill, Rep. Celler said, he will try again to get the broad injunction powers written in.

The Senate Judiciary committee has before it a bill limited only to extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission and to requiring preservation of Federal election records.

Another Defeat For Rights Bill

Commercial Appeal

House Judiciary Committee Kills Key Provision By Close Vote

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed. 8-5-59

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Southerners won another victory Tuesday as the House Judiciary Committee eliminated a third key civil rights proposal.

p. 17

By a 16-to-14 vote the committee knocked out a section that would have put Congress on hecord as accepting the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions as "the supreme law of the land."

The rejected provision also would have provided that state and local governments "are now obligated to take steps toward the elimination of segregation in their public schools."

The vote marked another occasion on which Congress or one of its committee's pointedly has refused to uphold the five-year-old, though still hotly disputed, court ruling.

Milder Tack Taken

The House committee, which is takin ga much milder tack than it did two years ago when the court decision was fresher, has also rejected:

1. The so-called "Part III," which would authorize wholesale school integration backed by court injunctions, and which is regarded by segregationists and integrationists alike as the most formidable legislative proposal yet presented on the issue.

2. A proposal to create a Federal commission to enforce nondiscrimination in employment on Federal contracts.

And in another partial victory for the South the committee has voted to broaden a proposed ban on school and church dynamitings to include all types of bombing and arson.

In Tuesday's committee session, Southerners lost by a 16-to-15 vote a move to knock out a provision that would authorize Federal funds to help pay the costs of school desegregation and for technical assistance.

Also defeated was a motion to eliminate a section that would authorize the Federal government to provide education for children of military personnel when local public schools are closed to avoid integration.

Republicans Aid South

On all of the votes the Southerners received assistance from Republicans.

The committee will resume its deliberations Wednesday. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said he is "confident" a bill will be completed then. But key members say the prospects of getting it past the House Rules Committee this year are exceedingly dim.

Prospects of Senate action this year are better. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), listed Senate passage of a civil rights bill as a "must" after a morning talk with President Eisenhower. And he predicted the Senate Judiciary Committee will clear a bill next week.

RIGHTS BILL CRACKS DOWN ON BOMBINGS

Makes Federal Crime of Interstate Flight

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Fri. 7-31-59

p. 9

Washington, July 30—The House judiciary committee voted Thursday to make it a federal crime to flee across a state line to avoid prosecution for bombing or setting fire to any kind of property.

The provision, added to pending civil rights legislation, was aimed at recent bombings of schools and synagogs in southern states. It was supported by southern as well as northern members of the committee. The vote was not announced, but reporters were told it was "overwhelming."

The civil rights bill advocated by the Eisenhower administration would have made it a federal crime to cross a state line to avoid prosecution for bombing a church or school.

Committee Widens Bill

The House committee went further by making the provision applicable to persons accused of bombing or setting fire to any type of property—schools, churches, homes, or vehicles, whether publicly or privately owned.

The amendment was proposed by Rep. J. Carlton Loser [D., Tenn.] who told reporters it would be "very effective in obtaining the services of the federal bureau of investigation in any type of bombing case" involving flight across a state line.

The amendment provided for a penalty of a fine of $5,000 or five years in jail or both. It also would apply to flight across a state line to avoid testifying in a bombing case.

Put Off Further Action

Covers Industrial Cases

An aid to Loser said the congressman's proposal was not aimed directly at labor unions or any specific group but that industrial bombings were covered.

ler [D., N. Y.] of the judiciary committee said the proviso "would cover everything."

"If labor unions are involved, it's just too bad," he said. "And if white citizens' councils are involved, that's too bad."

Asked if the provision would cover labor cases in which workers' homes or automobiles are bombed or set on fire, the Loser aid repeated what Celler had said—that "everything is covered." Loser, en route to Tennessee, could not be reached for comment.

After acting on the Loser proposal, the committee put off further action on the civil rights bill until next Tuesday. Celler told reporters he hoped another session or two would produce a finished bill.

A major provision still to be acted on by the committee was a proposal for federal aid to states and localities to help them develop racial desegregation programs for schools.

The committee beat down efforts Thursday to water down a provision to furnish school facilities for children of military personnel in any state that closes public schools to avoid racial integration.

South Is Winner In Rights Fight

Commercial Appeal

Bill Loses Another Key Section Following House Battle

Memphis, Tenn

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

P. 26

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The House Judiciary Committee completed action on a civil rights bill Wednesday after a Southern Democrat-Republican coalition knocked out another key section.

Thurs. 8-6-59

The final deletion was an Administration-backed proposal to authorize Federal financial aid to encourage school desegregation by states and local communities.

The completed, five-point bill would:

1. Make it a Federal crime to interfere with Federal court school desegregation decrees.

Extends Commission

2. Make it a Federal crime to flee across a state line to avoid prosecution or giving testimony in any type of bombing or arson case.

3. Require state officials to preserve records in presidential and congressional elections for inspection by the United States attorney general upon his request.

4. Extend for two years the Federal Civil Rights Commission, now slated to make its final report by Sept. 9 and to expire two months thereafter.

5. Provide for the Federal Government to assume responsibility for the education of children of servicemen where schools are closed because of desegregation disputes.

The committee approved the completed bill 17 to 13. To reach the House floor, it must get past the House Rules Committee. And with this year's session of Congress coming to a close, key rules committee members say the chances of clearance are exceedingly poor for this year. However, the bill still will be alive next year—the second year of the two-year session.

Confronted with the rules committee blockade in the House, civil rightists are concentrating on the Senate in the closing days of the present session.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has made civil rights its pending business and proponents are hopeful of getting a bill out of the committee and through the Senate before adjournment this year.

Some Were Rejected

Before the Senate committee is a two-point bill, approved by a subcommittee but subject to further amendment, which would extend the Civil Rights Commission and require preservation of voting records for the attorney general's inspection.

The House Judiciary Committee, in sharp contrast to its actions two years ago, rejected a number of drastic proposals before it finally agreed upon its five-point bill.

The rejections included the so-called "Part III" to enforce school integration with wholesale Federal court injunctions; a commission to police non-discrimination in employment on Federal contracts; a congressional declaration affirming the Supreme Court's school desegregation decrees as "the law of the land," and, finally, the proposal to encourage school desegregation with Federal financial aid.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) called the deletions the work of an "unholy alliance" between Republicans and Southern Democrats.

ACTION DRAGS ON RIGHTS BILL IN COMMITTEE

Daily Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Tues. 7-28-59

Postponed a Week on Southern Motion

P 7

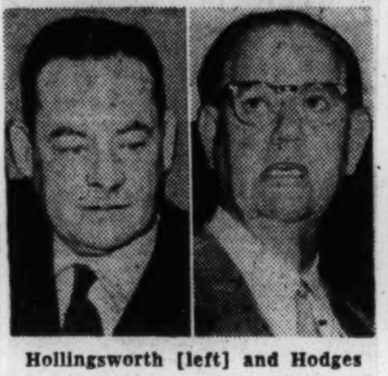
BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 27—Civil rights legislation continued to move at a snail's pace in the Senate judiciary committee Monday in the face of parliamentary roadblocks.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. [D., Mo.], Senate sponsor of a skeleton civil rights measure, was able to have his motion to take up the bill made the pending committee business—the sole civil rights accomplishment in a two hour session.

But Sen. Olin D. Johnston [D., S. C.] invoked a 20 year old unwritten rule which postponed action for a week. The rule provides any senator can request a week's delay on a bill or motion.



Hollingsworth [left] and Hodges

Must Change Tactics Now

The rule can be invoked only once, however, so if Johnston and his Dixie colleagues on the committee want to delay the civil rights measure further, they must resort to other tactics next Monday. It was expected their weapon would be conversation.

"Any motion can be the subject of protracted discussion," Hennings acknowledged to reporters. The judiciary committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland [D., Miss.], who has said the bill should be buried in committee.

The Hennings bill, approved by a subcommittee last week, would extend the life of the two year old Civil Rights commission to Jan. 31, 1961, and require election officials to retain voting records in federal elections and make them available for examination by the United States attorney general.

Amendments in Reserve

The bill had been stripped of more stringent provisions in order to obtain subcommittee approval. But Hennings said he was prepared to offer a series of amendments if and when the bill becomes the pending business in the full committee.

Among the amendments to be offered was legislation proposed by Sen. Douglas [D., Ill.] which would authorize the appropriation of 40 million dollars a year for five years as federal assistance in ending racial segregation in schools. He also would permit the secretary of health, education, and welfare to draw up desegregation plans if local communities fail to act.

Meanwhile, the House judiciary committee was scheduled to resume work on its civil rights bill Tuesday. The writing job was halted last week because of the illness of Chairman Emmanuel Celler [D., N. Y.] after the adoption of one section — a provision making it a criminal offense to interfere with a court order in a school desegregation case.

Move Begun For Vote on Civil Rights

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Tues. 8-18-59

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) opened a drive today to bypass the Southern-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee and force a Senate vote this year on civil rights legislation.

P 1

He offered an eight-point civil rights bill as an amendment to legislation pending on the Senate calendar. The maneuver was aimed at getting the bill printed. After that Hennings can offer it as an amendment to any bill that comes before the Senate.

Hennings said he was reluctant to skirt usual Senate procedures. But he said some members of the Judiciary Committee are determined that no substantial bill ever will be approved. He charged that the committee had "backed and filled, marched and countermarched" for weeks.

The committee has been holding intermittent sessions with no sign of action forthcoming. Hennings told the Senate that, thanks to "technical delaying tactics," the committee is no nearer approval of a bill than when his Constitutional Rights subcommittee approved a mild two-part measure some weeks ago.

Hennings offered the broader civil rights legislation as an amendment to a pending bill which would make adjustments in the jurisdiction of federal courts. This measure was sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan D-Ark) and has been approved by the Senate Government Operations Committee.

10 1959

Part of Civil-Rights Bill Stranded

Herald Tribune [illegible] New York p.14

Hostile Committee Gets Section on Contract Job Discrimination

Sun. 6-7-59

By Rowland Evans Jr.

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WASHINGTON, June 6.—A key part of President Eisenhower's new civil rights program has been stranded high and dry in the Senate Labor Committee, it was learned today.

The measure would give statutory powers to the President's Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Employment of Government Contracts. With two others of the President's seven civil rights bills, it was referred routinely to the Senate Labor Committee on Feb. 5. The balance of the President's package went to the Judiciary Committee.

2 Bills Transferred

On April 10, two of the three bills that had been sent to the Labor Committee, both dealing with public school integration, were transferred on motion of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., the Republican leader, from that committee to the Judiciary Committee. The third, which would outlaw discrimination in hiring for government contract work and which has earned a Southern F. E. P. C. label, was left in the Labor Committee, headed by Sen. Lister Hill, D., Ala., whence it has no chance of coming to the Senate.

Not one of a dozen Senators or their top assistants professed today to know why the exception had been made for the equal-employment-rights bill, but other inquiry disclosed the following facts:

1. That on the eve of the President's civil rights message to Congress Feb. 5, strong representations at the White House were made on behalf of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex., the Democratic leader, to have the equal-employment-rights measure stripped from the civil rights package.

2. That this suggestion followed a private evening White House meeting of Republican legislative leaders shortly before Feb. 5 at which similar representations were made to the President—that the equal-employment-rights part of the package not be sent to Congress.

The President was told by his Republican strategists that the whole question of F. E. P. C.—Fair Employment Practices Commission—had a "long, acrimonious legislative history" and, even though limited to government contract work, would jeopardize the entire civil rights issue.

The Judiciary Committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, Miss., fully as ardent a Southern Democrat as Sen. Hill. But the Judiciary Committee has a subcommittee, called the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, which will start final drafting of a civil rights bill next week. The Labor Committee has no such subcommittee. F. E. P. C. legislation traditionally has ended up in a Labor Committee pigeonhole, and this year, when Sen. Winston Prouty, R., Vt., tried to set up a special F. E. P. C. Labor subcommittee, he was blocked.

The subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings jr., D., Mo., is likely to approve a bill containing several of the following items: extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission; providing for Sen. Johnson's Community Relations Service, a kind of racial conciliation service, with regional offices, which is strongly opposed by the President; a requirement that local voting registrars preserve voting records and make them available to the Attorney General upon showing of a court order; a provision for Federal dollars to educate the children of servicemen in localities whose schools have been closed by the integration dispute, and a provision, highly controversial, to give school districts that ask it special Federal assistance to carry out their integration plans.

Rights Measures Both Gain, Lose

Courier-Journal p. 2

Louisville Ky.

House Body Votes To Broaden Act; Senate Unit Kills Injunction Plans

Thurs 6-18-59

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Efforts to give the attorney general broader power to bring civil-rights suits lost ground in the Senate Wednesday but gained in the House.

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The actions came as judiciary subcommittees of the two chambers began separately weaving together, accepting, or rejecting the many civil-rights proposals. Both actions face tough opposition when and if they reach the parent judiciary committees and House and Senate floors.

The House subcommittee voted its approval of a new bill to broaden the 1957 Civil Rights Act generally. Among other things, it would extend the attorney general's authority to use civil-rights suits to enforce school desegregation and civil rights in general.

Use of Injunction Limited

Also the bill would make it a federal crime to interfere by force, threats, or corruption with court desegregation decisions.

The use of injunction suits by the attorney general is limited to voting-rights cases under the 1957 law.

The Senate subcommittee voted, 5 to 3, to kill all proposals that would empower the attorney general to use injunction suits to enforce civil rights in other fields.

While the House subcommittee completed action on its bill, there was no indication how soon the Senate group would finish its job.

Efforts were made two years ago, with support of the Eisenhower Administration, to extend the injunction authority to civil rights generally, but this was defeated in a bitter Senate battle.

Point Dropped This Year

This year the Administration dropped its advocacy of this power. Atty. Gen. Rogers said he felt it might do more harm than good at this time.

In addition to the court-injunction provision, the House bill would:

1. Make it a felony to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombings of schools and churches.

2. Require State election officials to preserve election records and make them available to federal authorities.

3. Extend for two years the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, now scheduled to expire next fall.

No Hope for Civil Rights

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Considering what is going on in the U. S. Congress with regard to civil rights legislation, the consensus is that there will be no worthwhile civil rights law emanating from the present session.

Sat 7-11-59

The Negro's "friends" are not fighting very hard for legislation of this type, and the deals between the former Confederates and the right-wing Republicans are not reassuring.

10 p12

To make the Negro's efforts fruitful in this connection, it is going to be necessary for Negroes in both parties to get together and present a united front for freedom.

In this connection, bi-partisanism should be the order of the day irrespective of party affiliation. Most unfortunately, it looks as if the present Congress is committed to no legislation of this kind, thanks to an evil coalition of conservative Republicans and Democrats, but to some weak bill that will neither encourage nor help anybody.

As a matter of fact, the intention seems to be to emasculate the present civil rights law, largely because Negroes throughout the country have not rallied to demand a meaningful law.

It has been taken for granted that the present law is sufficient (which it isn't) and that no better law is needed.

We should like to emphasize again in this connection that the only thing that Congress respects is pressure from the grass roots, and that Negroes themselves will have to exert it in formidable proportions if they expect any hopeful results.

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Shelve Civil Rights Measures—Caldwell

'Breather' Needed To Recoup Losses

Miami Herald

From Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Former Gov. Millard Caldwell urged Congress Wednesday to "put all pending civil rights legislation on the shelf, and give the country a breathing spell."

Miami, Fla.

Caldwell, mentioned as a possible candidate in next year's gubernatorial race, testified before a House judiciary subcommittee considering civil rights proposals.

Thurs
4-23-59

"We are apprehensive that, if Congress continues to aggravate an explosive situation by enactment of further civil rights legislation, our communities below the Mason-Dixon line will suffer as disastrously as have the cities to the north," Caldwell said.

P. 3A

". . . We want to avoid the racial clashes, violence and squalor which have sorely beset those cities. We hope to escape the exodus of city taxpayers to the suburbs, which has proven costly to Washington and to the northern communities.

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"We cannot provide nor can we pay for the army of police required to prevent violence in the schools, as in New York City, and to prevent riots and bloodshed, as in Chicago and Detroit."

Caldwell, a Tallahassee attorney, attacked the U.S. Supreme Court for "ignoring" the Constitution in its 1954 school desegregation decision.

"Although the truth may never be told," Caldwell testified, "We can be sure that the Supreme Court has seen and regretted the error of the (1954) decision; that the attorney general is ashamed of his advice and that 'the president is sick of the whole mess.

"We can only hope the court will find some way in which it can gracefully recede from an untenable position and give the responsible people of the country an opportunity to repair the damage, re-establish an amicable racial relationship and recover constitutional government.

"There is something about racial struggle which breeds contempt for constituted authority," he said. "There's an evil substance in those conflicts which poisons and distorts the processes of orderly thought."

Another witness, Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, told the subcommittee race relations in his state have deteriorated to a sad state" as a result of federal interference.

"The citizens of Alabama will scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration of the races," he told a Senate judiciary subcommittee.

"The citizens of my state will not tolerate or support an integrated school system," he said. "If the federal government attempts to integrate our schools by force, we will have chaos, disorder, possible violence, and we will be forced to close our schools."

Any Compromise Over Civil Rights Rejected By Butler

Commercial Appeal

Praise For Dixie

Democrat Leader Mixes In Soft Words To Ease Strong Stand

By United Press International

BOSTON, April 26. — Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler said Sunday that national Democratic leaders will refuse to compromise on the civil rights issue and will so declare to "all sections of the nation."

Memphis, Tenn.

At the same time, he said that "under no circumstances will we, or can we undertake to read anyone out of the party" for opposing civil rights laws. But he said "we will make sure that the minority sees the concept of human rights stays in."

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Mon.
4-27-59

In a speech devoted to civil rights, the Democrats' No. 1 internal problem, Butler said Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson's proposed Federal mediation service for civil rights disputes had "the great demerit of offering nothing to back up conciliation."

P. 34

He proposed Johnson's civil rights plan be given "even greater emphasis and more specific provision" in a civil rights bill proposed by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), a leader of Northern civil rights proponents.

Raps At Eisenhower

The Douglas bill would give Federal aid to communities trying to integrate schools and would permit the attorney general to start desegregation cases in court.

Most of Butler's remarks were aimed at what he called President Eisenhower's "Vacillating leadership" on the civil rights issue. He called on the President to take a public stand on the Supreme Court's school integration order.

However, some of the speech also appeared to be aimed at anti-civil rights Democrats and those advocating a middle-of-the-road approach.

Butler spoke before the Ford Hall Forum, a non-partisan organization which says it is the oldest forum of public expression in this country.

Butler, who has been a favorite target of some Southern Democrats for his outspoken stand for a strong civil rights platform in 1960, had some nice things to say about the South.

Words For South

"We are often unmindful," he said at one point, "of the attitudes of a large body of Southern white persons—I believe it to be a majority—who, while they do not approve of the Supreme Court decision of 1954, are willing to obey the law.

"We show an insufficient appreciation for many civic, religious and youth groups in the South who are working on this problem with considerable skill and courage."

Butler said people outside the South forget the fine work so many Southerners in Congress are doing in the fields of health, education, foreign affairs and economic policy. They forget, too, he added, the courage shown by some Southern leaders who, though faced by predominantly white electorates, refused to join "the hue and cry for massive resistance and other doctrines of desperation."

Butler urged that life of the Civil Rights Commission be extended, hate bombings be outlawed and the poll tax eliminated as a bar to voting. He also called on each citizen to search his "heart and conscience" for prejudiece which laws could not eliminate.

Need for Rights Laws Disputed at Hearing

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The House Subcommittee on Civil Rights heard sharply conflicting reports from southern white and Negro witnesses yesterday on the need for civil rights legislation.

Post

C. R. Darden, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, stated: "The Mississippi Negro can expect no justice, freedom or equality from the state and local officials in Mississippi. Therefore, we must look to the Congress to enact the necessary legislation to guarantee equal protection under the law."

W. Wash.
D.C.

MacDonald Gallion, attorney general of Alabama, opposed all pending bills as an "unnecessary encroachment on state authority" and likely to "fan the flames of a situation that already exists." He said Alabama is "in general" applying its voting registration laws without discrimination. The number of registered Negro voters in Alabama has increased from 2000 to 70,000 since 1940, he said.

Sat. 4-25-59
P. 14A

Law on Records Changed

One of the bills would require states to preserve and produce registration applications for Federal inspection. Last fall Alabama refused to let the Civil Rights Commission examine records to check complaints that qualified college-educated Negroes at Tuskegee had been denied the right to register. After the records were pried loose by Federal Court order, Alabama passed a law permiting registrars to destroy records after 30 days.

Gallion said he could not discuss the case in detail because it is in the courts. But he stated that in one Tuskegee case an applicant had refused three times to answer a question on conviction of felonies.

Darden said he had received a telephone threat on his life before leaving Meridian, Miss., to testify at yesterday's hearing.

Mississippi Law Cited

He said Mississippi's 1956 voting law is the "worst" in the country and has held Negro registrations to 25,000 out of about 500,000 of voting age. Fewer Negroes are registered than own farms, he said. He submitted figures showing that in 11 counties where they comprise as much as 70 per cent of the population no Negroes are registered. The law requires that applicants interpret sections of the state constitution and write an essay on the duties of citizenship acceptable to registration officials, he said.

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The Rev. J. M. Barnes of Hattiesburg, Miss., told the Subcommittee that he had tried about four times each year since 1952 to register without success. One day a Negro woman who appeared white was registered, but 14 other Negroes were turned down, he said. Each time he tried, he said, the registration official "did not ask us for any qualifications or present us with any blanks. He just said 'No', we could not register."

10 1959

HEARINGS ON BILL DUE

Times-Union

Civil Rights Action Seen by Dirksen

Jacksonville Fla.

Wed 5-27-59 p. 1

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WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill) predicted today some action next week on becalmed civil rights legislation.

Dirksen told a news conference he expects a Judiciary subcommittee of which he is a member to begin drafting a package measure which, he said, may go beyond President Eisenhower's recommendations.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, who has offered a measure differing in several aspects from the administration proposal, already has made it clear he wants a civil rights bill passed in this session of Congress.

To reach that goal, Dirksen said, some concessions must be made to Southern Democrats who oppose any new legislation in the field and might filibuster a drastic bill.

"With the divergent convictions that are held by members of the Senate, we are going to have our work cut out for us to pass any bill," Dirksen said. "I would like to see a civil rights bill as early as possible. If it went over until next year, which is an election year, it wouldn't make our task any easier."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) introduced an additional bill today which would make lynching a federal crime.

"The announcement yesterday by Atty. Gen. (William P.) Rogers that the FBI was being withdrawn from the search for the slayers of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss., because the federal government did not have jurisdiction over this crime once again re-emphasizes the critical need for a federal anti-lynch law," Javits said in a statement.

Meanwhile, Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) told the Judiciary subcommittee that if pending civil rights bills are enacted by Congress there will be a widening of the rift between the races in the South.

Stennis said, in response to a question, that he does not believe Mississippi will have integrated schools in his lifetime. He said

enforcement of the Supreme Court's decision will "cost us our public schools."

Dirksen Sees Action On Rights Measure

News + Courier Charleston, S.C.

Wed. 5-27-59

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p. 2-A

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Meanwhile, Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) told the Judiciary subcommittee that if pending civil rights bills are enacted by Congress there will be a widening rift in racial relations in the South.

Dirksen Predicts Action On Civil Rights Measures

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky p 8

Wed 5-27-59

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Javits Introduces Bill

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Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) told the judiciary subcommittee that if pending civil-rights bills are enacted by Congress there will be a widening rift in racial relations in the South.

New Battle on Rights Near in Both Houses

Evening Star p. 12-A

Washington,

By J. A. O'LEARY

Star Staff Writer

Wed 5-27-59

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The House and Senate are approaching another battle over civil rights, and in the Senate it could prolong the session far into the summer.

Representative Celler, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today he expects to put a new civil rights bill through the House at this session. On the Senate side a subcommittee will complete hearings Friday.

Mr. Celler said his hearings are over and his committee will soon begin marking up a bill.

Senate Republican Leader Dirksen predicted a "concerted effort" will get underway in the Senate subcommittee next week to draw up a bill that will go further than the moderate recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration.

Two Moderate Bills

Both the administration and Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas have bills that take a moderate approach to the problem.

Senator Johnson has built his plan around a conciliation service, similar to the one that functions in labor disputes.

But the liberals in both parties have a comprehensive program with more teeth, designed to use Federal power to bring about school integration in the South, and to revive the provision which was abandoned in 1957 to use the injunction process in Federal courts to enforce all civil rights. In the 1957 law this remedy was limited to the protection of voting rights.

For Anti-Lynch Provision

Senator Javits, Republican of New York, went a step further yesterday by announcing he would try to include a Federal anti-lynching amendment in whatever legislation is taken up. He was spurred on by the announcement that the FBI was being withdrawn from investigation of the recent lynching case in Mississippi.

Even without a civil rights bill, the Senate has a docket of appropriation bills and other major subjects, including foreign aid, that will keep it busy through June and July.

Even a moderate civil rights bill, patterned after the proposals of Senator Johnson and the President, would provoke extended Senate debate, both from the Southerners, who regard civil rights as a State matter, and the liberals, who want to go much further.

Calls for Concessions

The administration plan would strengthen the laws dealing with obstruction of court orders in school cases, continue the Civil Rights Commission, give the FBI additional investigative authority, broaden the Attorney General's power to inspect election records and extend some financial aid to States and localities in working out their school problems. It also would provide for education of children of members of the armed forces when State schools have been closed.

Senator Dirksen, taking note of the divergent viewpoints, said "concessions will have to be made somewhere along the line if you are going to get a bill."

And he added that the later in the session the issue is reached, the more necessary it will become to compromise because of the pressure of other important business. Senator see the civil rights issue disposed of this year because it would not be any easier to deal with in the 1960 election year.

Favor '57 Procedure

If the civil rights issue reaches the Senate floor this summer, interest in the debate would be heightened by the fact that at least four Senators—Kennedy, Symington, Humphrey and Johnson—are being mentioned as Presidential possibilities.

Two years ago, when Congress passed the first civil rights bill in 80 years, it was made possible largely by obtaining House action first and then having the Senate take up the House bill without referring it to a committee.

Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, a leader of the liberal group, revealed in a speech in New York Monday night the liberals hope to follow the same course this year.

In the same speech Senator Humphrey indirectly threw cold water on the moderate approach in both the administration and the Lyndon Johnson proposals. He said it is "folly" to evade the issue "by substituting for responsible legal action Presidential counsels of 'patience' and 'education' or even legislative gestures limited to 'conciliation,' or to other forms of exhortation not backed by the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Constitution."

Civil Rights Bill Scored By Pair

Commercial Appeal

McCanless, Mounger Give Views On Legislation In Washington

Memphis Tenn,

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Thurs. 5-28-59

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WASHINGTON, May 27.—Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless of Tennessee declared Wednesday Federal ~~civil rights~~ legislation is unnecessary, would condemn Southern people, and would harm and not help Negroes.

The Tennessean and Breed O. Mounger of Tylertown, Miss., president of the Mississippi Bar Association, were witnesses before a Senate subcommittee considering civil rights bills.

Mr. McCanless suggested the probable consequence of new civil rights laws would be "great and irreparable damage" to Negroes, rather than increase freedom and happiness, because of the added wedge that would be driven between Negro-white relations.

'Don't Punish Innocent'

He denied the kidnap-lynching of a Negro at Poplarville, Miss., showed a necessity for stronger Federal laws.

He said it's "proof of nothing but the fact that there is evil in the world."

Arguing that Southerners must not be convicted on the basis of guilt by association, Mr. McCanless said, "The innocent people of the community, of the state, and of the nation are not responsible for the crime and must not be punished for it."

Mr. Mounger said that if the Supreme Court's 1896 "separate but equal" decision had been implemented in the way integrationists now seek to enforce the 1954 desegregation decision that segregation would have become the unassailable "law of the land."

Want To Change Now

"Any person raising his voice against it would have been criminally punished, and the powerful force of the United States of America would have opposed and stamped out any further effort to change such law."

He said, "The forces of integration, under the system which they now seek to invoke, would have been sealed in a bottomless tomb without the privilege of crying out for a change."

But, having won a review, he said they now seek to change the system.

"Human Rights" Bill To Oppose Discrimination

Bill Designed To "Assure" Equal Chance, Protection

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

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Wed. 5-20-59

G-1

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) and 11 other senators Tuesday offered a six-point "human rights" bill that would ban the poll tax and prohibit discrimination in employment.

Humphrey said the measure would deal with matters not covered by civil rights bills introduced earlier this year, and was designed to assure all American "equal opportunity and equal protection.

Humphrey's action came as a Georgia attorney representing Gov. Ernest Vandiver denounced the earlier civil rights bills as an attempt by northerners to "woo the colored vote." Attorney Charles J. Bloch of Macon said they would treat Negroes as "special favorites" of law.

Testifying before the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee, Bloch criticized a bill to provide stiff penalties for interference with court-ordered school integration and an anti-bombing measure, among others.

Humphrey's program was set forth in six separate bills and one catch-all measure incorporating all of the proposals. Besides banning the poll tax and outlawing job discrimination, it would:

Help carry out Supreme Court rulings that segregation in interstate transporation is unconstitutional.

Extend to members of the armed forces the same protection against bodily attack that is now granted to Coast Guardsmen. It is not now a federal crime to assault a serviceman. Such cases are prosecuted under state or local law.

Strengthen criminal provisions in existing civil rights laws.

Strengthen the criminal laws relating to peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Senators Duck Rights Blame

Post & Times Herald

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

Thurs.

7-9-59

7pAB

Washington

D.C.

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Senate Republicans and Democrats spent an hour yesterday tossing back and forth the blame for no action yet on a civil rights bill and all the while asserting that only nonpartisan efforts can pass one.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) kicked off the discussion with a plea that Democratic leaders pry loose bills now languishing in subcommittee lest they be killed for this session by the clock without even the threat of a floor filibuster. He said it is the responsibility of the majority leadership to produce a bill the Senate can act on.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) suggested that if Javits would produce Republican members at subcommittee meetings "it would be better than general conversation. The majority cannot discharge its responsibilities if the minority does not show.

Halted by Lack of Quorum

Several subcommittee meetings called to write a bill in the last month have been canceled for lack of a quorum, which absent Republicans could have provided.

The discussion wound up with the statement by Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) that "I think Congress will be very fortunate to adjourn by Sept. 1. The reason is we are going to get a civil rights bill through."

Johnson has repeatedly listed a civil rights bill among the things to do this session and has sponsored one of the bills before a subcommittee headed by Rep. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.).

Yesterday Johnson offered to request that the Senate take a day off soon so the subcommittee could work without the threat of objection to its meeting while the Senate was in session. In answer to a question from Javits, Johnson also did not rule out the possibility of taking unusual steps—such as holding a House-passed bill on the floor for action—if the Senate Judiciary Committee does not send one to the floor.

Plea by President Asked

Hennings suggested that Javits persuade President Eisenhower to make a strong plea for civil rights legislation. This should have an "enormous" effect on Republican Senators, he said..

Javits is at odds with the Administration on civil rights legislation. Like Hennings and other liberals, he wants a Part III provision—giving the Justice Department power to initiate suits to enforce school desegregation—which the Administration opposes.

Hennings' subcommittee consists of three Republicans, three southern Democrats and three other Democrats. Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N. C.), most faithful attendant at hearings, pointed out that the House Civil Rights subcommittee does not contain a "single benighted Southerner" and has not yet pushed a bill to the floor. It sent a bill to the full Committee two weeks ago which combines Part III with the President's moderate seven-point anti-mob and voting rights bill.

After the debate, Hennings issued a chronology of civil rights operations this year. Senate hearings opened March 18, were held on 21 days and closed May 28. Six of seven attempts to hold a meeting since to write a bill have failed, four for lack of a quorum, two because a southern member objected to meeting during an early Senate session. The only action was a 5 to 3 vote to exclude Part III from any bill approved.

Southerners Seek To Water Down Civil Rights Bill

Alabama Journal

Tues. 7-14-59

Montgomery Ala

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2-A

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Souther members of the House Judiciar Committee said today they pla to offer "a basketful of amen ments" to its pending civil righ bill.

The committee was called int session for its second day closed door consideration of a eight-point bill drafted by an al northern subcommittee.

It was uncertain whether delil erations would reach the amen ment stage today, but th southerners were prepared. The declined to discuss contents their amendments in advance, avoid tipping their hand.

The southern strategy wa aimed at watering down the bill a much as possible. They stand littl chance of blocking it completel

10 1959

Civil Rights Head Says Cooperation Good In South

Houst Courier

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Staff Director Gordon Tiffany of the Federal Civil Rights Commission said Tuesday, "Generally speaking, we've had fine cooperation in the South."

As for Louisiana, when questioned, he said cooperation in this state was about the same as elsewhere in the Southland.

Tiffany consulted with Gov. Earl Long and Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion about civil rights vote denial complaints in the state.

RIGHTS ACTION, BUTLER DEMAND

Lauds Southerners 'Willing to Obey Law'

Picayune

Apr. 10

BOSTON (AP) — Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler tossed some praise to the South Sunday night, but he said the responsible leadership of the Democratic party rejects any compromise with past platform pledges on human rights.

Butler, in a speech prepared for the Ford Hall forum, also:

1. Called on President Eisenhower to endorse as morally right the supreme court decision against racial segregation in the schools.

2. Appealed for Eisenhower to call leaders of both races into conference to discuss how the court's decision can be carried out on a gradual yet firm basis.

3. Asked Congress to implement the court decision by passing the Douglas Bill providing, among other things, for authority for the attorney general to file injunction suits to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

'GREATER MEANING'

4. Called on both parties to start "giving greater meaning to our platforms and to take seriously our promises." Too often, he said, pious platform pledges have not led to political performance.

Butler, who has been a favorite target of some Southern Democrats for his outspoken stand for a strong civil rights platform in 1960, had some nice things to say about the South.

"We are often unmindful," he said at one point, "of the attitudes of a large body of Southern white persons—I believe it to be a majority—who, while they do not approve of the supreme court decision of 1954, are willing to obey the law. We show an insufficient appreciation for many civic, religious and youth groups in the South who are working on this problem with considerable skill and courage."

LAUDS SOUTHERNERS

Butler said people outside the South forget the fine work so many Southerners in Congres are doing in the fields of health, education, foreign affairs and economic policy. They forget, too, he added, the courage shown by some Southern leaders who, though faced by predominantly white electorates, refused to join "the hue and cry for massive resistance and other doctrines of desperation."

But the party chairman reiterated his no compromise with civil rights in these words:

"We in the Democratic party are proud of our status as the only truly national party of the nation. We have eevry intention and determination of remaining so.

NO 'COMPROMISE'

"But I want to serve notice on those who think that it may be necessary to purchase this national status or to achieve political advantage at the price of chiseling on human freedom, and deviating from the platform positions taken by our party in three national conventions, that the responsible leadership of the Democratic party, nationally and in all sections of our nation, rejects that sort of compromise.

"While there may be dissent within our party regarding some of these policies, there will be no wavering from the course of stating clearly to all sections of the nation what the national policies of our party are and will be.

"Under no circumstances will we, or can we, undertake to read anyone out of our party, but we can and will make sure that the morally sound concept of human rights stays in."

Senator Fights Move to Strike 'Bill of Rights'

Southerners Seen Wavering on Stiff Control of Unions

By LEE M. COHN

Star Staff Writer

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Senator McClellan struggled today to save his union "bill of rights" from the parliamentary ax.

As the Senate pushed toward final action on union reform legislation tonight or tomorrow, the Arkansas Democrat fumed at "liberal" maneuvers to snatch away the main victory of his drive to toughen the cleanup bill.

While fighting for his bill of rights, Senator McClellan planned to push other stiffening amendments to the measure sponsored by Senator Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Chief among these stringent proposals are restrictions against secondary boycotts and organizational picketing.

Southerners Waver

Ironically, the key threat to Senator McClellan's bill of rights popped up in the field of racial civil rights. Some of his Southern allies in civil rights controversies apparently were wavering in their support for him in the fight over labor's bill of rights.

Senator Kennedy and Majority Leader Johnson of Texas were buttonholing race-conscious Southerners to argue that the labor bill of rights could establish the principle of jailing a man without jury trial.

One of the main battles over civil rights legislation has centered on prosecution of violators for contempt of court in defying injunctions. Contempt is punishable by the judge without a jury. The McClellan bill of rights also provides for injunctions against union officials who interfere with members' freedom of speech and other rights.

Fights for Support

"I don't know whether they (Senators Kennedy and Johnson) can scare them (the Southerners) or not," Senator McClellan told a reporter. He undoubtedly hopes to argue his wavering Southern colleagues back in line. Most of them supported him when the Senate adopted his labor bill of rights by a one-vote margin Wednesday.

Senator McClellan angrily branded the civil rights argument "just plain silly." He said other enforcing sections of the Kennedy bill also provide for injunctions.

But Senator Kennedy reported happily that some Southerners "now are reading" what they voted for Wednesday. Senator Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, was one of the Southerners who confirmed that he was having second thoughts.

Authorities said several rarely used devices are available for cutting the bill of rights out of the Kennedy bill by majority vote.

The Senate could pull a chunk of the Kennedy bill out, with the McClellan amendment in the middle, and substitute different language — either without a bill of rights or with a greatly diluted version.

Or the Senate could at the end of debate strike out the whole Kennedy bill and substitute a new measure, without the bill of rights.

Or the Senate could send the Kennedy bill back to committee with instructions to remove the bill of rights. There are doubts about the validity of this recommittal move under parliamentary rules, because the committee instruction would contradict earlier floor action.

4-24-59

Senators absent for Wednesday's vote rushed back to the Capitol yesterday, and Senator Kennedy is practically sitting on them. If other votes did not switch, the McClellan bill of rights probably would lose a new test by one or two votes.

Margin of Safety

Pressure on the Southerners is designed to provide a margin of safety by switching their votes.

Senator Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, told a reporter he still is "hopeful" of sustaining the bill of rights on a new vote. He said some opponents of the McClellan proposal may change sides in resentment at the contemplated parliamentary maneuver.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO issued an analysis of the bill of rights charging "it largely destroys the historic concept of a union as a voluntary association" entitled to run its affairs without excessive Government interference. Union leaders are considering whether to fight the Kennedy bill if the McClellan amendment stays in.

The next big fight probably will come over proposals by Senator McClellan and others to tighten curbs against secondary boycotts. With a secondary boycott, a union exerts pressure on a "neutral" employer to stop doing business with an employer engaged in a labor dispute. The Eisenhower administration and others insist such boycotts are weapons for union racketeers.

Goldwater Hopeful

While Senator Goldwater and some of his allies were hopeful that Senator McClellan could put across a boycott ban, Senator Kennedy expressed confidence based on action last night to forbid "hot cargo" clauses.

In essence, "hot-cargo" clauses in union contracts are the transportation industry's version of a secondary boycott. The employer agrees not to handle goods shipped by companies engaged in labor disputes. The Supreme Court has ruled such clauses cannot be enforced, but the question of "voluntary" observance of "hot-cargo" restrictions still is an issue.

With Senator Kennedy's agreement, the Senate last night adopted the "hot-cargo" ban—applying only to common carriers in interstate commerce—by voice vote.

Senator Kennedy said this action should take the steam out of the drive for broader secondary boycott restrictions. The "hot-cargo" curb, he said, would take care of the main issue—James R. Hoffa's Teamsters Union. It will not be necessary for Senators to vote for further boycott bans to show they are against Mr. Hoffa, the Senator remarked.

Other authorities said Senator McClellan's proposal on boycotts would bar legitimate agreements—such as the traditional agreement between dress manufacturers and garment unions not to handle goods produced in sweat shops.

Senator McClellan also intended to press for action to prohibit picketing for union recognition unless a majority of a firm's employes signified they wanted the union to represent them. Senator Goldwater, who favors such restrictions against "blackmail" picketing, conceded he "wouldn't give a nickel for the chances."

NLRB Issue Pending

Also up for action today will be proposals to solve the "no man's land" gap in jurisdiction between the National Labor Relations Board and the State. The NLRB declines jurisdiction over labor cases it considers too unimportant, but the courts have barred the States from acting.

After winning approval of less important amendments, Senator McClellan yesterday was defeated on his no man's land proposal by a 39-to-52 roll-call vote. He proposed to require the NLRB to specify what cases it will handle, and then cede jurisdiction over other cases to State courts or labor relations agencies.

Senator McClellan argued it was "a national disgrace" that thousands of employers and employes have no tribunal to remedy their grievances. But Senator Kennedy and his supporters contended it would be unsound to let States handle labor cases under widely varying laws. Senator Javits, Republican of New York, expressed fear of a return to widespread use of injunctions against unions.

Senator Kennedy said he will accept an amendment to his bill by Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, on no man's land. The bill would let State agencies handle labor cases in compliance with Federal law and under strict supervision by the NLRB. Senator Cooper would follow Federal law, but slightly loosen NLRB supervision.

Other amendments adopted yesterday included proposals to:

Require unions to mail notices of elections to members.

Impose "fiduciary obligations" on union officials. That is, they could be sued for using union money for personal enrichment rather than for legitimate union purposes. But debate made it clear that the obligation would not be as strict as that imposed on a bank officer, and would not bar political activity.

Make picketing for extortion a felony.

Require the NLRB to limit the time during which replaced strikers could vote in union representation elections.

Exempt attorney-client communications from the bill's reporting requirements.

Long Struggled With Civil Rights

60

By DON OBERDORFER

Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

WASHINGTON—Not the least of the worries of Louisiana Gov. Earl Long was the federal civil rights commission.

It had been quietly "negotiating" with Long and his aides in an attempt to investigate complaints from Negroes that they were denied the right to vote in Louisiana.

The Louisiana officials, it was learned, finally agreed to let the rights commission investigate the voting complaints the way George Bender investigated corruption in the teamsters union—by mail.

Herald p. 1-A

Former Sen. Bender, it will be remembered, "investigated" the teamsters by sending letters to the locals and police officials in their towns, asking if any crooks were in the outfit. He gave the union a clean bill of health after getting the replies.

Miami, Fla.

The rights commission over two weeks ago mailed a lengthy set of questions about voting procedures to state officials in Louisiana. The questions were to be answered by registrars in the state, some of whom are alleged to discriminate against Negroes.

Thurs. 6-4-59

SO FAR, A COMMISSION spokesman revealed, the postman hasn't brought the replies. The spokesman said it would "take some time" for registrars to complete the mail investigation. "This isn't the type of thing you can sit down and do in an evening," he said.

Eighty-eight Louisiana Negroes have volunteered sworn statements on discriminatory vote denial to the federal group.

The commission for many months has had a three-man majority of southern Democrats.

When it was faced by staff recommendations April 10 that it hold public hearings and subpena witnesses in Louisiana to get to the bottom of the voting complaints, it decided to defer action and negotiate with state officials.

Staff Director Gordon Tiffany and his chief investigator conferred with Gov. Long and with State Atty Gen. Jack Gremillion, finally working out the investigate-by-mail procedure.

The commission, which approved this action at its meeting in Chicago May 6, was evidently attempting to avoid holding widely-publicized hearings in the tense political atmosphere in Louisiana.

None of the commission's decisions on the Louisiana case have been publicly announced.

★ ★ ★

SO FAR THE FEDERAL commission has only held one public hearing on voting complaints—in Alabama, where they finally had to go to court to see voting records.

The commission has 258 sworn voting complaints from 13 states in its files.

Just before his tirade at Baton Rouge last week, Gov. Long had lost a fight to make it easier for Negroes and others to register and vote in Louisiana. This fight was cited by some local figures as evidence that Long had cracked up.

Senate GOP Chiefs Push Civil Rights

Journal Montgomery, Ala

Wed. 5-27-59

By DICK WEST

United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Republicans plan to start putting the heat on the Democratic leadership for an early vote on civil rights legislation.

19 p. 6A

The idea was suggested by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) at a GOP Policy Committee meeting Tuesday. It quickly was endorsed by other civil rights proponents.

Republican Leader Evertt M. Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen after the meeting he expected a "pretty concerted effort" in behalf of a strong civil rights bill would get under way next week.

ASKS ACTION NOW

"I would like to see a civil rights bill as early as possible, and I'd like to see it done in this session," Dirksen said.

"If it goes over to the election year it does not minimize your difficulty or make the task easier."

Other sources said, however that the campaign probably would not get under way fully until after the Senate acts on the controversial nomination of Lewis L. Strauss to be secretary of commerce.

They said Republican senators did not want to do anything that might further delay Senate action on this long-pending appointment.

Javits and others felt that the FBI withdrawal from the Poplarville, Miss., lynch case gave them a good selling point on which to base their campaign for prompt civil rights action.

JOHNSON MOVE CITED

Javits introduced amendments Tuesday to write a federal anti-lynching provision into civil rights bills sponsored by the administration and by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.).

He also reminded the Senate that Johnson was the chief architect of a Senate rules change adopted earlier this year which will make it somewhat harder for Southerners to filibuster against civil rights legislation.

Advocates of a strong bill obviously hoped to capitalize on Johnson's role as a compromiser in the rules fight and as a sponsor of a moderate civil rights proposal.

Major Civil Rights Bills Await Passage in California Senate

~~California~~ Voice Fri. 6-9-59

Oakland

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 12—Three vastly important civil bills await approval in the upper house of the California Legislature according to Everett P. Brandon, NAACP Legislative Representative. The bills sponsored by the NAACP are: AB No. 390, the Hawkins Fair Housing Bill; AB No. 594, the Unruh Civil Rights Bill; and AB No. 2612, the Burton Anti-Discrimination Bill affecting licensees of the state.

Calif.

P1 10

The Hawkins Fair Housing Bill is presently on the Senate floor. Spearheading this bill on the Senate side of the House is Senator Richard Richards of Los Angeles. AB No. 390 has survived most of the major obstacles set up in the Senate to block its passage. Civil rights forces are hopeful for passage some time this week.

AB 594 and AB 2612 by Unruh and Burton respectively are presently assigned to the Senate Committee on Government Efficiency and Economy. Hearing for these bills is set for Monday, June 15.

The Unruh Civil Rights Bill AB 594, would broaden the present civil rights law to include all business establishments, professional and vocational schools and would further increase the minimum damages to $500.

The Burton Anti-Discrimination Bill, AB 2612, would provide for the suspension or revocation of those licenses issued by the state for persistent records of discrimination.

A recent statement by the NAACP Regional Policy Committee called upon these important civil rights laws. The statement charged the senate with an attempt to escape its responsibility of enacting a full civil rights program. "FEPC was long overdue." Seven civil rights bills have passed the assembly while only FEPC has been voted out of the Senate.

10 1959

South Seeks Northern Rights

Solons tilt over civil rights bill

10

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat 3-28-59
P 5

WASHINGTON

"Politicians are hoping once again the North will sell out on the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court just as the Republicans sold out in 1877 on the 14th and 15th Amendments."

So declared Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) one of the Senate's most staunch civil rights supporters, in a sharp verbal tilt with North Carolina's Sen. Sam Ervin during hearings on civil rights legislation now underway before the Senate's Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

Senator Ervin, who led the fight in 1957 to cut the civil rights bill, had led current sharpshooting attacks on supporters of stronger rights legislation who have appeared as witnesses.

In his two encounters with Senator Douglas and Senator Jacob Javits, however, the former North Carolina State Court justice has come out second best.

* * *

IN HIS VERBAL duel with Senator Douglas on Thursday, Ervine attempted to draw out an admission that the bill supported by Douglas and a bipartisan group of 16 other senators is "directed primarily at the Southern states."

"Only to the degree that the Southern states are in violation of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court," Douglas replied, "If any community of my own state were in violation of this provision, I would want to have it applied to them as well."

The provision referred to is that under which the Attorney General would be granted authority to sue in school segregation cases upon a signed complaint and when the person aggrieved is unable to seek effective legal protection for himself.

* * *

ERVIN RETORTED that he had read that the NAACP had demanded that "Chicago be desegregated" and that large cities in the states of each of the sponsors have racial segregation.

"Segregation in Chicago," Douglas, said, "is not based on race, color, religion or national origin, but on the basis of residence."

Ervin asserted that he "honestly and sincerely believes" that people tend to segregate themselves on the basis of race.

Douglas retorted that this indicated that the fears of many people in the South about desegregation are exaggerated, pointing out that there is a great difference between voluntary and compulsory segregation on the basis of race.

* * *

HE THEN TOLD of his war experiences on Okinawa where the Marines, with whom he was serving, suffered heavy casualties, and colored Seabees who were doing stevedore duty volunteered as stretcher-bearers.

The Marines, Douglas added, "did not ask whether the stretcher- bearer was colored or white," and later some men in his outfit said they would fight anybody who made derogatory remarks about colored persons.

"Racial differences," he said, "tend to disappear when we are exposed to common danger or working on common problems."

* * *

THE ILLINOIS Senator defended his bill as a "desegregation proposal" and said it was based on the 14th Amendment.

That amendment, Douglas told Ervin, "came as the result of a great struggle which some people would like to reverse. That placed the seal of approval on measures to end slavery and give a greater degree of equality to colored people."

"We're glad to have you back in the Union," Douglas said, referring to the South.

"The only point I make is that when you came back into the Union, you did not come into the Union of 1860. The awakened moral conscience of the Nation had decided by 1865 that certain protections that had not been included in the Constitution should now be included.

* * *

"WHEN YOU CAME back into the Union, we asked you to come back under those provisions of the Constitution (the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments), and those subsequently enacted, and not under the antebellum conditions of Jefferson and Buchanan."

Douglas said racial segregation did not exist prior to the Hayes - Tilden "sell - out," of 1877 by which, he charged, Republicans agreed to withdraw troops from the South in return for electoral votes to make Rutherford B. Hayes President.

"Politicians are hoping once again the North will sell out on the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court just as the Republicans sold out in 1877 on the 14th and 15th Amendments," Douglas said.

Douglas expressed doubt about the aim of the Community Relations Service, which would be created by the bill sponsored by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader. He suggested that the doubt be removed by spelling out in the bill that the goal of conciliation under it would be the protection of constitutional rights.

He called the Administration proposal to give technical assistance to school districts wanting to desegregate "a very bobtailed version" of provisions of his bill.

Ask Delay On Rights Hearings

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat 3-28-59
P 9

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) Tuesday asked for a postponement of all Senate civil rights hearings until members of the Civil Rights Commission, who have announced their intention to resign, can testify.

Johnston addressed his request to Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.), chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee which started hearings Wednesday on civil rights legislation. Johnston is a member of the Hennings group.

Hennings, who was hospitalized last week, was not expected to be on hand to preside at the hearing. But Charles H. Slayman Jr., chief counsel for the subcommittee, said the hearing was scheduled to proceed, with Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), sponsor of one civil rights bill, and Strom Thurmond (D. S. C.) an opponent of the legislation, as the first witnesses.

Johnston wrote Hennings that the announced intention of four commission members to resign indicates that "Congress will serve no useful purpose" by extending the life of the commission.

The commission, created under the 1957 Civil Rights Bill, is due to expire next November. Extension of its life for another two years is a key point in major pending civil rights bills.

JAVITS JOGS JOHNSON

Civil Rights Action Is Urged by Solon

Times-Union P. 7
Jacksonville Fla.
Mar 10 '59

WASHINGTON, June [illegible]—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) jogged Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) today to get a civil rights bill up for action in the Senate.

"I think he really has a great responsibility to see that we have a civil rights bill before us," Javits said.

Johnson, who is the Senate Democratic leader, has listed passage of a civil rights measure as a major objective of the current session. He even introduced a bill of his own early in the session.

Johnson's bill, featuring a proposal to establish a federal community relations service to conciliate racial disputes, falls short of what Javits and other advocates of civil rights measures have urged.

They object to it particularly on the ground that it makes no mention of bringing about compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision declaring racially segregated public schools unconstitutional.

But Javits said in a TV interview filmed for New York stations that the fact that Johnson had introduced a bill and had contended that a change in Senate rules at the start of the session would make it easier to break a filibuster put a responsibility on him to get action.

"I don't say that he won't," Javits said. "He's a man of great pride and great efficiency in terms of floor leadership, but I'm only saying what I think is the responsibility in terms of getting a civil rights bill before us."

Judiciary subcommittees in the House and the Senate have completed hearings on civil rights measures, but no action has been taken on the legislation.

"The record this year is really quite amazing," Javits said. "In the first place, Senate hearings have taken considerably longer than they did in 1957, when we last had a civil rights bill.

"Also, by June 19 of 1957 we were already debating a House-passed civil rights bill. Today we haven't even got anything out of committee—not here, but in the other body."

Javits added, however, he was very hopeful that "at the very least we will get a civil rights bill from the House of Representatives and, as we did in 1957, be able to motion it up by a special rule on the floor of the Senate."

The Senate two years ago took the unusual step of bypassing its Judiciary Committee, where civil rights legislation was bottled up, and acting directly on the House-passed bill.

Javits reiterated that if any civil rights bill is brought before the Senate, he will offer an amendment to make lynchings a federal crime.

He said the need for a federal anti - lynching law had been pointed up by the recent lynching in Mississippi of a Negro accused of raping a white woman.

FBI agents investigated the case and turned over a report to Mississippi's governor in which they are reported to have named persons they suspect of taking part in the lynching.

Javits noted, however, that the FBI had pulled out of the case saying no violation of federal law was found. He said this created a ridiculous position and "we just cannot allow it to stand."

Southerners See Harm in New Rights Bill

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Thurs. 4-16-59
P. 19
10

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI) — Two Southern congressmen and a Florida state official told a congressional committee today that passage of any new civil rights legislation would do harm instead of good.

But a Southern Negro newspaperman, John H. McCray of Columbia, S.C., said new laws are needed to give Negroes full voting rights and clean up desegregation problems.

The witnesses testified at a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on a variety of civil rights bills.

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss) said new legislation would sow discord, hatred and strife and result in federal intrusion into state affairs.

Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark) said civil rights legislation could be used as a two-edged sword against other minorities than Negroes.

Ralph E. Odum, Florida assistant attorney general, said all of the bills would cause harm by creating "the imagine of the federal government trying to dominate the states."

McCray told the subcommittee that in some parts of his state Negroes suspected of favoring desegregation are quickly and summarily fired from jobs. In some counties, he said, Negro college graduates are denied the right to register for voting.

McCray charged that South Carolina newspapers have become propaganda sheets for intolerance.

Ruling on Rights

Times
New York
Sun.
4-19-59
P. 2-E
10

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 provides that when "any person has engaged * * * in any act * * * which may deprive any other person" of his right to vote, the U.S. Attorney General "may institute * * * a civil action * * * for preventive relief, including an application for * * * [an] injunction." The provision is regarded as the Government's principal legal weapon in voting rights cases.

Last September, in its first suit under the act, the Justice Department charged that the five registrars of Terrell County, Ga., had used literacy tests unfairly to prevent Negroes from voting, and it asked for an injunction to halt the practice.

Last week, at Macon, Ga., Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the suit. He held that the key provision was unconstitutional. His reasoning was this: The Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting, applies only to state action; the language of the rights act might be interpreted as applying to a private action, and thus, he said, it gave powers to the Attorney General reserved for the states. He conceded that in this case the Attorney General had not taken private action, but held that this did not "alter the scope of the statute," of which future Attorneys General might take advantage.

The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. In legal circles in Washington there was considerable questioning of the grounds on which Judge Hoyt made his decision and there was a strong feeling that he would be overruled. But no action is likely in the higher court before next fall.

SPOTLIGHT AGAIN TURNS TO RIGHTS

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Mon. 6-22-59

Senate Group to Meet Tuesday; Subcommittee Action Pleases Ervin

p. 1
10

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another round in the congressional battle over civil rights legislation loomed ahead Sunday, after Southern opponents scored an initial victory in the Senate.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. D-Mo) called a second meeting of the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee for Tuesday in an effort to press forward with drafting a civil rights bill.

At its first meeting last week the subcommittee voted 5-2 against empowering the attorney general to bring injunction suits in the federal courts to enforce school desegregation and civil rights cases generally.

House Action.

But almost simultaneously, a House Judiciary subcommittee voted to give the attorney general this authority as part of a broad new civil rights measure that otherwise was in line with President Eisenhower's recommendation.

The injunctive provision in the House bill, urged by the administration two years ago but not now, is a key issue in the civil rights battle again this year.

In the 1957 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress, southern senators succeeded in restricting the injunctive power given to the attorney general to the field of voting rights cases.

Ervin Comments.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) told a reporter he felt the vote taken by the Constitutional Rights subcommittee last week had eliminated what he considered the worst features of the various measures under consideration.

But Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo), another member of the subcommittee, said in a separate interview the vote had "cut the heart out of the Douglas bill."

He was referring to a bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) and others that is regarded as the most far-reaching of the civil rights measures.

Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) teamed up with three southern senators on the subcommittee to striek down the injunctive provision.

The subcommittee's parent body the full Senate Judiciary Committee, could reverse the decision, but Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) indicated he saw little hope of that.

He predicted in a recorded TV program for New York stations that "a pitched battle" between the House and Senate is likely to develop over the issue.

A Diluted Rights Bill Wins Test

Atlanta, Ga.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

Thurs.
4-16-59

WASHINGTON — Senate subcommittee approval of a mild, two-point civil rights bill Wednesday was regarded here as at least a temporary victory for Southerners in their fight to block harsher legislation.

Constitution

The bill, as reported out, 4 to 3, by the judiciary subcommittee, would do two things:

P. 1
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1. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until Jan. 31, 1961.

2. Require state and local officials to preserve election records for three years and ballots for 18 months and make them available for federal inspection.

The subcommittee then voted, 5 to 2, to postpone indefinitely further consideration of any other civil rights legislation. This, in effect, tabled all harsh proposals advocated by northern radicals.

The approved bill is even milder than moderate civil rights proposals put forward last January by Senate majority leader Johnson of Texas.

Constitution

Whether the Southerners can preserve their subcommittee gains in the full judiciary committee, or on the floor of the Senate, is another question.

Thurs. 4-16-59
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P. 5

TOUGHER BILL SOUGHT

Advocates of more stringent civil rights legislation certainly will try to amend and toughen the bill in the full committee or to by-pass the committee when a tough bill comes over from the House.

In addition to extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission and requiring preservation of voting records, Johnson's bill called for a conciliation service to mediate racial disputes and would outlaw flight to avoid prosecution for bombings of schools and churches.

Although Sen. Ervin (D-NC) talked cautiously to the press and reiterated his opposition to any bill at all, he gave every outward appearance of being highly pleased at the fight he and his Dixie colleagues, Senators Johnston (D-SC) and McClellan (D-Ark) had waged in the subcommittee.

The normally morose-looking McClellan didn't appear very gloomy about it, either.

GEORGIANS SMILE

Sens. Russell and Talmadge, neither of whom is a member of the judiciary committee, smiled when told of the subcommittee action. Russell commented that the Southerners on that panel had done "a good job."

His reasons obviously were that the Dixie bloc had succeeded in at least temporarily blocking such tough proposals as bills to enforce school desegregation in the South and to permit the attorney general to institute civil rights law suits on behalf of any complainant.

Sen. Johnston Wins A Point On Civil Rights

Wed. 7-1-59
News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) sought Tuesday to retaliate against Sen. Olin D. Johnston's obstruction of civil rights legislation—but discovered to his chagrin that his own move had backfired on the Republican Party.

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Johnston has for days been blocking action by the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee on civil rights legislation by objecting to the request of Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D.Mo.) that the subcommittee be permitted to meet while the Senate is in session.

When the South Carolina senator did it again Tuesday, Morton decided to fight back. Johnston had asked unanimous consent for the Civil Service and Post Office Committee, of which he is chairman, to meet while the Senate is in session.

"I object," snapped Morton. "If the senator from South Carolina can't leave the floor to attend Constitutional Rights Subcommittee meetings, he also must not be able to leave to attend other committee meetings."

Johnston replied:

"That is a fair bargain. Under the arrangement set up by the senator from Kentucky, I will get no civil rights legislation—and he will get no Republican postmasters confirmed."

Civil Rights Bills Await Passage In California Senate

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
p. 3 Fri. 6-14-59

SACREMENTO, Calif. — (ANP) — Three vastly important civil rights bills await approval in the upper house of the California Legislature according to Everett P. Brandon, NAACP Legislative Representative. The bills sponsored by the NAACP are: AB No. 890, the Hawkins Fair Housing Bill; AB No. 594, the Unruh Civil Rights Bill; and AB No. 2612, the Burton Anti - Discrimination Bill affecting licenses of the state.

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The Hawkins Fair Housing Bill is presently on the senate floor. Spearheading this bill on the senate side of the House is Senator Richard Richards of Los Angeles. AB No. 890 has survived most of the major obstacles set up in the senate to block its passage. Civil rights forces are hopeful for passage some time this week.

AB No. 594 and AB No. 2612 by Assemblymen Unruh and Burton respectively are presently assigned to the Senate Committee on Government Efficiency and Economy. Hearing for these bills was set for Monday, June 15.

The Unruh Civil Rights Bill, AB 3594, would broaden the present civil rights law to include all business establishments, professional and vocational schools and would further increase the minimum damages to $500.

The Burton Anti - Discrimination Bill, AB No. 2612, would provide for the suspension or revocation of these licenses issued by the state for persistent record of discrimination.

Supreme Court Will Review Ruling Against Rights Bill

News & Courier
P. 7-B
Charleston S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to review a Georgia federal judge's decision that portions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act are unconstitutional.

Tues. 6-30-59

The decision by U.S. Dist. Judge T. Hoyt Davis in Macon, Ga., was appealed by the Justice Department, which contended Davis went far afield in his ruling.

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The case will be argued next fall.

Davis' ruling was in the first case filed by the Justice Department under provisions of the 1957 act aimed to protect voting rights. The government's petition charged the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., discriminated against qualified Negroes who wished to get on the voting rolls.

Davis dismissed the petition and ruled portions of the act invalid because they gave the attorney general authority to seek injunctions not only against state officials but private citizens as well.

10 1959

G.O.P. Stand on Civil Rights

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Aide's 'Moderate' Remark Stirs Denial That Party Will Fall Behind on Issue

Mrs. Clare B. Williams, the assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, has made her bow upon the national stage with the injudicious prediction that the South will vote Republican next year because it likes the G.O.P. civil rights policy better than that of the Democrats.

Mrs. Williams praised the "moderation" of her party on civil rights and said the Democrats headed by National Chairman Butler had no intention of "taking things slowly."

It was to be expected that these remarks would get the full treatment in the place they would do the most damage, which is the Negro press. That press is largely centered in the big cities of the key States where elections are won and lost.

Republican spokesmen suggest that Mrs. Williams is only learning her new job with all its national angles and should be allowed a mistake or two. They admit the story didn't help and are glad it is May, 1959, instead of May, 1960. It is also said that Mrs. Williams has been doing—and doing well—an organizing job and possibly did not quite grasp all the nuances of policy.

It is stoutly denied at Republican headquarters that the G.O.P. will fall behind the opposition on devotion to civil rights. This is certainly true of its presidential probabilities: Vice President Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller.

Yet it may be true also that the South will have genuine importance in the preconvention effort to ascertain whether these men will oppose one another for the nomination. It conceivably could show how much of an open struggle there will be if both seek the crown.

For despite the fact that the South must have a very minor place in the election calculations of a Republican nominee for the presidency its delegations at a Republican convention have a third of the votes. The history attaching to the disposition of these votes in conventions and in preconvention campaigns often has been a sordid one.

They actually provided the drama of the Taft-Eisenhower contest of 1952 when a genuine grass roots enthusiasm for Mr. Eisenhower upset the orthodox arrangements the late Senator from Ohio had made with the old-time leaders of Southern Republicanism. Nothing like that is in prospect next year.

The Republicans of the South are offering a fair share of the same new faces which are appearing so prominently in the political spectrum everywhere. Its new leaders have not had the help for which they had a right to look to the White House, either in the way of patronage or prestige. But some of them, nevertheless have made real advances in their States and are trying to capitalize on the political potential of the "new South" with its rapid industrialization and social changes.

Such men doubtless will try harder to express the sentiment in their areas than some of their cynical predecessors. Nonetheless, that chunk of convention votes is a tempting prize and one much easier to sew up in advance than the delegations from areas with more political dynamism.

Recently a regional conference of Southern Republican leaders took place in Florida. New York State Chairman Morhouse happened by just to pay his respects and to suggest that it was not yet time for the party to commit itself to a single presidential aspirant. Within hours, Vice President Nixon, who was vacationing in Florida, dropped in to shake hands.

The South responded with compliments all around. So long as its Republicans do not commit themselves, it is certain that Gov. Rockefeller is not out of the race. When they do so act, it might be very revealing.

Rights Unit Link Ended--Hollings

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Wed 5-27-59
P. 3

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings said Tuesday his policy of "non-co-operation" with the civil rights commission has plainly well ended all official contact between the federal agency and South Carolina.

He made the remark with a grin when asked at his news conference if he had received official notification of a commission release which listed 16 civil rights violation reports from South Carolina.

Actually, the governor said, the list bears out the Southern contention that such incidents are more prevalent in other sections of the nation.

Noting that only three reports of denial of voting rights were listed from South Carolina, the governor said this indicates "no one is being denied civil rights in this state."

In contrast to that, Hollings added, "labor lynchings and other violence go on unhindered" in other sections of the country.

Dirksen Sees Civil Rights Compromise

Sunday Star
Washington
D.C.

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By the Associated Press

Congressional approval of a compromise civil rights bill this session was forecast yesterday by Senate Republican Leader Dirksen.

He told reporters he prefers to tackle the issue this year, even though a delay until 1960 might split the Democrats at about the time they will be nominating thier presidential candidate.

The Illinois Senator said he favors taking a practical course by compromising pending civil rights proposals sufficiently to avoid a Southern filibuster and thus paving the way for possible Senate passage of the legislation. He is a member of the judiciary committee considering several bills.

Johnson Offers Bill

"We are going to have to take a look-see soon to determine if we can find some common ground we can agree upon," Senator Dirksen said. "I think we ought to have a bill that will not be filibustered and that we can pass."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson is sponsoring one of three bills now before the judiciary group. His measure parallels in some respects the administration's bill. Neither is as far-reaching as one by Senator Douglas, Democrat of Illinois.

Senator Johnson has said he hopes a measure can be passed this year. As a possible candidate for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination Johnson obviously would like to have action which would minimize the division among Democrats next year.

May Drop Provision

Senator Dirksen said developments have indicated it may be possible to drop one provision of the administration's bill to take care of the schooling of children of military personnel when schools are closed to avoid integration. He said administrative plans for off-post schooling may be effective without legislation.

A proposal to clothe with legal status the Government Contracts Commission, headed by Vice President Nixon, may be the most vulnerable portion of the administration's program, he said.

However, Southern Democrats have been concentrating their fire recently on a declaration of policy in the administration measure which would establish the Supreme Court's school integration opinion as "the supreme law of the land." The Douglas bill contains strong approval of the opinion but it is not mentioned in the Johnson measure.

Other Differences Cited

The administration and Senator Douglas proposed financial aid to Southern States to plan and carry out desegregation, a subject not covered by Senator Johnson.

Senator Johnson and the administration would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission to 1961, but Senator Douglas made no proposal on this.

On the other hand, Senator Douglas proposed giving the Attorney General authority to start law suits to end discrimination, as well as authority to intervene in civil rights cases. Neither the administration nor Senator Johnson suggested any such authority.

Stronger Civil Rights Listed Among ADA 11 U.S. Goals

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Mon 5-11-59
P. 2-A
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WASHINGTON (AP) — Eleven national goals for the next decade were appointed Sunday by Americans for Democratic Action. They include full employment through expanded production and stronger measures on civil rights.

Annual summit conferences under United Nations auspices also were favored.

The broad aims were wrapped up in one resolution at the concluding session of the 12th annual convention of ADA, an independent organization supporting liberal causes. Dozens of issues were dealt with separately first.

Samuel H. Beer, 47, red-haired professor of government at Harvard University and a Rhodes scholar, was elected national chairman to succeed Robert R. Nathan, Washington economic consultant.

ACTIVE LEADERSHIP

Beer, a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, and a former reporter for the New York Post (1936-37), will take over active ADA leadership in the fall after he has completed a book on British politics. He once headed the ADA in Massachusetts.

In a speech of acceptance, Beer said ADA has had a lot of hard knocks but is "indestructible."

"I'm persuaded," he said, "that we are at a new beginning in our history of liberalism at home and abroad."

In one of the many separate resolutions approved, the ADA pictured the Eisenhower administration as fighting a monetary inflation that does not exist while there is an excess, as the resolution put it, of unemployment.

The resolution said the real purpose of administration efforts to raise interest rates and balance the budget is to "kidnap the liberal victory at the polls in 1958 and to create a climate of opinion against actions to clear slums, build schools, aid the unemployed and other long-overdue needs to which the administration and its supporters have always been opposed."

PARKER KILLING

As for civil rights, the ADA said the recent killing of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro accused of rape in Mississippi, is directly attributable to defiance of Supreme Court decisions by state officials and failure of Congress and the executive branch to assume their responsibilities for enforcing rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

"Accordingly," a resolution said "we again urge Congress to enact into law the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill, especially those provisions vesting in the attorney general the power to seek equitable protection for constitutional rights in the federal courts."

The bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill), Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) is the most far-reaching of a series of measures now before Senate and House Judiciary committees. A key provision would allow the attorney general to file injunction suits on behalf of individuals to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

HIGH PRIORITY

Other approved ADA resolutions dealing with civil rights included one calling for discontinuance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Another urged enactment of legislation to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale, lease or financing of all housing accommodations.

The eleven goals which ADA said should command high priority in planning in the next 10 years:

1. An annual rate of economic growth of at least 5 per cent.

2. Raising by 50 per cent the standard of living of the "submerged seventh of our people who languish in poverty."

3. Building two million dwellings a year.

4. Doubling old age benefits; increasing unemployment benefits to 50 per cent of wages.

5. Building 100,000 schoolrooms a year for the next five years; raising teachers salaries by 50 per cent; access to a university education by every qualified student regardless of financial resources.

6. Completion of the desegregation of the schools—and the assurance of every qualified adult of the right to vote.

7. Bringing the full benefits of modern medical and hospital care within the means of every American.

8. The dedication of 1 per cent of the gross national product — about 4½ billion dollars a year— to the economic aid of the underdevelped countries.

9. Progress toward a world rule of law, including ratification of unsponsored treaties and covenants subject to judicial enforcement.

10. A firm decision to put the United Nations at the center of this country's international policy, including the expressed willingness to raise the status of the U. N. by annual summit conferences under its auspices.

11. Long-range federal policies to help farmers solve problems of low income and unstable farm prices.

House Group Delays Fight On Rights Bill

Wed. 7-15-59

News & Courier

Charleston S.C.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee Tuesday put off for a week the start of its real fight over broadening civil rights laws. P. 4-B

Southerners, seeking to kill the bill by delay or any other means, were happy. But both Democratic and Republican leaders on the committee said the week's delay was generally agreed on because of circumstances. They said the committee will keep meeting next week until agreement is reached.

The committee discussed the proposed bill behind closed doors Tuesday, with Southerners reportedly insisting that as written it would bring the Department of Justice into labor - management disputes.

What was postponed was the consideration of amendments. These will test the strength of Southerners who want to whittle the bill down, if it cannot be killed, and of Republicans who want to tailor it to President Eisenhower's specifications.

On particular provisions where they agree, Southerners and Republicans apparently have the votes to prevail. On this basis, some committee members have predicted privately that the committee ultimately will produce something much like Eisenhower's proposals.

This would mean eliminating a broad section, the work of Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY), to authorize the Department of Justice to bring injunction suits in support of rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment — civil rights generally. The present law provides for such enforcement for voting rights only.

The extent of civil rights generally has never been judicially defined, Southerners were reported to have argued Tuesday, so this section could authorize federal intervention in many fields — including labor - management relations and perhaps the membership policies of unions.

Work Starts Wednesday On Rights Bill Draft

Sunday Star P-A-7

Washington D.C.

Sun. 6-14-59

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

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Subcommittees in both the House and Senate will buckle down Wednesday to the job of trying to draft a 1959 civil rights law—a subject which could keep Congress in session until close to Labor Day.

If there is to be a bill enacted this year, two predictions seem fairly safe at the outset:

1. It will have to get through the House first because of the difficulty anticipated in getting any civil rights measure through the Senate Judiciary Committee.

2. It probably will have to be moderate in scope to avoid a Senate filibuster.

House Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana said yesterday he would like to see the House Judiciary Committee bring out the Eisenhower administration's seven-point program, which he said is "not destructive or punitive."

Variety of Bills

In both Houses there are a variety of other bills. They range from the proposal of liberals to use Federal power to bring about school integration in all States and enforce all other civil rights, to the conciliation plan sponsored by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas, patterned after the conciliation machinery used in labor disputes.

In 1957 Congress succeeded in passing the first civil rights bill in many years only because the Senate bypassed its own committee and took up directly a bill which had come to it from the House. That bill dealt largely with protection of voting rights, and created a commission to hear complaints on violations of other civil rights.

Some liberals have suggested this same course of bypassing the Senate committee may be relied on again, and one Southern member of Congress said he expects this to be the strategy of the supporters of civil rights legislation.

Informed sources believe the House subcommittee, which conducted recent hearings, will agree on a new bill without much delay, but that the task may not be as easy in the full House committee. The process of compromise may have to start there, since any bill the committee reports must run the gauntlet of the House rules committee before it reaches the floor.

Johnson's List

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson has included "a reasonable civil rights measure" in the list of subjects he believes will be acted on before this session ends.

Both the administration program and the Johnson bill include an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which expires this fall. One Southern Senator said yesterday a bill confined to extending the commission probably could pass without much trouble, but that any further broadening of the 1957 law will lead to protracted debate.

The liberals are not expected to be satisfied with the administration program, and a majority in both houses probably will want to go further than a mere extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

The administration plan covers these points: A stronger law to deal with use of force or threats to block court orders in school desegregation cases; additional authority for the FBI to investigate bombings of schools or churches; additional power for the Attorney General to inspect Federal election records; a temporary program of financial aid to State and local agencies in adjusting to school desegregation decisions; temporary provision for educating the children of members of the armed forces when State public schools are closed; creation of a commission on equal job opportunity under Government contracts, and extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

The Johnson bill would cover these three points, in addition to extending the Civil Rights Commission: establish a Community Relations Service as a Federal agency for conciliation; make the inter-State transportation of explosives used in bombings a Federal offense, and grant the Attorney General subpoena powers in voting rights cases, to be enforced if necessary by a three-judge Federal court.

It is too early to tell how many of these various provisions will be in the bill which comes from committee.

Civil Rights Before Adjournment

Christian Science

Monitor

An Intimate Message from Washington

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

Sat. 7-4-59

By Ric

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Democratic whip Mike Mansfield of Montana told the Senate the other day that he wouldn't be surprised if they didn't adjourn before Sept. 1, the reason being that, "we are going to get a civil-rights bill through the Congress."

91

"I welcome and I cheer and I applaud what has just been said!" ejaculated Republican Jacob Javits of New York.

Southern Democrats and the northern liberal Democrats are deeply divided over the issue. It can only be passed by an alliance between the Republicans and the northern Democrats.

The Republicans, partly because they want such a bill, and partly perhaps because they want to embarrass the divided Democrats, are pushing hard for action.

Early in the session Senator Lyndon Johnson (D) of Texas introduced his own mild bill. Some Democrats feel that if there is going to be a row the party had better get it over at this session rather than next year right before the election.

The trouble is that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, composed of six Democrats and three Republicans, has had quorum trouble which has slowed it down. The House meanwhile is proceeding independently with its own bill. The House generally passes a stronger bill because southern membership is smaller.

In 1957 Congress passed the first Civil Rights bill in 80 years. The timetable is being studied for comparative purposes. On June 18, 1957, the House completed action; this year it has not yet even got the new bill.

Two days after the House acted in 1957 the Senate voted not to turn the House-passed bill over to its own Judiciary Committee but placed it directly on the Senate calendar. This neatly bypassed Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi and a group of southern conservatives who had no use for the measure. Very likely the same procedure will be used again this year.

On June 19, 1957, the Senate started civil rights debate. It lasted 24 days of actual debate. The bill was diluted under threat of filibuster but a version was finally passed. House and Senate concurrence came Aug. 29, and Aug. 30 Congress adjourned. This was the latest adjournment date for a regular session since the end of the Korean war.

It will be seen that this year's timetable is about three weeks behind 1957's. Senator Mansfield's positive declaration that a civil rights bill will be passed is assumed to commit his colleague Senator Johnson, the powerful majority leader. For personal and party reasons Senator Johnson is eager to get some kind of measure passed. He desires to show again that Democrats are able to legislate in this emotional field. Indeed Mr. Johnson has introduced his own bill with his prestige behind it.

Senator Javits is a strong voice for action. He points out that the longer Congress delays the weaker the ultimate bill is likely to be, because of the desire to adjourn and the greater potency of the filibuster threat.

What will be in the bill is another matter. The watered-down 1957 measure dealt largely with voting rights of Negroes. Since then relatively few have been added to the voting rolls. The fight is likely to turn on stronger federal subpoena powers, incorporated both in the administration's civil-rights package, and in one of the Johnson proposals. Much will depend on how strongly President Eisenhower supports the drive.

10 1959

Virginia Congressmen Rap More Rights Bills

Post Times Herald

P. B. 3

Feb 6 1959

Associated Press

The consensus of Virginia Congressmen is that there is no need for additional Federal civil rights legislation.

This comment popped up yesterday as Old Dominion legislators reacted to President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals.

"I'm opposed to the proposals in toto," said Rep. William M. Tuck, (D-5th) "The proposed legislation constiutes another effort on the part of the Federal Government to regiment our people."

Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D-3d), hadn't studied the proposals, but added:

"We certainly do not need any additional civil rights legislation in Virginia, and if any is needed elsewhere I'm of the opinion it should be enacted by the states and not by the Federal Government."

'No Legislation'

On the Republican side of the fence, Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-6th) said he saw "no need for additional legislation and a great need for no legislation. A court remedy is already provided for the infringement of every civil right guaranteed by the Constitution. At this very moment, desegregation in the State of Virginia is creating an atmosphere of anxiety and tension.

"A fire cannot be smothered by throwing a firecracker into the fireplace."

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, (R-10th) said, "I see no necessity for any further civil rights legislation on the part of the Federal Government."

Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt, (D-4th) said there is no such thing as a mild or moderate civil rights bill. "Each proposal is an additional effort to take from the states and the people the rights and privileges which have been theirs in the past."

"Invades States Rights"

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, said he would oppose legislation which "invaded the rights of the states and gave power to the Federal Government to over-ride the inherent rights of the individual citizens." Byrd said he was interested to learn that the proposed legislation would not include a provision restricting jury trial rights.

Rep. Burr P. Harrison, (D-7th) singled out Eisenhower's proposal to supply temporary aid for children of armed forces personnel where schools have been closed by integration.

"Inasmuch as the President heretofore has recommended a balanced budget and has recommended tax increases to keep it in balance, I assume he wants to raise the postage to six cents to poy for all these federally integrated schools he is going to run," Harrison said.

Rep. Thomas N. Downing, (D-1st) wanted to study Eisenhower's proposals before commenting. Declining comment were Reps. Howard W. Smith, (D-8th) and W. Pat Jennings, D-9th).

South Asks for New Breathing Spell As Debate Begins on Civil Rights Bills

Post

Washington D.C.

Star

2-5-59

P. A-2

By Elsie Carper

Staff Reporter

A House Judiciary Subcommittee heard an appeal from the South yesterday for a moratorium on new civil rights legislation.

Republican Rep. Richard H. Poff of Virginia declared that "in government, as in private life, sometimes the best action is no action at all."

At the same time, Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) said the country "cannot afford the luxury of complacency nor indulge in the fear that supports the status quo at any price."

The two men in this fashion opened debate on one of the major issues of the 86th Congress, the enactment of additional civil rights legislation.

The Subcommittee has before it 30 bills including proposals by Celler and President Eisenhower for strengthening the civil rights law passed two years ago. Hearings continue today and next week with Attorney General William R. Rogers scheduled to testify Wednesday.

Senate Hearings Set

The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee is to begin hearings March 18.

Poff declared that Virginia had yielded "reluctantly but gracefully and without violence" to school desegregation and now "is striving to formulate a legislative program which will best accommodate her people to the realities" of the situation.

"How can she formulate a program, how can she accommodate her people, how can she meet this crisis while Congress is in the process of contriving a new crisis for her?" Poff asked.

Celler said the South already has had five years since the Supreme Court decision and that he would agree to another five years if at the end of that time the schools were desegregated.

But, he said, he would not agree to a moratorium that would give opponents "time to continue their intransigency and sometimes truculence."

Country 'Eager'

Celler declared that the country "is eager to go along with the work begun with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957."

He said that to delay action would only increase "passions" that exist on the civil rights subject.

Speaking in favor of his own bill Celler said the time had come for the Government to be given statutory authority to insure equality of opportunity.

Experience has shown, he said, that the Federal Courts cannot enforce school desegregation and the task should be given to the Justice Department.

The Celler bill authorizes Federal assistance to help school districts to desegregate and prmis the Federal Government to file civil actions when efforts to seek compliance have failed.

Reviews Section III

Celler said that his own bill is stronger than the one recommended by the Eisenhower Administration. It contains the old Section II eliminated from the 1957 legislation giving the Attorney General the right to bring injunctions against state and local officials who deny equal protection of the laws because of color.

Rep. William M. McCullough of Ohio, ranking Subcommittee Republican, said the Eisenhower bill is "not a panacea for all civil rights problems but a real step forward." He described it as "a moderate bill that would enlist the support of thinking people almost everywhere."

Y.) endorsed the Eisenhower

Rep. John V. Lindsay, (R-N. Y.) endorsed the Eisenhower bill but also urged passage of his own measure, which would give the Attorney General the power to institute injunctions.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) said that the Civil Rights Commission, scheduled to expire this year, should be made permanent.

New Civil Rights In D.C. Talks

Birmingham

Feb 5 59

P. 1

Feb 5 1959

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee said Wednesday the Justice Department should be given the task of enforcing school integration because experience has shown the federal courts can't do the job.

The New York Democrat called on Congress to shift responsibility for enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling at the opening of House hearings on new civil rights proposals.

Celler also heads the Judiciary subcommittee which began hearing testimony on a long list of civil rights bills, including proposals by Celler and by President Eisenhower.

The all-northern group was expected to recommend a fairly strong bill to the full committee. House southerners conceded it would be hard to block committee action but vowed to fight wherever possible.

URGES APPROVAL OF BILL

Celler urged approval of his own bill which would permit the Justice Department to initiate integration plans as a last resort and start court action to enforce them.

Before such action would be taken, however, the bill would provide legal, technical and financial assistance to help school districts do the integration job themselves. Senate liberals are backing a similar bill, which has not yet been called up for hearings.

Celler warned against attempts to delay civil rights action this year. He said a slowdown would only increase "passions" on the subject.

"Let that which must be done, be done, so that the unity of the country may be restored," Celler said.

PRESENTS PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

The subcommittee's ranking Republican member, Rep. William M. McCulloch Ohio, presented the case for the Eisenhower less stringent seven-point proposal. He conceded the administration bill was "no panacca" but [illegible] would promote understanding and still protect civil rights .

McCulloch said a provision to require local officials to keep voting records for three years and permit Justice Department inspection of them would "nip in the bud" southern attempts to block the Civil Rights Commission from investigating voting rights violations.

He said it also would give "congressional sanction" to the 1954 Supreme Court ruling by making interference with court integration orders a violation of federal law.

Rights Group Vice Chairman To Replace Hannah At Probe

News

By ROULHAC HAMILTON,
Washington Correspondent

Charlotte, N.C.

Fri. 3-20-59

WASHINGTON — The Senate's Constitutional Rights subcommittee will hear from Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, and not Chairman John A. Hannah, why all the original members of the Civil Rights Commission have decided to quit if Congress extends the commission's life, it was announced Thursday.

Storey, dean of the law school of Southern Methodist University in Texas, will appear before the judiciary subcommittee now considering civil rights legislation, with Gordon Tiffany, the commission's executive director, Friday morning.

The substitution of Storey and Tiffany for Hannah, president of Michigan State University, ran true to the commission's form. In press conference after press conference at the end of its series of meetings here, Hannah referred about 90 per cent of the questions asked him to Storey for an answer — and Storey referred perhaps a third of those to Tiffany.

P 6 A

But the substitution of the law school dean and commission staff director, a former New Hampshire attorney general, did not alter the plans of Southern members of the judiciary subcommittee to engage in what was described as "intensive and extensive" questioning about the reasons the five original commissioners will quit the commission if its life is extended.

In newspaper interviews earlier this week, Hannah, Storey, the Rev. Theodore S. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and former Florida Gov. Doyle Carlton indicated they would not continue on the commission if it should be extended, as President Eisenhower has recommended. And sources close to former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, the fifth of the surviving six original members, said he also planned to quit.

Rights Group Sets Hearings.

By the Associated Press

Sun Star

Washington D.C.

Sun.

3-8-59

The Civil Rights Commission will hold housing hearings in Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles in the next few months.

The commission said yesterday the hearings were scheduled after it found information gained from a New York hearing a month ago was not sufficient "to present the entire picture of discrimination in housing in the Nation."

The Atlanta hearing will be April 10, Chicago May 5, and Los Angeles July 9.

Not Drawn by Complaints

Commission Chairman John A Hannah said in a statement:

"We're not going to any of these cities because of any complaints received by us, but because we want to understand the housing problem in its many varieties.

P A-3

"It really is a study rather than an investigation. The facts from the study, of course, will be included in our final report to the President and Congress, the deadline for which is September 9.

In announcing the additional hearings, the commission said:

"We are going into Chicago because we would like to compare the situation with that in New York. New York has many anti-discrimination statutes while Chicago does not. It would be worthwhile to us to compare the situations in these two of America's largest cities.

"Los Angeles presents a situation of the large Western city with many minority groups and new areas of continuing expansion but with some degree of legal regulation concerning discrimination, although these do not apply to discrimination in housing.

"Atlanta offers us a chance to look into the housing situation of a large city in the heart of the new South. In Atlanta also there has been considerable progress made in slum clearance and urban renewal. Because of this progress there is a question raised on how much credit we can give to the fact that Negroes vote freely in Atlanta."

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Talmadge to Offer Civil Rights Jury Bill

New York

United Press International

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) said today he would introduce legislation to guarantee jury trials for all persons cited for contempt in federal courts.

Tribune

New York

N.Y.

He aimed his bill at a provision of the 1957 civil rights bill authorizing federal judges to impose penalties in cases involving violations of voting rights.

Sen. Talmadge said his measure also would limit the scope of federal injunctions.

Mon.

3-2-59

The proposal followed a prediction by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) that Congress will enact a "constructive, reasonable and effective" civil rights bill at this session.

P 9

The first public hearings on civil rights legislation will begin Wednesday before a House judiciary subcommittee which will hear testimony on approximately 30 bills.

Thurmond Opens South's Drive—

Civil Rights Bill Torpedoed By I Liberals Ch

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Post-Herald

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI) — gressional liberals accused President Eisenhower today of "pulling the rug" from under the drive for a new civil rights law with "guts."

They were aroused by the Administration's withdrawal of support for a proposal to allow the attorney general to seek Federal Court injunctions to prevent denials of any civil rights. This was included in the controversial Title III section of the Administration's 1957 bill, but Congress rejected it then.

Birmingham

Ala.

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The attack came as Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.), appearing before the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, opened the South's formal drive against any new civil rights legislation.

Thurs

3-19-59

He condemned bills offered by both liberals and by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), who is seeking Senate approval of a compromise proposal.

Agency 'Unecessary'

Thurmond, the only Southerner to filibuster against the 1957 civil rights bill, said Johnson's proposal for a Federal conciliation agency in racial disputes "is the most superfluous, the most totally unnecessary agency anyone could think of."

P 1

He branded as "viciously anti-Southern . . . a conquered province bill" a measure by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.). Among other things, the Douglas proposal would offer Federal aid to schools which desegragate. Thurmond said this proposal apparently was "based on the belief that bribery will accomplish what force and bayonets failed to secure."

The liberals' attack on Eisenhower's reversal of position in the Title III controversy came during the same hearing at which Thurmond testified and in similar hearings before the House judiciary subcommittee,

Ike 'Pulled Rug'

At the Senate hearing, Sen. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) said Eisenhower has "pulled the rug out from under" those wanting "effective" legislation.

"Let's face it," he remarked. "We're not going to get Title III" without the President's support.

He made his comment to Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) who was testifying in favor of Eisenhower's seven-point civil rights program.

Javits replied that the President's program would make a "significant contribution." But he agreed that something similar to Title III was "the heart . . . the key" to meaningful civil rights legislation.

Javits said he would personally offer it as an amendment to any bill which reached the Senate floor without such a provision.

In the House, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) of a House Judiciary Subcommittee considering civil rights legislation, accused Eisenhower of "throwing in the towel" on Title III. He said it should be the "guts" of any civil rights proposal.

The subcommittee heard witnesses from the Jewish War Veterans, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the National Fraternal Council of Churches testify in support of Celler's bill.

Civil Rights Commission Gets Extension

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 7-10-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate Judiciary subcommittee voted 4-3 today to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission until Jan. 31, 1961. The commission's final report now is due Sept. 9, 1959.

P. 1

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By another 4-3 vote, the subcommittee rejected a bill of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) to provide federal grants to help states in complying with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) lined up with Southern opponents to defeat the Douglas bill but supported the move to extend the commission.

Two subcommittee members, Sens. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), were absent. Wiley is out of town and O'Mahoney is ill.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said he had called another meeting of the subcommittee for next Wednesday. He said he hopes that progress can be made then in working out a civil rights measure.

The extension of the commission was given in approving a part of a bill introduced by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) made the motion for approval of this part of Johnson's civil rights bill.

Hennings didn't announce how individual members voted, except to say that he supported Carroll's motion.

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) another subcommittee member, is known to favor the extension just as the three Southern Democrats on the subcommittee oppose it.

The Southerners on the subcommittee are Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), John L. McClellan (D-Ark), and Olin D. Johnston (D-SC).

10 1959

Rogers Makes Public Exchange Of Communications

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

World

WASHINGTON, [illegible] (NNPA)—Federal District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne has refused to recall the federal grand jury at Birmingham, Ala., before Feb. 16, to determine whatever federal civil rights laws were violated by the arrest of three ministers on charges of vagrancy.

Atlanta, Ga.

Attorney General [illegible] P. Rogers made public the correspondence in which Judge Lynne was requested to recall the jury and in which he declined to do so.

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The request for recall of the jury was made in a joint letter written to the judge by W. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department, and William L. Longshore, United States Attorney at Birmingham.

They requested Judge Lynne to call the existing grand jury into session at the "earliest possible moment" to investigate the facts surrounding the arrest on Oct. 27 of the Rev. S. S. Seay, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard by officers of the Birmingham Police Department on charges of vagrancy.

1-18-59

VISITING SHUTTLEWORTH

At the time of their arrest they were visiting the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham Baptist minister and a leader in the fight in Birmingham to compel desegregation of Birmingham public schools and unsegegated seatnig on Birmingham busses and trolleys.

P. 1A

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth himself had just been released from the Jefferson County (Birmingham) jail for violation of het city's Jim crow laws. The three arrested ministers were visiting him in his home. They had come over from Montgomery where each has a pastorate.

In their letter, Mr. White and Mr. Longshore informed Judge Lynne that the purpose of the proposed grand jury investigation was "to develop facts not available through any other means than by grand jury inquiry in order to determine whether there is probable cause to conclude that a violation of 18 USC 242 was committed in connection with these arrests, and, if so, further to determine the persons responsible."

Section 242 of the United States Codes makes it a federal offense for anyone acting under color of law, to deprive anyone of his constitutional rights. The maximum penalty for violation of this section is one wear in prison and a fine of $1,000.

FORCE PROSECUTION

If the facts warranted, Birmingham policemen could be prosecuted for illegal arrest of the three ministers under the section.

"The reason for the urgency of an early recall of the grand jury is the foreclosure of the normal channels available to federal officers investigating a charge of federal law," Mr. White and Mr. Longshore wrote Judge Lynn, adding:

"On November 12, 1958, the Public Safety Commissioner of Birmingham, Eugene (Bull) Connor, informed the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Birmingham that he had ordered all of the officers under his command to give no information regarding these incidents to the federal authorities.

World

"This order resulted in the denial of access to witnesses essential for the completion of the investigation.

"In view of this development, it is plain that the public interest requires that the grand jury be reconvened at the earliest possible date. To allow the investigation to remain in abeyance until the regularly scheduled date for the grand jury would seriously impair the possibility of obtaining the true facts and might well have the result of permitting an open defense of federal law enforcement to result in a miscarriage of justice.

Sun 1-18-59

SEEK EARLY SESSION

"In view of the compelling nature of these circumstances, we hope that you will see fit to recall the grand jury into early session.

"In this connection, we understand that the grand jury has already been charged so that the attendance of a presiding judge would not be needed, and there would be no interruption of any of the present court schedule. The grand jury, of course, would be again recalled at a later date for the conduct of its other business."

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In his reply, Judge Lynn said: "I respectfully decline to recall our grand jury before February 16, 1959, the date to which it was recessed by order of court enterel August 29, 1958.

"This court operates continously throughout the twelve months of the year, the vacations of judges and supporting personnel being staggered to accomplish such result.

"Careful planning and a severe rationing of days, even hous, between Sept. 1 and Aug. 31 have contributed to minimize delays in the administration of the affairs of this court in its seven divisions.

"As matters now stand, neither of the two judges of this court will be available prior to the planned and designated date should the attendance of either upon the sessions of the grand jury be requried in the interest of justice.

"While the existing grand jury has been charged there have been instances, happily infrequent, within the past thirteen years, when I have been requested to appear before a similar body for the purposes of passing upon asserted claims of privilege against self-incrimination and of thwarting incipient defiance of the powers of invesigation.

"In my humble opinion, a judge should be available to a grand jury at all times while it remains in session. My calendar has been planned to enable me to remain in chambers for the entire week of February 16, 1959, but not earlier."

Javits Drafts New Set Of Civil-Rights Bills

Courier-Journal

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—A new set of civil-rights bills was pushed forward Tuesday. Backers of the legislation said it would show whether a new Senate rule would be effective in curbing filibusters.

Louisville, Ky.

Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) said the new bills—one of which would give the attorney general broad new powers in civil-rights enforcement—furnish "excellent examples of what were the real stakes" in a session-opening battle over changing Senate rules.

Javits was a leader of a bipartisan bloc of Northern and Western senators which tried unsuccessfully to get a stiffer anti-filibuster rule than the Senate accepted Monday night. This bloc contended the new rules sponsored by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas—isn't much more effective than the old one.

Would Authorize Injunctions

Wed. 1-14-59

One of the new measures would empower the attorney general to seek injunctions against any interference with civil rights, including what it defines as the right to attend a nonsegregaed public school.

A broad provision similar to this was struck out of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. That measure is limited largely to the protection of voting rights.

P. 3

Another new bill would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission created by the 1957 act. It is due to expire next September 9. The legislation would continue it to January, 1961.

A third measure, already introduced, is aimed at curbing hate bombings of schools and churches.

The rules battle ended with the adoption, 72 to 22, of Johnson's proposal to permit debate-limitation action by two thirds of the senators present and voting.

Replaces 10-Year-Old Rule

This replaces a rule in effect for 10 years that required the votes of 66 senators, or two thirds of all 98 senators, to throttle a filibuster.

In referring to the package of civil-rights bills, Javits said the measure to arm the attorney general with broad new injunctive powers in particular would put the new rules to an acid test.

He called this "the fundamental civil-rights measure which should be considered by this Congress." He said Senators Kenneth Keating (R., N. Y.), Hugh Scott (R., Pa.), and Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.) would join him in offering it.

DORIS FLEESON

Johnson Leads With Civil Rights

Texan Poses Congressional Initiative For President to Follow or Veto

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 1-31-59
P.A-23
10

The Lyndon Johnson pilot model of the presidency took off Tuesday with civil rights gas in its tanks. Liberals promptly questioned the high octane quality of the Johnson fuel, but all hands had to admit it contained every ingredient the Eisenhower mixers were planning to put into their civil rights propellent.

The majority leader's action followed by a few hours a trial spin in the labor field by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Senator Kennedy is seeking some presidential altitude with last year's model which Republican votes downed in the House.

Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona conservative, rather plaintively announced that within the next few days the President at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue would send to Congress a much faster and stronger vehicle for labor reform.

The effect of a strong congressional initiative which the President must follow—or veto—remains. It is the deliberate strategy of the Johnson leadership and will be pursued in a variety of other fields, including space and defense.

New frontiers and sweeping reforms play no part in Senator Johnson's grand design. He argues that they are presently impossible and only give the President, plausible grounds for the vetoes Republicans say he will hurl at "Democratic spending."

What the Texan is seeking is legislation of immediate appeal whose scope and cost are sufficiently restricted that the President will have a hard time rejecting it. While his majority is impressive, he points out, it would still be difficult to muster the two-thirds of the Senate needed to override a veto.

How the emerging contest will end cannot be safely predicted. The White House is lethargic and its attitudes largely negative, but its latent executive power still remains. What is happening on the Hill makes it plain, however, that as an administration and as Republicans, the Eisenhower forces are up against an aggressive, inventive and resourceful leadership.

The President, himself, is coming under an attack which is scarcely veiled by the insistence that no personal offense is meant. To date Republicans have not devised a newer answer than the I-like-Ike which met the case during the long Eisenhower honeymoon.

What Senator Johnson is mainly creating here is excitement and an atmosphere of ferment. Democrats are among the first critics to insist that it is more atmosphere than action, but the contrast between the heavy air at the White House and the Hill is all in the Senator's favor. Nor is the American temperament congenial to the veto power as opposed to action and at least seeming advance.

The Johnson solution of the civil rights conflict will not be approved without a struggle. The South seems resigned, but there will be attempted amendments and substitute bills to which it will not be resigned. Perhaps the majority leader is seeking to press his early triumph further than it will go. The betting today is that he will prevail, and at least one proved Democratic civil rights advocate is already asking to cosponsor his bill.

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Progress on Civil Rights Front

Patience, Tolerance and Fair Play Found In Action by Virginia Supreme Court

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Fri 1-23-59
P.A-14
10

The cause of Negro civil rights is inching forward over all the obstructions thrown up, by design or simply by emotional reflexes, by the bitter extremists of both South and North.

Patient men of both regions are moving in the finest traditions of tolerance and fair play. It may even be that we are entering the end of the beginning, in a phrase Churchill once used, of this sad dilemma.

It is an oddly mixed group of forces that is slowly advancing upon this problem of passion and prejudice—a passion and prejudice that do not live below Mason and Dixon's line alone.

Virginia's State Supreme Court of Appeals has become also a gallant and a distinguished court. Against all their deepest private wishes and convictions (and undoubtedly against the will of a great majority of the State) Virginia's gentlemen-justices have struck down Virginia's "massive resistance" laws against school integration. They have read the Constitution; and they have said no.

The kind of courage this required—the kind of judicial integrity and objectivity—can be suggested in a question: How easy would it be for a comparable court in Illinois or New York to render a decision having the effect of supporting a notion that integration was not to be had in one of those States?

And in the White House, President Eisenhower is resolutely clinging to his properly impersonal and properly magisterial role. He is refusing to issue hot declarations in favor of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. He is not, of course, for segregation. He is simply taking the position that it is not for him to say that the Supreme Court is right or the Supreme Court is wrong. It is only for him to say that the court has stated the law and that he will do his duty and enforce it.

The President, too, has read the Constitution. And while his presidency on the whole may have been one of a weak leadership—as this correspondent, for one, happens to believe—he is acting in this matter as the leader of all the United States. For he knows that if a President may properly describe one Supreme Court ruling as "good" he may with equal right later describe another Supreme Court decision as "bad."

Finally, bipartisan forces headed by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, are preparing ultimately to adopt an addition to the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This was surely not the act wanted by the extremists, and by some who were not extremists. Still, it was a great advance, the first in eight decades.

And the changes now proposed will not do what the extremists want, or even what many nonextremists want. But they will at least go a step farther. And in such an issue 10 centuries of Anglo-American parliamentary history suggests that it is far better to move ahead a little bit at a time, always retaining that little bit gained, than to plunge forward in anger only to be thrown far back in answering anger.

Is the Johnson plan "political"? And is he "running for President" upon it? Certainly yes to the first question; probably yes to the second. For every action of a legislative body is necessarily political. And there is other "politics" in this affair, too.

Those liberals demanding much more far-reaching legislation, in line with the wholly understandable but not necessarily wise demands of their supporters—are these not "political"? Are such liberal Democratic Senators as Humphrey of Minnesota, Kennedy of Massachusetts and Symington of Missouri not "running for President"? Is Vice President Nixon, who is on their side in this matter, not "running for President?"

Of course they are all "running for President." And why not? What is needed, indeed, is:

1. Not to moan sadly that it is all "political," but rather most deliberately to keep it all political, and not emotional. For it is precisely a political solution, meaning a common-sense compromise, that is required, rather than an evangelical one.

2. To recognize that this is one of those harsh problems that simply will not yield to extreme attitudes or methods. It is the worst time, perhaps, in a hundred years of our national life to listen to the either-or, the or-else men, on either side.

STRONG RIGHTS LAW IS URGED BY WALSH

New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 25

Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh called on lawyers yesterday to help insure Congressional action for civil rights that would be "not just something glibly called civil rights legislation."

Mr. Walsh said that laws passed against bombings of schools and churches should not be regarded as civil rights legislation. The states, he declared, were against such acts and already had the power to prosecute offenders.

Speaking at the winter luncheon of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association in the Roosevelt Hotel, the Federal official also urged lawyers to oppose Congressional attacks on the authority of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Walsh urged lawyers to set up machinery to assure that only men of the highest caliber be appointed to the bench. He suggested this could best be accomplished by recommendations from closely knit associations of lawyers.

William C. Warren, dean of the Columbia Law School, called on law schools and bar associations to provide better information to the public on current legal issues. Citing the case of Marie Torre, television columnist of The New York Herald Tribune, he asked whether the question of privilege against disclosure of confidential information had been properly explained to the public. Miss Torre went to jail rather than reveal her source of information.

Civil Rights Bill Predicted By 3 Solons

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 7-21-59
P. 1
Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Senate supporters of new civil rights legislation said Monday they believe the Senate Judiciary Committee will come up with a bill.

Southern senators who oppose the idea did not contradict the supporters. However, nothing was reported accomplished at a committee meeting Monday.

A subcommittee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) last week approved a two-part bill calling for continuation of the Federal Civil Rights Commission and greater federal power in the matter of protecting voting rights.

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) of the full committee said he expected a motion next Monday to make that bill the committee's pending business. Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) said he would make such a motion.

Carroll and Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) and Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) were the three who predicted the committee would report out a bill.

The last time that a push was on for civil rights action, the Senate committee never got together on a bill. The Senate thereupon, in an unusual maneuver, voted to bypass the committee and take up a House bill, which it then passed. That was in 1957 and the bill was the one creating the rights commission.

The committee may decide next Monday whether to take up civil rights or one of two other bills demanding attention. One of these others would require companies to give advance notice to the Justice Department of any merger plans. The other would seek to deal with price discrimination tactics.

10 1959

ALABAMIANS TO TESTIFY

Dixie Readies Assault Against 'Civil Wrongs'

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Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Wil
M. Colmer (D-Miss.), a
irman of an informal South
group in the House, said
day the South will make a
-out fight against pending
'wrongs' bills."
made the comment in an
cing a list of prominent
therners who will appear be
a House Judiciary subcom
e in the coming weeks to op
civil rights measures.
mer said the steering com
of the Southern House
has made arrangements
representatives of each South
state to testify.
e of the South are outnum
ed three to one," Colmer said,
we are strong in determina
and will to resist these new
ce bills to the bitter end."
Colmer said these witnesses
m the South will testify in addition to South Carolina and Geor
ia groups which already have
ven their views to the subcommittee:
Alabama — Gov. John M. Pat
rson; Atty. Gen. MacDonald
llion.
Florida — Former Gov. Millard
Caldwell; Asst. Atty. Gen.
ph Odom.
Louisiana — Leander Perez,
quemines Parish leader; W.
ott Wilkinson.
Mississippi — Boyd Campbell
ckson, former U. S. Chambe
Commerce president; Bree
Mounger, Tylertown, pres
ent of the Mississippi state ba
an; Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterso
Tennessee — Atty. Gen. Georg
F. McCanless.
Virginia — John B. Minnick
Arlington; Ernest Goodrich, Sur
County lawyer; J. Segar Gra
Blackstone lawyer.

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AP Wirephoto

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR READY TO TESTIFY
Gov. Vandiver (Right) Chats With Rep Emanuel Celler

Butler Says Civil Rights To Go In '60 Platform

Advertiser

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By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler predicted Thursday the 1960 party platform will stand behind the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Montgomery Adv.

P. 3-B

Apr. 4-17-59

In a political debate before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Butler said Democratic party leaders are prepared to fight against straddling of the civil rights issue in 1960.

His prediction was drawn out by a question on whether Butler no longer considered the South important to the Democratic party—and if so whether Southerners would find a welcome in the Republican party.

Butler denied with emphasis that he had ever implied or suggested the Democrats were not interested in keeping the South in the party fold. He told the 400 editors at their annual meeting:

"I believe the party must be candid and honest with the American people as to where it stands. No problem facing the country is more important than our ability to live together regardless of race or national origins.

"I expect the Democratic party to state very clearly in 1960 that it stands behind the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and that it is opposed to massive resistance efforts by the states to defeat constitutional government.

"We hope that all members of the Democratic party—North and South and East and West—will be able to accept that statement of belief.

"But if anyone does not want to go along with that statement of principles and feels that it compels them to seek political refuge elsewhere, it will have to be up to them. There is nothing we can do to hold them."

Butler's statement was the high light of a panel discussion which pitted three Democrats against three Republican senators.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, chairman of the Republican National Committee, made his first public appearance since becoming chairman. He was flanked by Sens. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

Butler's allies were Sens. Mike Mansfield of Montana and Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Morton hastened to give assurance that Republicans would give a warm welcome to Southerners who found the Democratic party unacceptable to them, but said that Republicans, too, supported the Supreme Court decisions.

Earlier, Morton had told a questioning editor that shortage of money forbids any extensive Republican organizational drive in the Deep South.

Dixie 'Proves Stronger CR Bill Needed'

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Daily News

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A spokesman for 20 civil rights groups said today that southern officials have "proved the need" for a strong civil rights bill by their testimony at House hearings.

southern officials "have thrown down the gauntlet" and made it clear they will never comply with the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision "unless and until the federal government takes action."

He made the statements in prepared testimony for the 17th and final day of House judiciary subcommittee hearings on civil rights bills. The hearings started March 4.

5-1-59

Raugh, a Washington attorney, represented 20 organizations backing broad civil rights legislation. The groups included the American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democratic Action, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and various labor and religious organizations.

P. 1

WON'T BOW

He said that not one of the southern governors, attorneys general, congressmen and other officials who testified before the subcommittee "acknowledged the basic truth" that the desegregation ruling "is the law of the land."

"Instead, they have nurtured among their constituents the belief that decisions of the Supreme Court are not the law of the land and somehow can be disobeyed with impunity," Rauh said.

Rauh urged Congress to approve a bill providing federal legal and financial aid to desegregate schools, and to make "clear that defiance cannot be countenanced."

W. Scott Wilkinson, Shreveport La., attorney, told the subcommittee in a prepared statement that Southerners "would prefer that our youth grow up in ignorance than to permit them to attend integrated schools."

Wilkinson said Congress should pass legislation "to correct the tragic error of the high court" instead of "placing its stamp of approval" on the desegregation rul

ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

Civil Rights Bill Aimed To Avoid Use Of Troops

Montgomery Advertiser

Sat 3-21-59

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WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower Administration says it hopes that when courts require the integration of public schools "it will never be necessary again to have to use armed forces."

This statement of attitude was given to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Friday by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. He came under some brisk Southern fire, directed by Sen. Sam. J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC).

There was also some sharpshooting from the Northern-Western sector. Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) protested Rogers' refusal to embrace a plan for the Justice Department to initiate school integration suits.

The main point of the administration program pushed by Rogers would make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct federal court orders in school integration cases.

"To provide a more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances of recent years towards achieving our goal of full equality under law for all of our people," is the way he put it.

When white citizens of Little Rock, Ark., violently resisted efforts to admit nine Negroes to the city's Central High School in 1957, President Eisenhower sent federal troops there.

Rogers told the senators that use of troops is the only weapon the federal government now has to prevent mob violence in such a situation, and it would prefer the new law he proposed.

This would make it punishable, by up to two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, to interfere with a valid integration order from a federal court.

Sen. Ervin complained that the administration was proposing to single out violence in school cases for prosecution, without paying any attention to violence in labor troubles, etc.

"For the life of me, I can't see why the federal government should be more concerned about violence in one field than another," Ervin protested.

He suggested that maybe it was just a political distinction that the administration wanted to make, directing its power against a minority—"Southern white folks."

Ervin noted that Southern whites couldn't exert the power that lies in the hands of organized labor.

Rogers disavowed all political motive, saying: "I assure you that is not my purpose."

There was quite a bit of lawyer talk—ex-Judge Ervin studied his law at Harvard and Rogers took his degree at Cornell—on what the new law would mean by "threats of force."

Ervin said the bill would at least border an infringement of freedom of speech if it permitted punishment for uttering "mere words" construed as threatening.

Rogers retorted: "I don't think there is anything in this bill that would limit free speech."

NAACP, Other Civil Rights Groups Reject Joonson Bill

Johnson

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Fri 5-1-59

P3

WASHINGTON.—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and other spokesmen representing organizations affiliated with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights have joined in calling upon Congress to reject the so-called civil rights bill introduced by Majority Leader Lyndon M. Johnson of Texas.

Testifying before the subcommittee on constitutional rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee here on April 8, Wilkins declared that "it would be better to have no bill at all than to have the Johnson bill." The Texan's proposal he said, "suggests that constitutional rights may be bargained away under a so-called conciliation program."

Wilkins reiterated the NAACP endorsement of the bill introluced by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) which "recognizes the necessity of supporting affirmatively the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court and in its Title VI authorizes the Department of Justice, on its own initiative, to seek preventive relief to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in all civil rights situations, not merely in voting cases."

Answers Administration

The NAACP spokesman also struck at the contention of the Eisenhower Administration that this section of the Douglas bill is unnecessary, that there are now enough laws under which the Department of Justice can proceed, and that a law empowering initiative action by the government might aggravate the situation.

Wilkins said the desegregation picture had not improved and, in response to a question from Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) callel the Administration's position "timorous."

In a long question and answer session with Senator Sam J. Ervin jr. (D., N. C.), Wilkins said it was the "duty" of the Federal government to assume the burden of legal action to protect the civil rights of citizens and not to leave this task solely upon the shoulders of Negro parents and private organizatioins like the NAACP.

Unfair Burden

Further, he said: "It is not fair, not decent, not American, that parents who seek integrated education for their children in accordance with the law should find arrayed against them the massed powers of the states, including the treasuries composed in part of their own tax money. In such a situation it is absurd to maintain that the government of the United States should remain an inactive observer."

The NAACP, Wilkins pointed out, has not only endorsed the Douglas bill but also the companion bill introduced in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N .Y.) and the bill introduced by Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) with the co-sponsorship of Senators Keating, Cooper, Scott, Allott and Case of New eJrsey.

Questioned by Sen. Ervin

Senator Ervin quoted from a 1955 decision by the late Federal Judge John J. Parker in seeking to establish that the Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954, did not require integration in the public schools, but, in Senator Ervin's view, permitted "freedom of choice" by parents as to "voluntary segregation."

Senator Ervin did not comment on these excerpts from Judge Parker's opinion: ". . . a state may not deny to any personst on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains . . . if the schools which it maintains are open to children of all races, no violation of the Constitution is involved . . . The Constitution . . . forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

In questioning the NAACP secretary, Senator Ervin sought to secure the admission that the Douglas bill would give "preferential treatment" to Negro citizens.

Wilkins denied this and stated that it was "common knowledge" that Negro citizens had been deprived of their constitutional rights and that the Douglas bill only sought to make them equal with other citizens.

"If the southern states will remove all restrictions, including those on the free exercise of the ballot, Negro citizens will not need the Douglas bill or any other federal legislation; they will take care of the problems themselves," he declared. "But as long as the states refuse to grant and protect constitutional regihts, we hold that the Federal government must enact laws to correct the situation."

The NAACP secretary was questioned for an hour and a half after he had finished his prepared statement.

Also opposing the Johnson bill was Joseph L. Raugh, testifying for Americans for Democratic Action. Another witness was Will Maslow. general counsel of the American Jewish Congress.

10 1959

New Civil Rights Measures On Administration's Agenda

Commercial Appeal

From The Commercial Appeal, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced Thursday the Administration will submit new civil rights measures to Congress within the next two or three weeks.

He told a news conference the Administration proposals "won't be inconsistent with President Eisenhower's news conference statements Wednesday ~~which~~ emphasized bills to strengthen anti-discrimination ~~voting laws~~ and to extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Memphis Press

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1-16-59

However, under questioning, Mr. Rogers said measures to enforce school integration also are "under consideration." He said one reason for delaying introduction of the Administration's proposals is to await court rulings in two school integration cases in Virginia.

May Clarify Problems

He said decisions in the cases, which challenge Virginia's right to close schools to avoid integration, may provide "clarification of some of the problems." If so, the implied, legislation might not be necessary.

P. 29

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) Thursday declared the people of the South have shown they cannot be coerced into accepting school integration.

The Mississippian said events have "demonstrated that neither bayonets nor court decrees can force the people of a united and determined state to acts which they deeply and sincerely believe are an unconstitutional invasion of their fundamental rights and liberties."

Noting President Eisenhower's relatively moderate statements Wednesday on the civil rights issue, Senator Eastland said this is evidence "the pendulum is swinging in the North to support the Southern view."

Says South Gaining

He said the South is gaining in the battle for national public opinion.,

Mr. Rogers urged Negroes and others who have been blocked from voting to try again so the Government can pile up evidence of civil rights violations.

He said all such persons should make a determined effort to exercise their voting rights. He said the Justice Department could make out a better case if they are again turned away from the polls on racial grounds.

Mr. Rogers said the department had not received as many voting rights complaints as it had anticipated. It now has under review 12 cases of alleged racial discrimination concerning the right of Negroes to register and vote.

Other Points Covered

Mr. Rogers covered these additional points in his news conference:

1. He will file another suit soon charging infringement of voting privileges. This will be the second such case. The other involves Terrell County, Ga.

2. He is considering asking Congress to give the Justice Department subpena powers to improve the department's ability to obtain records desired by the Civil Rights Commission.

3. He has "reservations" toward giving the FBI primary responsibility should continue to rest with local authorities, with the FBI extending its full cooperation.

Civil Rights Bill Sought By Four

Eastern Republicans Offer Contempt Of Court Plan

WAS DEFEATED IN '57

Commercial Appeal

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Four Eastern Republican senators have announced they will introduce legislation ~~to enforce~~ court-decreed ~~civil~~ rights through contempt of court proceedings.

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Memphis Tenn

They were Senators Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.), Kenneth Keating, (R., N. Y.), Clifford Case (R., N. J.) and Hugh Scott (R., Penn.).

Their move was seen as an aftermath of the Senate's action Monday night in rejecting their proposals for drastic changes in the Senate filibuster rule.

Restore 'Part III'

Three

1-15-59

Specifically, they said their bill will seek to restore the so-called "Part III" of the 1957 civil rights bill which the Senate eliminated before passing the measure.

It would authorize the Justice Department to seek Federal Court injunctions restraining interference with the desegregation of schools, parks, playgrounds, restaurants, hotels, trains, buses, and other public facilities.

P. 19

Anyone who disobeyed a court injunction would be subject to contempt of court charges with no guarantee of a jury trial.

Senator Javits called the proposal "the fundamental civil rights measure which should be considered by this Congress."

The quartet of Eastern Republicans said they also will introduce a bill to extend to January, 1961, the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, slated to expire Sept. 9.

"Along with the proposals to curb 'hate bombings' and 'hate mail' introduced last Friday," Senator Javits said, "these bills constitute excellent examples of what were the real stakes in the effort to change significantly Senate Rule 22 permitting filibusters."

'Up The Hill, Down Again,' Says Senator Eastland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), dean of Southern senators, praised the courage of senators who refused to be pressured into voting a drastic change in the Senate filibuster rule.

The Senate defeated drastic proposals and by a 72-to-22 vote Monday night approved a moderate revision that requires two-thirds of those present and voting to end a filibuster. The former rule required the votes of 66 of the 98 senators.

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said that "for all practical purposes, there is no difference between the new rule and the former rule." He said the Senate "marched up the hill and then marched back down again."

"It is a great tribute to the courage of senators from other sections of the nation, including a number of the new senators, that they refused to be enticed by the promises or intimidated by the threats of these pressure groups and voted to kill the Douglas proposal." Senator Russell said.

"They recognized that if it has been adopted, it would have changed the whole character of the Senate as the principal check and balance in our delicate system of checks and balances."

Defeat of the Douglas proposal, Senator Russell added, "is encouraging evidence that the members of this Senate still recognize the Senate as the forum of the states and as the traditional safeguard for full and free expression of the views of minorities."

U.S. AIDES MAPPING CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS

Drafters Consider Financial Assistance to South and Stronger Federal Role

New York Times

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The package of civil rights legislation being worked up by the Administration now includes these tentative proposals:

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¶A program of financial aid to Southern communities that agree to begin desegregating their schools.

¶Some new authority for the Justice Department to bring law suits to end school segregation.

New York N.Y.

¶A new statutory basis for Federal investigation of bombings of churches, schools and other buildings over racial issues.

Draft legislation to carry out these and other ideas is still being hammered out in conferences of White House, Justice Department and other interested officials. In all likelihood the President's State of the Union Message next Friday will contain only a general statement on civil rights, with specific proposals to follow later.

Jan. 14-59

P. 68

In the continuing top-level discussions one basic issue has arisen in many forms. It is:

How much responsibility should the Federal Government assume in these areas?

Proposal by Douglas

This issue underlies differences of view on the proper form of a financial aid program, of a measure to let the Justice Department initiate suits and of anti-bombing legislation.

Financial aid to assist desegregation was proposed in a civil rights bill introduced last year by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, and other Northern liberals. It is now probable that his principle of Federal aid will be included in some form in the new Administration proposals.

But a first question is the extent of that aid.

Should it be limited to technical advice on desegregation from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare? Should it cover the cost of training programs for teachers in newly integrated communities? Should there be aid for school construction made necessary by integration?

The Douglas bill authorized money for all these purposes. Administration officials are still debating which can be justified against the tradition of local responsibility for education in this country.

Perhaps even more significant a question on the aid program is whether the Federal Government should condition its aid on approval of a locality's program for ending segregation.

The Douglas bill would have required the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to consider whether "additional educational measures" planned by a community seeking aid were "reasonably and effectively designed to further the process of eliminating racial segregation."

The bill went beyond that to let the Secretary prepare a desegregation plan himself for any community that did not volunteer one.

Administration leaders doubt the wisdom of focusing responsibility on Washington for planning desegregation of all the varied localities in the South.

Aid Conditions Weighed

On the other hand, there is concern about the possibility of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's granting aid for a desegregation plan that might be plainly inadequate or evasive. Whether aid should be conditioned on Federal approval of a plan is not yet settled.

A closely related and perhaps even more difficult issue of responsibility has arisen in connection with the second legislative proposal—to let the Justice Department bring desegregation suits.

Under present law only individuals, in most circumstances, can sue to vindicate their civil rights. Thus it is Negro parents and children who have brought actions in the Federal courts to end segregation in their communities.

Part 3 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as proposed by the Administration, would have allowed the Justice Department to bring suits on behalf of individuals whose rights in many areas—transportation, for example, as well as schools—were threatened. The Senate struck down Part 3 by a vote of 52 to 38.

In retrospect, Justice Department officials appear content not to have the responsibility that would have been imposed by Part 3. For it would have put enormous pressures on the department to bring school suits all over the country, including Deep South areas where it might be considered wiser to delay.

The problem now is how to narrow Part 3 so that the entire legal job of fighting segregation is not shifted from private persons and groups to the Justice Department and so that the department is not forced to make a broadside attack on segregation but can pick its targets.

Limited Power Sought

The approach being attempted is to confine the suit-bringing power of the Justice Department to limited situations.

For example, the department could be authorized to sue only when individuals were found powerless to protect their rights, or when Federal Court orders were being evaded. Here again, the reach of the Administration proposal is unresolved

port. A typical bill, proposed by Democratic Senators Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina and John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, would make it a Federal crime to bring explosives across state lines to bomb certain types of buildings.

But Justice Department officials are extremely skeptical about the effect of such legislation. They think it might make people's [illegible] the bombing [illegible] has been solved by passing a law" when it has not been solved at all.

Local Role Is Stressed

The real problem in the bombing cases is not lack of a law, the officials believe, but the difficulty of finding clues to the bombers—in short, a matter of police work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is already giving full assistance to the search for bombers. What the Department of Justice now wants to avoid is weakening the responsibility of local police to prevent the bombings and find the culprits.

Officials think there is no need to try those responsible for the bombings in Federal Courts. The purpose of any statute, they believe, should be to express a mood of Federal condemnation of the bombings and to assure adequate statutory basis for F. B. I. investigating work.

Thinking now is along the lines of the Fugitive Felon Act, which makes it a Federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnapping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion with threat of violence.

President Eisenhower has also said he wanted the life of the Civil Rights Commission extended a year past its September, 1959, deadline. That will almost certainly be a legislative proposal.

Justice Division Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Justice Department's Civil Rights Division reported today that its 1958 activities ranged from voting registration investigations to prosecution of police officials for mistreating prisoners.

The division is headed by W. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General.

In its first year of administering the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the division reported investigating nineteen complaints alleging discrimination against Negroes in the right to register and vote. Mr. White said seven of these cases had been closed for insufficient evidence, and the remaining twelve are still in the active file.

Congress Faces Civil Rights, Budget Fights

Philadelphia Inquirer

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Jan 4 59

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A Congress heavily dominated by Democrats will wade next Wednesday into a new session and into old controversies crackling around civil rights and spending.

Right at the outset, a bipartisan group will go gunning against Senate rules behind which southern members have entrenched themselves in the past and blocked most civil rights legislation.

AVERT HOUSE FIGHT

The prospect of a similar House fight appeared to have been averted. A small group of self-styled liberals announced today they would not go through with an announced effort to whittle down the power of the House Rules Committee, which controls the flow of legislation to the floor.

The Committee has long been dominated by a coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans. The challenge to its authority withered in the face of opposition from Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.).

SAYS RAYBURN AGREES

The liberal group announced it had been assured by Rayburn that the Rules Committee would not indefinitely shelve legislation, as is has sometimes done in the past.

Money and a balanced budget will be an issue all the way through this first session of the 86th Congress—a Congress with imposing, strengthened Democratic majorities. The Democratic margin in the Senate will be 64-34; in the House, 283-153.

For the first time in history, a President will be consigning his program and budget to a Congress operating for a third successive time under opposition management.

WILL GO OVER PLANS

President Eisenhower will go over his plans for national defense and the legislative phases of foreign policy at a conference Monday with Republican and Democratic leaders of the two congressional chambers.

In advance of this meeting, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said the Soviet moonshot has placed in bold relief some of the challenges the new Congress faces.

"The world situation is tense," Johnson said. "There are pressing domestic problems which must be met. And overriding everything else is the need for peace in this world.

"I believe that this Congress will face up to all of the challenges."

WILL SPEAK FRIDAY

Next Friday Mr. Eisenhower will appear before a combined Senate-House session to deliver his State of the Union message that sketches his legislative and spending plans in broad strokes.

Details will come along in the budget message around mid-January.

Mr. Eisenhower already has announced that his new budget for the year starting next July 1, will be around 77 billion dollars, that it will be balanced, and that spending for defense will be the highest in peacetime. This means the Administration figures on putting something more than $40,800,000,000 into defense—perhaps as much as 42 billions.

From Mr. Eisenhower down, Republican leaders have let it be known that they will be shaking a finger of blame at the Democrats if the budget gets titled out of balance.

Some Democrats have claimed the budget is phony and unrealistic. Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, the assistant Democratic leader, said Mr. Eisenhower "is trying to pass the buck to Congress on the spending issue." He said Mr. Eisenhower has overestimated probable Federal revenues.

The preliminaries of the new session are packed with more interest than usual. Senate Republicans have a family row that has to be settled before the opening gavel bangs down.

NEED MORE BACKING

Some GOP members contend the present party leadership in the Senate is too moss-backed for the times, especially in view of what happened Nov. 4. So they have tapped one of their own, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, of Kentucky, to run against Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, for the post of minority leader.

But unless they get some sudden converts to the cause, they won't have the punch to put Cooper over in a party conference Wednesday morning.

Once the Senate convenes, Northern Democrats and Republicans will mount a drive to change the rules so as to make it easier to choke off filibusters. The battling could go to a quick decision or roll on for weeks.

SEATING ISSUE FIZZLES

What once looked like another major House flare-up appeared to be fizzling out. The question to be settled opening day is whether segregationist Dale Alford, of Little Rock, should be allowed a seat.

Alford defeated Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.), a professed moderate on segregation, in a write-in campaign in the November election. Charges of election irregularities were raised and a special committee recommended that Alford be denied a seat until a full investigation can be made. But sentiment apparently has been solidifying behind the idea of seating Alford, then investigating.

Rockefeller 'Crusading' For Negro

Jackson

Daily

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Feb 2 59

NEW YORK (UPI)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller today told the Federal Civil Rights Commission that he intends to make New York a "testing ground and demonstration" for equal rights for all racial and majority goups.

"We still have a long way to go in achieving our goal of making New York state a [illegible] example of our faith in freedom and justice for all men," said Rockefeller in a statement read by Dr. Elmer Carter, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. "We know that we have dark corners of prejudice and discrimination in our midst."

The governor's statement opened a two-day inquiry by the commission, which will also hear testimony from Francis Cardinal Spellman, Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, and more than 20 other witnesses.

10 1959

Civil Rights Supporters Split on Senate Tactics

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Post
Washington D.C.
Sat 4-11-59
P. C-6

Two Senate backers of strong civil rights legislation differed sharply yesterday on whether they can or should try to push a strong bill through the Senate this year.

Republican Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said the Administration was wrong in failing to ask this year for the so-called Part-Three "power" to initiate court suits to enforce school desegregation.

"Everything possible should be done to enact it," he told a conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel. "Difficulties (such as a filibuster) should be a spur to further effort, rather than reason for long faces and apathy."

Democrat Frank E. Moss of Utah told the conference it might be better this year to "consolidate our gains" by passing the more moderate Administration bill, rather than creating a bitter fight which could get back the civil rights cause over a bill that can't pass.

Answering questions later, Moss said he favors Part Three and will "fight for it. We need it. I'm just trying to tell you what I think you can get at this time." The Administration's program would make obstruction of court desegregation orders a Federal crime, provide some financial help to communities trying to desegregate and tighten laws to prevent hate bombings and voting violations.

Scott said Part Three's chances depend on Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. "If he wants to be a truly national figure," said Scott, "he should see to it that Part Three is brought to the Senate floor and to a vote." He predicted that at least 26 Republicans would vote for it.

"If you get 26 Republican votes, we can pass it," said Moss.

Two House members of different parties, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. John V. Lindsay, (R-N.Y.), joined in deploring "broadside" attacks on the Supreme Court for its decisions in school segregation and subversive cases.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington lawyer who has argued several major civil liberties cases before the Supreme Court, called the assault on the Court a "know-nothing attack." None of the 1957 civil liberties cases or the school segregation cases could "reasonably have been decided any other way," he said.

Rauh said Congress has "scandalously" in refusing to support the school decision and in nearly passing several "outrageous" bills last year to restrict and reverse the Court. He called "appalling" the failure of civil liberties groups to go up to the Capitol last summer to fight the bills when they came to a Senate vote.

He called "shocking" the Senate Judiciary Committee's treatment last week of Justice Potter Stewart when at confirmation hearings members pressed him for his views of the school decision, asked if he understood that the Constitution gave all legislative power to Congress and had him take an oath to tell the truth. "This shows disrespect not only for the nominee but for the Court as an institution," said Rauh.

Milder rights bill OK seen by Dirksen

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Birmingham

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, April 18 — (AP) — Congressional approval of a compromise civil rights bill this session was forecast Saturday by Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader.

Birmingham

Dirksen told reporters he prefers to tackle the issue this year, even though a delay until 1960 might split the Democrats at about the time they will be nominating their presidential candidate.

Favors compromise

Sun 4-19-59

THE ILLINOIS senator said he favors taking a practical course by compromising pending civil rights proposals sufficiently to avoid a Southern filibuster and thus paving the way for possible Senate passage of the legislation. He is a member of the judiciary committee considering several bills.

"We are going to have to take a look-see soon to determine if we can find some common ground we can agree upon," Dirksen said. "I think we ought to have a bill that will not be filibustered and that we can pass."

The Johnson bill

SENATE DEMOCRATIC Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas is sponsoring one of three bills now before the judiciary group. His measure parallels in some respect the administration's bill. Neither is as far-reaching as one by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.).

Johnson has said he hopes a measure can be passed this year. As a possible candidate for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination Johnson obviously would like to have action which would minimize the division among Democrats next year.

Dirksen said developments have indicated it may be possible to drop one provision of the administration's bill to take care of the schooling of children of military personnel when schools are closed to avoid integration. He said administrative plans for off-post schooling may be effective without legislation.

News

Dirksen said a proposal to clothe with legal status the government contracts commission, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, may be the most vulnerable portion of the administration's program.

HOWEVER, Southern Democrats have been concentrating their fire recently on a declaration of policy in the administration measure which would establish the Supreme Court's school integration opinion as "the supreme law of the land." The Douglas bill contains strong approval of the opinion but it is not mentioned in the Johnson measure.

4-19-59

The administration and Douglas proposed financial aid to Southern states to plan and carry out desegregation, a subject not covered by Johnson.

Johnson and the administration would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission to 1961, but Douglas made no proposal on this.

On the other hand, Douglas proposed giving the attorney general authority to start law suits to end discrimination, as well as authority to intervene in civil rights cases. Neither the administration nor Johnson suggested any such authority.

Rogers Sees Possible Aid By Congress

Attorney General Has Appeals Filed After Voting Case Rebuffs

Journal —

By United Press International

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Wednesday that recent Justice department setbacks in two major civil rights cases could improve chances of getting the administration's civil rights program through Congress.

Norfolk, Va.

Rogers told a news conference that the setbacks, involving lower court decisions in voting rights cases, could stir Congress to faster action on civil rights legislation.

Sat 5-2-59

He explained that the rulings —(which Rogers is appealing to the Supreme Court) — may make Congress realize the long legal process involved before there is a final determination of the constitutionality of such legislation.

P. 14

"THE MORE delay in Congress, the more delay in successful enforcement in legislation . . : designed to guarantee everyone his constitutional rights,' Rogers said.

Referring to recent federal court rulings in Macon, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., Rogers said it is clear that the federal government will have to "fight the battle each time to the highest court.'

FEDERAL JUDGE T. Hoyt Davis at Macon recently ruled that a key provision of the 1957 Civil Rights act was unconstitutional. The decision involved alleged deprivation of Negro voting rights in Terrell County, Ga.

On March 6, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of Montgomery dismissed a Macon County, Ala., civil voting rights case on grounds that the government could not sue a state under the Civil Rights Act.

ASKED HI IEWS on the federal judges in the South, Rogers said:

"I think it's apparent the department doesn't always agree with the judges. But, we believe they are conscientiously enforcing the law."

He was asked whether he had received any complaints "as to lack of co - operation' of U. S. attorneys in the South in "zealously" pursuing voting right violations.

"NO, I HAVEN'T," he replied.

"I've been very much impressed that the U. S. attorneys have been acting with wisdom and good judgment in enforcing the laws."

Rights Bill Pictured As 'Civil Strife Bill'

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Post
Washington, D.C.
Fri.
4-24-59

Associated Press

Civil rights bills now before Congress "will prove to be civil strife bills," Attorney General Joe T. Patterson of Mississippi told a House Judiciary subcommittee yesterday.

And Attorney General George F. McCanless of Tennessee said "this is not the time for coercive or punitive legislation; it is a time for forebearance and charity."

Both appeared in opposition to civil rights bills which the group is considering. Reps. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) and Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D-Ala.) also testified against the legislation.

Patterson said the legislation, if enacted, would result in destruction of a model school system in Mississippi and the innocent victims would be Negro teachers and students.

He said the bills strike at rights reserved to the states under the Constitution and would lead to a centralized and dictatorial government.

McCanless said the powers which the bills wouold give to the Attorney General "Could be used as a weapon of tyranny to impair seriously the rights and liberties of all the people."

Patterson contended that one provision of the pending legislation would give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare huge funds with which to "buy" the Southern States into agreeing to change their social customs and order.

"If these were billions instead of millions of dollars," he said, "the money would not accomplish that purpose."

Patterson conceded that Congress, under the Constitution, has the right to exercise supervision over Federal elections but said it should not do so unless state supervision is woefully inadequate.

WITNESSES SAY CAN'T FORCE MIX

Rights Proposals Would Do Harm—Southerners

Times — Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Thurs.
4-23-59
P.1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern witnesses Wednesday told a House Judiciary subcommittee considering civil rights proposals that school integration cannot be forced upon their area.

They said pending civil rights legislation would not accomplish integration but merely would make worse the deteriorating race relations in Southern states.

A Boyd Campbell, Jackson, Miss., former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said social changes cannot be legislated and declared the civil rights act of 1957 and the Supreme Court school decisions "are creating a chasm of bitterness."

INVITES TO MISS.

Enactment of federal laws, Campbell said, cannot speed integration. He invited the subcommittee to visit Mississippi and study the integration problem in that state at first hand.

"The deteriorating relationship between the races in the South will continue as long as outside groups attempt to force integration upon us," Campbell said.

He charged the National Assn., for the Advancement of Colored People with usurping the local Negro leadership in the South to compel speedy integration.

He said the statement that Communist propaganda was aided by the treatment of Negroes in the South was false.

Congressional laws forcing people to maintain the right attitude toward each other is futile, Campbell added.

'OPPOSITE EFFECT'

"There is no integration in these bills," said J. Segar Gravatt, Blackstone, Va., lawyer. "They won't accomplish that. They will have the opposite effect. They will stir up hostilities and animosities among peoples we want to live with in peace and harmony."

Times — Picayune
Thurs.
4-23-59

The people of Virginia, he said, are determined not to permit their children to come into intimate association with a multitude of colored children in the schools.

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama directed much of his fire at the Douglas bill, saying it attempted to give the U.S. attorney general power to force integration of the races in public schools through the courts.

He also noted that the Douglas bill, like one of the measures recommended by President Eisenhower, would offer federal financial assistance to states and local communities integrating their schools in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

HARASSED, INTIMIDATED

"There is not enough money in the world to get us to integrate our public schools," Patterson said.

He did endorse one bill included in the civil rights package submitted to Congress by the administration, but this measure is not before the subcommittee. This bill would make flight across state lines to avoid prosecution or the giving of testimony in cases involving the willful destruction of schools, churches or other buildings a federal crime.

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The Alabama governor strongly recommended against extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission, created in 1957 by Congress and due to go out of business in September.

Referring to its investigation of voting rights in southern and central Alabama counties, Patterson said it had "harassed and intimidated our state and local officials."

Former Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, told the committee the Supreme Court has seen and regretted the error of its 1954 school integration decision "although the truth may never be told." He added that "the attorney general is ashamed of his device and the President is sick of the whole mess."

'BREATHING SPELL'

Caldwell suggested that the House Committee await the report from the President's Commission on Civil Rights before acting on civil rights bills. He said he hoped the committee would "put all pending civil rights legislation on the shelf and give the country a breathing spell."

In considering civil rights legislation, Caldwell said "we should take our thinking out of the political sandbucket and examine the over-all problem of preserving America as a free nation.

He said that Russia wants to destroy American Democracy and declared: "Our internal enemies are posing, not as subversives or quislings, but as do-gooder patriots who in the guise of humanitarianism, are following the Red line, either consciously or unwillingly."

Court Setbacks May Spur Action—Rogers

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Wednesday two recent court setbacks encountered by the government in voting rights cases may spur Congress to move a little faster on proposals in the civil rights field.

Rogers recommended prompt action on the pending administration program, which includes provision for mandatory preservation of voting registration records to permit federal inspection.

Rogers discussed the matter at a news conference after a reporter suggested that dismissal of the first two voting rights cases brought by the justice department under the 1957 civil rights act might "play havoc with new civil rights legislation."

"On the contrary," the attorney general replied, "these setbacks for the administration program has a good chance of adoption."

In March, a federal district court at Montgomery, Ala., dismissed a suit against voting registrars in Macon county, holding the action was washed out by resignation of the registrars.

Last week, the federal district court at Macon, Ga., ruled out an action against Terrel county registrars. The court said the 1957 act was unconstitutional in giving the attorney general the power to seek injunctions against private citizens.

Both cases involved government charges that Negroes eligible to vote had been arbitrarily denied registration.

Congress Bogs On Rights Issue

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Key Provision Is Approved In House, Rejected By Senators

Thurs. 6-18-59
P. 21

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A Senate subcommittee Wednesday rejected a controversial device to enforce school integration but a House subcommittee approved it.

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The device would authorize the enforcement of school integration through Federal Court injunctions obtained by the attorney general.

The provision was approved overwhelmingly by the House in 1957, when President Eisenhower was supporting it. It was defeated in the Senate.

Eisenhower Switches

President Eisenhower has since repudiated the provision it is still being advocated by extremist groups.

Wednesday, the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, headed by Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), voted 5 to 3 to delete from the civil rights bills before it all proposed authority for the attorney general to enforce integration with injunctions.

The action was in apparent acquiesence to the position taken by the Senate in 1957. The subcommittee did not reach final agreement on a civil rights bill.

However, the corresponding House subcommittee—headed by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and composed entirely of Northerners — unanimously approved the provision and included it in a completed bill which was reported to the full House Judiciary Committee.

The approved bill, and particularly this provision, will face a stiffer fight in the full House Committee which is about one-third Southerners.

The bill also contains President Eisenhower's entire "moderate" seven-point Civil Rights proposal which he submitted to Congress earlier this year.

Other Points

The President's proposal would:

Make it a Federal crime to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases by force or threats of force.

Make it a Federal crime to cross statelines to avoid prosecution for bombing schools and churches.

Require state election officials to keep election and registration records for three years and make them available for inspection by the Justice Department.

Extend the Federal Civil Rights Commission for two more years. It now is due to expire next November.

Provide temporary technical and financial aid to states to develop school desegregation programs.

Authorize the United States Commissioner of Education to provide schooling for all children of military personnel when public schools are closed to avoid integration.

Set up a presidential "Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts." This would take over and expand the work now being done by a committee headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, to eliminate discrimination in work on Government contracts.

10 1959

Faster than realized—

Civil rights problem moving out of South

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

News
Birmingham, Ala.
4-6-59
P. 25

WASHINGTON, April 6—The civil rights problem is moving out of the South at a faster rate than most Americans realize.

A special study just released in Newark, N. J., shows that since 1950 the non-white population, mostly Negro, of that city, has increased by 109 per cent while the total population has dropped by 1 per cent, and the white population fell off 27 per cent.

This authenic study which cost Newark $33,500, showed these changes in less than nine years:

Total population down from 417,172 to 411,288.

(Non-white, mostly Negro, population was up from 68,316 to 142,[illegible] (There are also 12,866 Puerto Ricans counted neither as white nor non-white).

WHITE POPULATION was down from 348,856 to 255,797.

All of which is in line with the trend in New York City between 1950 and 1957: Non-white population up by 41 per cent, white population down by 6 per cent.

It is also in keeping with predictions made by Morton Grodzins, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, in a recent issue of "The Progressive."

"It is highly probable," Grodzins says, "that within 30 years Negroes will constitute from 25 to 50 per cent of the total population in at least 10 of the 14 largest central cities."

Grodzins also forecasts that "in the long run, it is highly unlikely that the population will allow Negroes to become dominant in the cities without resistance."

GRODZINS DID NOT go into trends of tolerance, as did Dr. Ernest Q. Campbell, associate professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, in a study made in Norfolk, Va., for the Orthopsychiatric Assn.

Campbell interviewed 650 adults and had questionnaires filled out by 2000 students in junior and senior high schools.

He concluded that "we bid fair to breed a generation more rigid than its elders, independent of whether this new generation has gone to school with Negroes."

"One suspects that the indigenous Southern culture of the late 30s, the 40s and the early 50s produced more racially tolerant youth than the present day Southern culture will yield," he added.

"THIS," summarized Campbell, "is one of the great losses in the desegregation process with which we must reckon. A fierce hate literature and language finds its way into the life-space of most Southern people, and all of its readers and listeners, none are more susceptible than youth."

Race consciousness seems heightened as never before, and a new generation of youth is acutely sensitized to the nature of assumed race differences. There is the prospect that legal gains for Negroes will have less value than they seem to have."

The trends in tolerance could be misread. But not so the trend of Negro migration from the South to larger non-Southern cities.

Civil Rights Issue Joins Desegregation Area Debate

World
Atlanta, Ga.
Daily
4-4-59
P. 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The civil rights issue has joined segregation-desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News reported Friday.

With the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision coming up next month, the publication reported that question still is far from settled. About a third of the region's bi-racial districts are operating racially mixed schools, with six states maintaining complete segregation at the primary and secondary levels.

At the same time it pointed out **the closely-related subject of civil** rights had in recent days become the subject of increasingly bitter and widespread discussion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights itselft continued under attack in parts of the South where it has been branded as an invasion of states' rights.

In Washington hearings were under way in both the House and Senate of the 86th Congress on the Eisenhower administration's "moderate" civil rights program.

Southern School News reported these additional developments:

Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary. He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

A commission staff member looked around in Mississippi for an advisory committee and left without saying what he had accomplished.

A commission representative was rebuffed in two northern Louisiana parishes (counties) when he tried to see voter registration records.

In Missouri a report by the state Commission on Human Rights said racial discrimination continues in education, employment, housing and recreation despite that state's prompt beginning toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desgregation edict.

Sat 4-4-59

Meanwhile the count of desegregated school districts in southern and border states stood at 801 out of 2,890 biracial districts.

Debate Mounts On Civil Rights

Commercial
Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
4-6-59
P. 29

Discussion In South Grows Increasingly Bitter

COMMISSION ATTACKED

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, April 5. — The controversial civil rights issue has joined segregation-desegregation as the subject of mounting debate in the South, Southern School News Sunday.

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Under Attack

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Southern School News reported these additional developments:

South Carolina's newly-inaugurated governor Ernest F. Hollings, said at Columbia he considered both the commission and its program unnecessary. He added it would get no help from him in seeking a state advisory committee.

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Desegregation Count

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Other developments in March by states:

ALABAMA—Democratic Party officials, torn by dissent over the segregation issue, held a stormy session at which domination of the state committee by party loyalists or anti-loyalists was the principal issue.

ARKANSAS—The General Assembly gave approval to 32 more segregation measures and adjourned after a session in which only two of the measures stirred debate.

DELAWARE—A United States district court completed hearings on the state's stair-step integration plan and is expected to hand down a decision late this month or early in May.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — District commissioners reported the capital's population of 825,000 now includes 438,000 non-whites, 53 per cent of the total, with the Negro population continuing its steady rise.

FLORIDA—On the eve of the Legislature's opening, strong sentiment developed for a "parent option" school measure.

GEORGIA—Debate swelled on the segregation - desegregation issue as a court decision neared in the face of a state law requiring closing of any integrated school.

KENTUCKY — University of Louisville trustees named a Negro educator head of the department of sociology—first of his race to become a department head at a desegregated Southern university.

LOUISIANA — Three persons were injured and six arrested following a racial outbreak in a community near New Orleans.

MARYLAND — Baltimore County planned to desegregate three additional schools this fall, leaving two all-white schools in the county.

MISSISSIPPI — Gov. J. P. Coleman said "counterfeit" segregation experts are weakening the state's ability to preserve segregated schools.

MISSOURI—An official report said Missouri though a leader in desegregation, still has some segregation and discrimination.

NORTH CAROLINA—Negroes were told in two Federal Court decisions they must exhaust administrative remedies under state law before appealing to higher courts for admission to white schools.

OKLAHOMA—The state Board of Education announced another all-Negro high school will be closed.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The threat of integration continued to be reflected in measures under consideration by the Legislature.

TENNESSEE — The General Assembly wound up its biennial session at which one school segregation bill was approved.

TEXAS — Houston studied a proposal calling for selective "area" desegregation rather than on a "grade" basis.

VIRGINIA—The General Assembly reconvened at the end of March for a session at which new legislation will be considered.

WEST VIRGINIA—Education officials failed in their efforts to get legislative approval of a 15-million-dollar increase in school money.

Albert Riley

Civil Rights Rows Simmering Down?

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga
Thurs 3-26-59
P. 4
10

WASHINGTON—There are a few faint but hopeful signs that the nation is growing a little weary of the civil rights controversy that has dominated domestic headlines since 1954. If this be true perhaps the outside pressures soon will begin to ease and local communities will be allowed to solve their racial disputes quietly and with a minimum of interference.

The fire has gone out of the Virginia school integration row. The nation is becoming more preoccupied since the Berlin crisis. And there is less steam behind a new civil rights bill at this session of Congress.

To be sure, a bill will pass because Democrats and Republicans alike have got to make a record on the issue for 1960. But it is likely to be a mild bill, such as the one proposed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Or a compromise between the Johnson bill and the Eisenhower program, which is not nearly as tough as Northern left-wingers would like to have.

There will, of course, be local disputes and more school closings in the Deep South when efforts are made to force integration in that region.

But if Southern segregationists will have the good sense not to commit any more acts of violence and if the NAACP, which thrives on crises, can be prevented somehow from stirring up more trouble, the tensions may lessen.

History may well record that the racial controversy reached its boiling point at Little Rock in 1957 and slowly began to simmer down. The spectacle of federal troops with naked bayonets patrolling a school house shocked Americans everywhere.

President Eisenhower has since backed away from further use of force. And Congress, perhaps reflecting the mood of the people, seems to be taking the same attitude.

Item: The administration, through Atty. Gen. Rogers, is opposing legislation giving the federal government power to initiate desegregation suits.

Item: The House Appropriations Committee, including Georgia's Rep. Prince Preston, rejected a Justice Department request for $500,000 to hire and to equip more deputy marshals to enforce school integration court orders.

Item: Northern extremists are beginning to lose their audience in Congress. When Sen. Keating (R-NY) got up to testify before a Senate civil rights subcommittee last week, most of the newsmen and spectators left.

Item: Members of the Civil Rights Commission are not even asking for its life to be extended and most would like to be relieved of their duties after September.

Item: As Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester told the House last week, Gallup polls show that Northerners do not favor school integration where Negro pupils are in the majority.

Slowdown On CR Hit

Johnson Accused Of Putting Lid On Issue Before Election

10
Jackson News
Jackson Miss
Wed 4-8-59
P. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A spokesman for civil rights advocates said today Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson is trying to sweep the desegregation issue under the rug until after the 1960 elections.

The accusation was made in testimony prepared for the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee by Joseph L. Rauh Jr. vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action. He appeared as counsel for the Leadership Council on Civil Rights which includes 50 civic, church, professional and fraternal groups.

Rauh said the civil rights bill which Johnson introduced as a compromise "is definitely a step backwards" because it fails to tackle the specific issue of school desegregation.

BACKS DAUGLAS BILL

The ADA official at the same time charged that the administration has "thrown in the towel on civil rights" with the measures it has recommended.

Rauh testified that a bill proposed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) is "the one specific remedy yet proposed to cure the cancer of segregation which infects our society."

"The civil rights organizations are united and determined to see that this bill becomes law," he said.

Rauh described Johnson's bill, which would include a commission to conciliate local disputes, as "a patent attempt to sweep the real issue of desegregation under the rug until after the 1960 election."

In the House, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) accused the of trying to "placate segregationists" by leaving a key provision out of its 1959 civil rights bill.

RIGHT TO SUE

Celler, author of the 1947 civil rights law, said failure of President Eisenhower and administration officials to back the so-called Title Three provision "will make it tougher to get a meaningful bill" through Congress this year.

The Title Three provision would permit the government to bring court suits in behalf of Negro youngsters denied admission to white schools, or anyone threatened with a denial of civil rights because of race, color or religion.

The administration backed a somewhat similar provision in 1947. Celler's committee and the House approved it, but the Senate rejected it. This year the administration is opposing the provision on grounds that government intervention in integration suits might stiffen southern resistance.

Celler accused the administration of fighting segregation "with a paper sword."

Other congressional news:

Legislation: Neither the House nor Senate scheduled any important floor work today. A number of congressmen still had not returned from the 11-day Easter recess.

Rackets: The Senate Rackets Committee called a Detroit labor racketeer, Eugene (Jimmy) James, for questioning about charges he arranged a $6,000 payoff from juke box operators to Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa and an associate. James two years ago invoked the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before the committee when questioned about his career as head of a Detroit Teamsters local.

Power: Secret testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee made public today showed the United States has been steadily outdistancing Russia in electric power. Federal Power Commission experts estimated Russia would have to quadruple its current development of electric power to match what this country will have in 1975.

News
Wed
4-8-59

10 1959

Johnson Offers Compromise

His New Civil Rights Proposals Seen As Aimed At Heading Off Another Fight

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News
WASHINGTON

SOUTHERNERS WOULD do well to avoid harsh judgment of Sen. Lyndon Johnson's motive in introducing a surprise package of civil rights proposals this past week.

His action did prove beyond all possible doubt that he is running openly at last for the 1960 Democratic nomination for the presidency. But this is not necessarily bad. For, until now it has been charged that the Southwest, and to some extent the South, has been trying an undercover build-up of the Texan as a candidate for the White House. It's all on top of the table now. Lyndon quite plainly wants to be President and is working hard to get the job.

It's true, also, that most legislators from the South will vote against not only the Johnson civil rights bill but against any other civil rights bill. They are opposed to the whole kit and caboodle.

News
[illegible]
Birmingham, Ala.

Texan Is Closer To Southern Position

BUT—AND THIS is the really important thing—the senators from Dixie are no longer able to block any and all civil rights bills, as they did successfully for many years prior to 1957. And as shown when the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was passed and when the Senate's anti-filibuster rule was modified somewhat a couple of weeks ago, Johnson is a middle-ground party leader who is closer to the Southern position than to the stand taken by strong advocates of civil rights legislation.

Any realistic senator will tell you that, had not Johnson moved in with his compromise and cloakroom skills, the Senate would have broken the looming but prevented Deep South filibuster two years ago and passed a much tougher bill than the one now on the books. Also, that Johnson provided the key to avoiding a really drastic change in Senate anti-filibuster rules earlier this month.

In Johnson's view, all he has done in this most recent proposal is to offer a compromise long before the next big civil rights fight comes up. And not by coincidence, he presented his new civil-rights-statesman personality was revealed on the very day the *Saturday Evening Post* came out with an article saying that Johnson is an exceptionaly talented politician but one who can never be president because, in effect, he can't be a civil-rights-statesman.

Here, in brief but authentic summary, is the reasoning behind what Johnson proposed, and when he did it.

First, he beat the Republicans to the punch on a civil rights program submitted to the new 86th Congress. And he stole two known and obvious parts of the GOP package, whenever it comes: extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and granting the subpoena power to the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division in voting rights cases.

The Republicans have been arguing about whether to ask for legislation in the school integration field. Lyndon just skipped that one.

Johnson also stole a march on other leading contenders for the Democratic nomination next year: Sens. John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Stuart Symington of Missouri, and on former Gov. Adlai Stevenson—none of whom has yet cropped up with anything to match Lyndon's spang-new program.

A third part of Johnson's wares, a so-called anti-bombing bill, has been urged by a number of Southerners, including Sen. Sam Ervin (D., N. C.). And the Texan's plan would not bring in the Federal Bureau of Investigation until the attorney general found "reasonable grounds" of an interstate conspiracy. This isn't easy to do.

Relations Service Is Only Fresh Proposal

THE ONLY truly fresh proposal Johnson makes is to set up a Community Relations Service to function on the same, voluntary lines as the Mediation and Conciliation Service does in labor-management disputes.

If there was a civil rights dispute and stalemate, as in a bus boycott for example, a representative of the Community Relations Service would offer to serve as a go-between. No one would have to accept his findings or recommendations. No one would have to avail themselves of the service. But it would be there, as an impartial, independent agency that could provide a channel of communication.

Moreover, any information that the "service" man got in his talks with either or both sides, could not be passed along to any enforcement agency or to any court. That is set out in the Johnson bill, so that any one could talk to the "service" representative without fear of punitive action from any source.

This civil rights mediation device could be used in school integration disputes, or in any other kind of community-wide impasse arising from federal laws or affecting interstate commerce.

Southerners won't take Johnson's bill without a struggle, but they know that the probable if not inevitable alternative is something worse. Non-Southerners, or most of them, likely will take it because their choice, with Lyndon at the Senate helm, is that or nothing.

Don't sell Lyndon short. He's quite a fellow.

Side-Stepping On Civil Rights

New York
Tribune
10
New York, N.Y.
Trib. 1-22-59
P. 14

Sen. Lyndon Johnson's civil rights program, submitted unexpectedly on Tuesday, may be a clever political maneuver, but it has the effect of side-stepping everything that is important in the civil rights issue. His idea is apparently to present a bill which, by its very moderate nature, could not seriously offend even die-hard Southerners and yet be acceptable to the Northern Democrats on the ground that half a loaf is better than none. So he would achieve his real aim of keeping the Democrats in Congress united, at least superficially. There would be a civil rights bill of sorts to wave about. And the whole nasty problem could be disposed of at the very beginning of the Congressional session.

Senator Johnson is justly renowned for his talents for compromise and conciliation. He brought off the compromise over Senate cloture with a master's touch. Now, it almost seems as though he has arranged a new compromise to protect the first. For it is fairly certain that no Southerner would waste the ammunition of unending oratory on such a puny target.

What is the Senator's program? One cannot criticize its provisions on their own merits, since they would in principle if not in truth advance the cause of civil rights. But as a program designed to carry on the work toward a solution of this grave national problem, they are so moderate, so middle-of-the-road as to have little substance at all.

He proposes four things:

Give the Attorney General the right to subpoena documents in cases involving infringement of the voting right. This would presumably eliminate some of the confusion encountered by the Civil Rights Commission recently when it tried to investigate voting records in Alabama.

Outlaw interstate transportation of explosives intended for terrorist bombing—of churches and schools, for example.

Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, created by the 1957 civil rights legislation, through January of 1961. The commission is due to expire in September. These measures are about as uncontroversial as civil rights measures could be and still bear the label.

Senator Johnson's fourth point—and here his thinking reveals itself—is the establishment of a Community Relations Service to mediate civil rights disputes on a voluntary basis. He envisions arbiters trusted by both sides who would conciliate quarrels, promote understanding and dispense justice like St. Louis under his oak tree—when and if the opposing parties chose to consult them.

This is a noble thought. But if we have learned anything in the last four years, it is that the protection of the voting right—or of any civil right—exists only in the recourse to sepcific legal action against those who would deny it. If such things could be worked out on a voluntary basis, there would be no need for laws at all.

Senator Johnson undoubtedly hopes that his program will look convincingly like the best that can possibly be enacted for the moment. "Rome wasn't built in a day," he says soothingly. True. But there came a day when Rome was finally built, and if the Romans had listened to Senator Johnson, the seven hills on the Tiber would still be clothed in virgin wilderness.

We must wait to see what civil rights legislation the Administration will propose before we can consider that the issue has really been presented to Congress.

Civil Rights Body Meets In Manhattan

Elmira
[illegible]
10
[illegible] 23-59
P. 1

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission turns Monday from [illegible] rights in the South to discrimination in housing in New York City.

At a two-day series of hearings in the Commodore Hotel, the commission is scheduled to hear 26 speakers, including Mayor Robert Wagner and Elmer Carter, Negro, who has just been named chairman of the New York State Commission against Discrimination.

William S. White

Civil Rights Move Steadily Forward

Constitution

p 4

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Atlanta

Mon. 1-26-59

WASHINGTON—The cause of Negro civil rights is inching forward over all the obstructions thrown up, by design or simply by emotional reflexes, by the bitter extremists of both South and North. Patient men in both regions are moving in the finest traditions of tolerance and fair play. It may even be that we are entering the end of the beginning—in a phrase Churchill once used—of this sad dilemma.

It is an oddly mixed group of forces that is slowly advancing upon this problem of passion and prejudice, a passion and prejudice that do not live below the Mason Dixon Line alone.

Virginia's State Supreme Court of Appeals has become also a gallant and distinguished court. Against all their deepest private wishes and convictions (and undoubtedly against the will of a great majority of the state) Virginia's gentlemen-justices have struck down Virginia's "massive resistance" laws against school integration. They have read the Constitution and they have said no.

The kind of courage this requires, the kind of judicial integrity and objectivity, can be suggested in a question: How easy would it be for a comparable court in Illinois or New York to render a decision having the effect of supporting a notion that integration was not to be had in one of those states?

And in the White House, President Eisenhower is resolutely clinging to his impersonal and magisterial role. He is refusing to issue hot declarations in favor of the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation. He is not, of course, for segregation. He is simply taking the position that it is not for him to say that the Supreme Court is right or the Supreme Court is wrong. It is only for him to say that the court has stated the law and that he will do his duty to enforce it.

The President, too, has read the Constitution. And while his presidency on the whole may have been one of a weak leadership—as this correspondent, for one, happens to believe—he is acting in this matter as the leader of all the United States. For he knows that if a president may properly describe one Supreme Court ruling as "good" he may with equal right later describe another Supreme Court decision as "bad."

Finally, bipartisan forces headed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, are preparing ultimately to adopt an addition to the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This was surely not the act wanted by the extremists, or even by some who were not extremists. Still, it was a great advance, the first in eight decades.

And the changes now proposed will not do what the extremists want or even what many non-extremists want. But they will at least go a step farther. And in such an issue 10 centuries of Anglo-American parliamentary history suggests it is far better to move ahead a little bit at a time, always retaining that little bit gained, than to plunge forward in anger only to be thrown far back in answering anger.

New Civil Rights In D.C. Talks

Journal

Atlanta Ga.

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Thurs 3-5-59

By BETTY PRYOR

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee said Wednesday the Justice Department should be given the task of enforcing school integration because experience has shown the federal courts can't do the job.

The New York Democrat called on Congress to shift responsibiltiy for enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling at the opening of House hearings on new civil rights proposals.

Celler also heads the judiciary subcommittee which began hearing testimony on a long list of civil rights bills, including proposals by Celler and by President Eisenhower.

The all-northern group was expected to recommend a fairly strong bill to the full committee. House southerners conceded it would be hard to block committee action, but vowed to fight wherever possible.

URGES APPROVAL OF BILL

Celler urged approval of his own bill which would permit the Justice Department to initiate integration plans as a last resort and start court action to enforce them.

Before such action would be taken, however, the bill would provide legal, technical and financial assistance to help school districts do the integration job themselves. Senate liberals are backing a similar bill, which has not yet been called up for hearings.

Celler warned against attempts to delay civil rights action this year. He said a slowdown would only increase "passions" on the subject.

p. 1

"Let that which must be done, be done, so that the unity of the country may be restored," Celler said.

PRESENTS PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

The subcommittee's ranking Republican member, Rep. William M. McCulloch Ohio, presented the case for the Eisenhower less stringent seven-point proposal. He conceded the administration bill was "no panacea" but said it would promote understanding and still protect civil rights.

McCulloch said a provision to require local officials to keep voting records for three years and permit Justice Department inspection of them would "nip in the bud" southern attempts to block the Civil Rights Commission from investigating voting rights violations.

Daily World

He said it also would give "congressional sanction" to the 1954 Supreme Court ruling by making interference with court integration orders a violation of federal law.

Rep. Adam C. Powell D - N. Y. said the Civil Rights Commission should be made permanetnt. He urged a federal law against discrimination in employment and housing, repeal of all state poll taxes and emergency powers for the president in the field of racial relations.

Thurs 3-5-59

ONE OPPOSITION WITNESS

The Negro congressman also said President Eisenhower should issue an executive order cutting off federal aid to school districts which "defy" the court's desegregation decision. Federal funds go to schools overcrowded by children of federal workers, whether integrated or not.

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Rep. Richard R. Poff R. - Va was the only opposition witness at the hearings' opening session. He said further civil rights legislation should be held back at this time.

Poff said Virginia had "reluctantly but gracefuly" yielded in its attempt to block any integration of public schools and now is trying to work out a program to "best accommodate her people to the realities of the exigency."

Attack Shaping Up Against Rights Group

News & Courier

Federal Contracts Unit's Foes Plan To Withhold Funds

Charleston S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — An attack aimed at scuttling an antidiscrimination committee headed by Vice President Nixon appears to be shaping up in Congress.

The group, called the Committee on Government Contracts, has the assignment of trying to prevent racial discrimination in the hiring policies of government contractors. It works mostly through persuasion.

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President Eisenhower established the committee several years ago by executive order. As part of his civil rights program, he asked Congress to give it legal status.

Mon 2-23-59

DIRKSON'S DOUBTS

The Senate Republican leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, said Saturday such opposition has developed he now doubts the Senate Judiciary Committee will approve Eisenhower's request.

Dirksen said in an interview he has been told Southern opponents may also seek to deny operating funds to the Nixon committee. He recalled that a similar device had been used to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee set up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt by executive order.

"I think it is a fair assumption that legislative authorization for the Contracts Committee will not be in the civil rights bill when it is reported out of the Judiciary Committee," Dirksen said.

The judiciary group will open hearings on civil rights bills, including the administration's proposals, March 18.

The Nixon committee has been operating with about $200,000 annually in funds supplied to it by various regular departments of the government, such as Defense, Labor and Interior.

p. 1

PERSUASION

In its operations, the committee has had to depend almost wholly on persuasion. The committee tries to influence departments which negotiate contracts to include in them nondiscrimination clauses.

But the committee has run into some situations where the law specifies the contract must go to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor has been unwilling to accept the nondiscriminatory clauses.

10 1959

Senate Gets Liberal Bloc Rights Bill

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

News

WASHINGTON — A liberal bloc civil rights bill designed to cram racial integration down Southern throats was introduced in the Senate Thursday by a bi-partisan group offering it as an alternative to a more moderate plan advanced recently by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Charleston S.C.

The Eisenhower administration has not yet sent to the capitol its own program — expected to be somewhere between the Johnson bill and the liberal bill tossed in the hopper Thursday — but four Republican senators joined 13 Democrats in sponsoring the Thursday measure.

Fri 1-30-59

"This is a horrible bill," said Sen. Strom Thurmond. "It is just another step to create tensions and to divide our people, and it would set education back a hundred years."

Thurmond added that the bill would not, as its sponsors asserted, represent "the ideals of the nation, but would rather represent the misdeals of persons who hold law licenses on the Supreme Court but who know very little law."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-NC) charged that the Douglas-Javits-Clark bill would "place all state, county and municipal governments under the supervision of the Justice Department" in school matters and that it would put the public schools of all states under the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Ervin said the bill is "based on a complete misinterpretation of the Supreme Court decision" of 1954 and is "calculated to seriously impair unity" throughout the nation.

As did a bill which died in the last Congress, the liberal plan begins with a proposal to bring about racial integration generally and in public schools particularly by conciliation. But it also proposes the use of federal force, money and legal devices to get results if the voluntary approach fails.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), one of the principal sponsors, outlined the scope of the bill in a Senate speech. He said the bill would:

1. Make a specific finding by Congress that the Supreme Court's decisions against racial segregation represent the ideal of the nation.

2. Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to assist in developing community understanding of the desegregation problem, and authorize an appropriation of $2,500,000 annually for five years to carry out this voluntary approach through appointment of advisory councils and procurement of the services of specialists.

3. Authorize federal grants of up to $40,000,000 a year for five years for school facilities in areas where lack of buildings or other equipment is the chief problem hindering compliance.

4. Provide that when other methods fail, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall assume responsibility for developing desegregation plans.

5. Confer on federal authorities the power to file compliance actions in school cases in connection with the desegregation plans prepared by HEW, when the secretary certifies that all efforts to secure compliance by conciliation have failed.

6. Authorize the attorney general to sue upon signed complaints to secure equal protection of civil rights generally, including school cases. This is a revival of the controversial Part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which was eliminated before that act was passed.

Douglas and Sens. Jacob Javits (R-NY) and Joseph S. Clark Jr., (D-Pa) predicted that some sort of rights bill—probably Johnson's—would reach the floor this session. They indicated that if Johnson's bill came from committee, they would try to offer their own as a substitute.

National Baptists Laud Civil Rights Backers

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Courier

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., adopted a strong resolution offered by Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the convention, expressing gratitude to those who have championed the cause of democratic government in the United States.

Pittsburgh

Pa

The resolution began by referring to the many unsolved problems and tensions within the nation's social order. Regret was expressed at the large number of high school students who are out of school because of organized resistance against those laws of the land which advocate and uphold democracy in education.

Sat 2-7-59

Appreciation was expressed for the little progress made in the 86th session of the U. S. Congress in giving a little more freedom to the U. S. Senate. All too long has that august body lived in servitude to minority domination through the filibuster.

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was commended for his leadership as well as the bipartisan committee that worked with him to have the filibuster done away with in the present Congress.

■

MOTION WAS made also of that fine group of dedicated citizens of the South who believe in law and order, and which is becoming increasingly more vocal and active in the battle for human rights.

In drafting the resolution, Dr. Jackson paid the Supreme Court of Virginia glowing tribute for its ruling against Virginia's "massive resistance" laws to school integration.

The document said that the Virginia Supreme Court represents a group of enlightened and dedicated citizens of the South who are not afraid to interpret the law and to defend public education in our democracy. The Supreme Court of the U. S. has repeatedly ruled in favor of the rights of all citizens in a democratic society.

THE BOARD pledged continued support to the work of the NAACP and for the fine work the organization is doing for the best interest of all peoples of the nation and for the preservation and development of democracy among all citizens of the nation.

"As believers in Jesus Christ, we are still for peace and good will among the nations of the world. We urge our government to invest heavily in the cause of peace and good will and to lead other nations into a full realization of a world community freed from rebellion, exploitation and bloodshed," the resolution read.

GOVERNOR SCORED BY CHIEF OF S.C.A.D.

Rockefeller 'Overly Cautious' on Civil Rights, Retiring Abrams Charges

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

The retiring chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination accused Governor Rockefeller yesterday of being "overly cautious" on civil rights.

Charles Abrams, who submitted his resignation to Mr. Rockefeller Tuesday, also charged the Republican Governor's statements on civil rights since taking office "have been elusive generalizations."

Mr. Abrams, a member of the Liberal party who was named commission chairman three years ago by former Governor Harriman, said that one of the reasons why he resigned from the agency was to "spur Mr. Rockefeller to greater activity on civil rights in New York."

The day Mr. Abrams resigned, Governor Rockefeller appointed Elmer A. Carter, a Negro and a Republican, to succeed him. Mr. Carter has been a member of the commission since it was established in 1945.

Thurs

Mr. Abrams called the appointment excellent.

1-29-59

Recalls Legislative Feuds

Mr. Abrams told newsmen that his resignation also meant that Republican legislators, "particularly those upstate," could no longer oppose broader powers for the commission on the ground that they found him personally objectionable.

Mr. Abrams, whose resignation becomes effective Feb. 9, released a list of recommendations he has submitted to Mr. Rockefeller to broaden the state's anti-bias laws.

The list includes a request for legislation granting the commission the power to undertake investigations on its own without waiting for specific complaints. It also includes a recommendation for a law banning racial and religious discrimination in private rental housing. New York City has such a law for a year.

In his first message to the Legislature on Feb. 7, Governor Rockefeller recommended that the Legislature provide for the "strengthening of both the State Commission Against Discrimination and the civil rights bureau in the Attorney General's office."

Mr. Abrams said that when he leaves the commission he will set up office at 225 Broadway as a professional consultant on housing and city planning. He also said he had accepted a post as a visiting professor on housing and planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Administration Plans Broad Civil Rights Bill

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

10

Star

2-1-59

P. A-2

A comprehensive civil rights bill dealing with schools and other specific problems will be submitted to Congress soon by the administration.

This was reported yesterday by an informed source who indicated the bill would go beyond the civil rights proposals introduced by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson.

Vice President Nixon has told friends that the administration bill will command the support of Republicans and many Northern Democrats.

He also is reported as believing that a civil rights measure fully acceptable to the administration will be passed without a filibuster by Southern opponents of such legislation. The theory is that southern fears of a new move to tighten anti-filibuster rules will hold the Southerners in check.

Difference of Opinion

In private conversations, the Vice President reportedly has discounted rumors of differences within the administration on the content of a civil rights bill. From other administration sources, however, there were reports yesterday that a difference of opinion between Attorney General Rogers and White House advisers has held up completion of work on the bill.

The Justice Department, it was said, favored asking Congress to approve increased educational expenditures in Federally impacted areas where a start toward desegregation has been made and to permit the withholding of funds from school districts which maintain a segregated system.

It was reported that some White House advisers, on the other hand, argue that such legislation would concede congressional control over funds administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Justice Department, it was said, also was seeking authority to initiate court action in school race cases.

Now Up to Individual

Now, only individuals injured by discriminatory practices can sue, although the Government may come into the case as "friend of the court" on invitation of the judge.

The proposal that the Government be allowed to initiate action would be restricted to communities where there are indications of a desire to desegregate, it was said.

A third facet of the proposed legislative package is authorization for the Justice Department to subpoena records in civil voting cases such as injunction suits to ban continued violation of voting rights.

The principal feature of Senator Johnson's bill is a conciliation service to deal with civil rights disputes in much the same way as labor disputes are now mediated.

Administration sources are agreed that this approach will not be included in the bill finally sent to the Capitol.

Would Go Further

Mr. Nixon has indicated to associates that such a feature would not go far enough to satisfy the administration. He is reported to have told friends that you cannot conciliate basic rights which the Supreme Court has affirmed; either you have them or you don't.

For this reason, it is understood, the Vice President believes that the Republicans have not been placed at any disadvantage because Senator Johnson got the jump on them in introducing his own program.

The administration bill, however, is expected to call for continuation of the Civil Rights Commission beyond its present expiration date early in 1960, as does Senator Johnson's plan.

William S. White

Moderates To Win Civil Rights Fight

Atlanta

Constitution

Atlanta Ga

10

Mon. 2-9-59

P4

WASHINGTON—The extremists on the civil rights issue are being isolated in both parties and the men of patience and reason are coming into their own. This correspondent suggested two weeks ago that we might conceivably be approaching the end of the beginning of this sad dilemma. Now it can be said that we have in fact entered just such a phase.

Much trial and trouble no doubt still lie ahead. But it is possible, for the first time since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in the schools, to report this: The preconditions for averting a national crisis, in a period of vast world peril, have at last been reached. It is a triumph for bipartisan leadership which may turn out to have been of measureless importance.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for only moderate expansion of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. He has thus rejected the urgent demands of one wing of his party for "tough" legislative proposals that could never have been adopted simply because they would have been intolerable even to the bulk of the Republicans and all the moderate Democrats, quite apart from the Southerners.

Such proposals could have been useful only for making a shouting show of politics; they could only have inflamed the central problem. Too, by pressing them, the President could have driven a bitter wedge into the Democratic Party, considering its North-South split personality.

From this sort of politics the President has refrained. Indeed, there are grounds to say that he has made it perfectly clear to associates that he will not tolerate this kind of politics.

The President in spirit has adopted the approach earlier taken by the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, and his middle-road associates in both houses of Congress.

The Johnson group, by its new, moderate bill, had already neutralized the two extreme factions among the Democrats—the advanced Northern liberals on the one hand and the Deep Southern standpatters on the other. Eisenhower has now done exactly the same thing to the "hard" civil rights extremists in his own party.

What the President asks on civil rights is a bit more than what Johnson has proposed. But it is vastly less than has been demanded by a Northern two-party extremist group headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill).

In a single sentence, the meaning of both the Eisenhower and Johnson plans is this: The South must give ground, yes; but not all its ground all at once.

In short, the great controversy is being resolved, as a legislative issue, on the side of moderation.

A Bill to Uphold Civil Rights

Philadelphia

Inquirer

17

Philadelphia Pa

2-1-59

P 8

The civil rights bill introduced by Senator Paul H. Douglas with the support of a bipartisan group of Senate liberals makes the bill submitted earlier by Senator Lyndon M. Johnson look limp and futile in comparison.

The Johnson proposal, representing the "compromise" type of legislation on this subject that the Texas Democrat thinks he can push through the Senate without a Southern filibuster, ducks the main civil rights issue of the moment, race segregation in the public schools. Senator Douglas says the Johnson bill is an "ostrich-like" response to a problem that demands Congressional leadership. It certainly sticks its head in the ground to ignore school segregation.

Senator Douglas' measure strikes at the heart of the civil rights question by attempting to sustain and enforce the abolishment of school segregation decreed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

While Senator Johnson's bill makes vague mention of "conciliation" efforts to iron out civil rights disputes—providing both sides agree to mediation—the Douglas bill provides positive and specific measures.

It would place the Executive department of the Federal Government squarely in the school integration picture by empowering the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to prepare desegregation plans for school districts which have failed to make orderly adjustment toward integration.

Should a community refuse to comply with the Secretary's recommendations, the Attorney General could seek court injunctions. The Attorney General also would be authorized to seek injunctions on behalf of any person claiming deprivation of his civil rights as they are guaranteed under the Federal Constitution.

As an aid toward school integration, the bill would provide Federal funds to help support school systems deprived of State appropriations by local laws designed to block desegregation.

The measure is similar to one introduced at the last session of Congress which was buried in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Chairman James O. Eastland, of Mississippi. If Senators from outside the South want a genuine civil rights bill at the present session, they will not permit Eastland to perform another grave-digging job.

10 1959

Part of Rights Law Held Void As Court Dismisses First Suit

Post
Washington
Fri. 4-17-59
P. A-10

MACON, Ga., April 16 (UPI) A Federal District Judge today dismissed the first suit filed under the 1957 Civil Rights Act and ruled one section of the Act unconstitutional.

Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Middle George District Court ruled that the Act creating the U. S. Civil Rights Commission attempted to give the U. S. Attorney General too much power. Davis said it tried to give the Attorney General the right to issue injunctions against purely private or individual actions.

"It is the province of the several states to protect the rights of one citizen against the wrongful practice of another person," he said.

Judge Davis threw out a Justice Department suit charging that the County Board of Registrars of Terrell County, Ga., discriminated against potential Negro voters.

Justice Plans Appeal

He said that although the suit was aimed at official actions of the Board of Registrars, the Act constituted a violation of states' rights since it would also provide for suits to restrain private, individual action.

The Justice Department in Washington announced immediately that it would appeal the decision.

"This Court has never and shall never condone violation of the constitutional rights of any person by state officials or private citizens," Judge Davis said. "On the other hand, this Court is also sensitive to the dual-sovereignty system of government under which we operate and is sincerely devoted to its preservation."

One of the main targets of the Terrell County suit was Chief Registrar James Griggs Raines, who disqualified four prospective Negro voters, all college graduates, because of faculty pronunciation. The Justice Department sought an injunction to force the Board to apply equal standards in examining both white and Negro applicants for voter registration.

Complaint Made in '56

The suit was based on a complaint made in 1956 that there were only 48 Negro voters in the southwest Georgia County although the County had 5036 Negroes of voting age.

Judge Davis did not rule on the issue whether there had been discrimination against Negroes. He confined his opinion to the injunction clause of the Civil Rights Act itself.

He said Congress could give the Attorney General the right to restrain official acts, but the Civil Rights Act also tried to extend to the Nation's chief legal officer the right to restrain private acts.

Civil Rights Cases To Be Continued

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Atlanta
Atlanta
Sat. 4-18-59

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—The Justice Department said Friday it will go directly to the Supreme Court to appeal a lower court's ruling that a key section of the 1957 Civil Rights Law is unconstitutional.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Macon, Ga., struck down a portion of the law Thursday that allows federal officials to seek injunctions for persons who claim their voting rights have been violated.

Assistant Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said the ruling would be appealed straight to the high court, bypassing the Circuit Court of Appeals, because it involved an act of Congress.

However, White said Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin told him the arguments on the case could not be presented to the Supreme Court before next fall. The Supreme Court usually closes down from late June until late September.

In the meantime, White said, his Civil Rights Division is "still in business."

"We're going to adopt a business as usual policy here," White told reporters. He said a number of civil rights investigations were underway and some new lawsuits may be filed "within the near future" despite the Davis ruling.

Davis held that the Justice Department's first civil rights suit under the 1957 law—against the Terrell County (Ga.) Board of Registrars—violated state's rights guaranteed in the Constitution because it would also provide legal actions against private individuals.

Sat. 4-18-59

Hearings Ended On Civil Rights

Commercial Appeal

House Subcommittee Will Start Work On Bill

FLURRY OF STATEMENTS

By United Press International

Memphis Tenn.
Sat. 10
5-2-59
P. 7

WASHINGTON, May 1. — A House Judiciary subcommittee wound up 17 days of hearings on civil rights legislation Friday preparatory to starting work on a bill.

The hearings, which covered almost two months, ended with a flurry of statements on both sides of the civil rights issue. An additional week was allowed for other statements to be filed.

The last witness was Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. He denied charges that the commission's televised hearing at Montgomery, Ala., last December was conducted in a "circus-like" manner.

Georgian Protests

Gov. John Patterson and other Alabama witnesses made the charges in testimony last month.

Mr. Tiffany said the commission followed procedural rules similar to those of Senate hearings. He said no complaint was made about camera lights or facilities in the room at the time of the hearing.

He testified after Joseph L. Rauh Jr., spokesman for 20 civil rights groups, said Southern officials had "proved the need" for a strong civil rights bill by their testimony before the subcommittee.

Mr. Rauh said they had "thrown down the gantlet" and made it clear they would never comply with the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision "unless and until the Federal Government takes action."

'Counterpart In North'

Representative James C. Davis (D., Ga.), in a statement submitted later, protested that the subcommittee's all-Northern membership deprived the South "of its civil rights."

Representative Davis said it was "interesting to note" that civil rights bills were handled by the only one of five judiciary subcommittees that "does not have a single Southern member."

"Whatever opposition may exist in the South to integration with the Negro has its counterpart in the North," he said. He said the South is "less hypocritical" and "more realistic" on the subject.

W. Scott Wilkinson, a Shreveport, La., attorney, told the subcommittee Southerners "would prefer that our youth grow up in ignorance than to permit them to attend integrated schools."

Mr. Wilkinson said Congress should pass legislation "to correct the tragic error of the high court" instead of "placing its stamp of approval" on the desegregation ruling.

"Racial prejudice is worldwide and has always existed," he said. "We cannot do away with it by fiat and by propaganda."

Civil Rights Bill Gets Capitol Calendar Spot

News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.
10

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has listed Senate passage of a civil rights bill as one of the major objectives of this session of Congress.

Johnson's decision to push ahead with what he regards as a moderate bill has dashed the hopes of Southern Democrats that they could avoid a showdown on the issue this year.

The Southerners had felt that if they could sidetrack the question now they would be in a position to delay the legislation still further in 1960 with threats of a party split over the issue in a presidential election year.

However, the unsolved kidnaping of a Negro rape suspect in Poplarville, Miss., has heightened demand for congressional action in the civil rights field.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader, said he thinks Northern indignation over the Poplarville incident will advance the chances for passage of legislation going beyond the voting rights measure Congress approved in 1957.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill), sponsor of a broad civil rights measure now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, said in a separate interview he is confident "the decent elements in the South are just as indignant about the Poplarville affair as we are in the North."

"But," he added, "the tragedy does indicate the need for added protection of the colored population beyond that which local authorities are either willing or able to give."

Dirksen is supporting the Eisenhower administration bill that carries a declaration that the Supreme Court's school integration decision "is the supreme law of the land" and proposes federal assistance to the states in meeting their "serious financial and educational problems."

A middle-of-the-road measure offered by Johnson has none of these provisions. But it goes along with administration proposals to tighten the procedure on opening voting records to federal inspection. Both the Johnson and administration bills cover bombings but neither provides, as does Douglas' measure, for government suits to end discrimination against individuals.

Johnson proposed a federal community relations service to conciliate racial disputes. All three bills provide for a brief extension of the Civil Rights Commission, but the administration is alone in proposing to give statutory status to the existing committee against discrimination under government contracts.

May End Service In September

Call

Report 3 Top Commissioners To Leave Posts

10

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — There were persistent reports Saturday that members of the Civil Rights Commission may quit when the life of the commission ends in September.

Kansas City
Missouri

Reports circulated here and in Nashville, Tenn., that at least three top members of the committee, including Chairman John Hannah of Michigan State university, have expressed their anxiety to step out of the picture. Two other members of the six-man group were uncertain about their tenure. The sixth and only Negro member of the commission, Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins, died recently.

When asked if they would stay on after September, commission members expressed their attitudes as follows:

P.1

Will Have Done Job

Hannah — "My present feeling is no. By September we'll have done our job."

Vice Chairman Robert Storey — "No. I wouldn't. Even with the delay in getting started, we'll have a report. That's all we promised to do."

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg of Notre Dame — "I'm already overcommitted on things to do. I have about four other jobs waiting. We'll have done in September the things we agreed to do. What will happen then, I don't know."

Former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida — "It will depend on the situation at the time."

Former Gov. Battle of Virginia — "I don't dare to comment. We will have to watch and see what happens."

3-13-59

Even Gordon Tiffany, the commission's executive secretary, said he wanted out. He said he wouldn't stay, saying he doesn't have "Potomac fever."

Rumor Has Carey In

Meanwhile, it was rumored that Atty. Archibald J. Carey Jr., prominent Chicago minister and lawyer and chairman of President Eisenhower's committee on Government Employment Policy, is among a number of prominent persons mentioned for the commission post left vacant by the death of Wilkins.

However, when interviewed by the Associated Negro Press in Chicago, Carey said he did not know about it. In fact, he asked if the rumors came from reliable sources. Informed that they were, he hinted that they might be based on speculations.

Also mentioned prominently for the vacant post is Commissioner of Parole Pardons Scoval Richardson of Missouri.

Asked if he would accept appointment to the committee, Carey said it would be difficult to turn down a White House appointment but that he preferred to remain as chairman of the policy-making committee if appointment to the commission meant giving it up.

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Southern Testimony Needed

Ervin Wants To Extend Hearings On Civil Rights

News & Courier
10

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said Sunday he intends to appeal what he called a summary cutoff of hearings on civil rights legislation.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), chairman of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, announced last week he had fixed May 15 as the date for ending the hearings.

Hennings said efforts to get a majority of the subcommittee to agree on fixing a date had proved fruitless and he had no alternative other than to set a deadline himself.

Ervin, a subcommittee member, told a reporter that if Hennings' cutoff date is allowed to stand, representatives of Southern states will be denied their constitutional right to petition Congress.

He said he will appeal to the subcommittee or its parent body, the Senate Judiciary Committee, for an extension of the hearings.

P.1

Ervin, who has handled the scheduling of opposition witnesses said he had made tentative arrangements for several Southern officials to testify during the next 2½ weeks.

He said he had offered to agree to ending the hearings on May 28, adding he had no notice this offer had been rejected until he read of Hennings' announcement of a May 15 deadline.

Hennings said he had tried nine times in recent weeks to get the subcommittee to agree to end the hearings, begun March 18, but Ervin said he had been notified of only two meetings for this purpose.

Ervin added that he had attended both of these meetings but that a quorum was not present either time.

Opposition witnesses for whom he had made tentative arrangements to testify, he said, include the governor and the attorney general of Mississippi and the attorneys general of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Ervin, a leader in the fight against the 1957 Civil Rights Act, said it seemed rather ridiculous for Congress to try to legislate further on the subject without waiting for the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission created by the 1957 act.

No Cooperation In Alabama For Civil Righters

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

Feb 10-59

P. 1

Ala

MONTGOMERY (AP) — "I'm not going to help them a bit" is a state official's response to a letter from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission seeking information about segregation in Alabama.

C. C. (Jack) Owens, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, said Monday he won't answer the letter from Rufus E. Kuykendall, an assistant staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

Kuykendall said the federal agency wanted to know for a preliminary study what, if any, public transportation in Alabama is segregated and whether terminals have separate seating areas.

"I absolutely refuse to cooperate in any manner," Owen said.

Although federal courts have outlawed segregated seating and terminals in interstate transportation, separate seating and terminal facilities are usually provided for white and Negro travelers within the state.

10 1959 ALABAMA

9 NEGROES, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.VOTING RIGHTS
ALABAMA CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

egroes ere Allege ote Denial

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

7-3-59

p. 2 A

By DICK HINES

filing of sworn complaints Montgomery Negroes will in any new federal in- of alleged denial of rights in the state, accord- a member of the Alabama Advisory Committee.

Douglas Brown of chairman of the state said the United States on Civil Rights "ob- all the information it during hearings held in December, 1958, and 1959."

complaints received advisory committee were forwarded to the agency. But, according to they will be used only to the findings of the hearings in which Negroes Macon County and five Black Belt counties com- of voter registration dis-

APPEARED

pointed out that the will pass out of September unless a law re-creat- And Wednesday's meeting state group was the last,

said none of the nine appeared before the group in person during the meeting at Maxwell The sworn affidavits were he said, and were re- and forwarded to Wash- without any investigation committee.

chairman said no publicity to the meeting before held and that most of the was taken up by a dis- of his meeting with the last month.

WITHHELD

to name any of the complaints and said will probably public since no direct federal action will result.

As to possible future service on the advisory committee, Brown commented:

"Even if the Civil Rights Commission is continued, there is no assurance that the members of the present advisory group would continue to serve."

He said he has received little adverse criticism for accepting a place on the committee. On the contrary, he said, many have written letters thanking him for serving.

othing But Time Can Heal

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

p. 4A

Fri. 5-29-59

10

ALABAMA IS the last, or near last state in the Union to form advisory committee to the fed- Civil Rights Commission. The the Civil Rights Com- chose Alabama for its first activity, and got off on the foot from the very begin- They created a situation no self-respecting or re- Alabama white man was to serve the Commission as the Alabama committee has been formed and it was done after weeks of careful local ing and investigation of the cter and qualifications of the tees. If a mixed racial com- was to be formed in Ala- it is hard to see how a more propriate group could have been ected. The chairman, Mayor glas Brown, of Ozark, is looked as one of Alabama's most out- ding citizens. He appears to be only politician chosen. The Ne- es on the committee include none those rabble-rousers and ignorant lowers of the NAACP line who been the continuing cause of Alabama's racial tension.

What good can this committee do the conditions existing in Ala-? It proposes first to investi- Negro voting in the state and a recommendation to the par- Civil Rights Commission in Washington. It hopes to restore king terms between the races Alabama, and at least provide a whereby the races can com- in friendship and dor. It is supposed to speak for Alabama to the Civil Rights Com- sion in Washington.

It is a difficult task the members taken upon themselves by their acceptance of invitations to join the committee. It said they were chosen after a screening of dozens of and were chosen as a means peace, not warfare, on either side.

We have from the beginning op- the creation of a Civil Rights mission in Washington to regu- and our affairs in Alabama, feel fully competent to follow the mandates of the Constitution with regard to the self-government of the states. Ever since May 17, 1954, we have resented the loud-mouthed, well-financed agitators in the East who have made a national political issue out of Southern race relations and who have shunted human feelings aside to make an issue to win or lose votes in Northern states.

Even with the best intentions in the world the new Alabama advisory committee to the Civil Rights Commission has a hard row to hoe. The mistrust and disgust created by the outside agitators will take years to dissipate, and certainly a mere committee of a dozen well-meaning members cannot undo what the blabber-mouths and political schemers of the North have done to the good relations formerly existing between the races in Alabama.

We think it is even futile to extend good wishes to this new committee, for, now, nothing but time can heal the wounds inflicted.

Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Group Set Up

Post-Herald p. 17

B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 5-27-59

10

MONTGOMERY, May 26 (AP)—An 11-member advisory committee, with Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark as chairman, has been set up to keep the U. S. Civil Rights Commission up to date on developments in Alabama.

The new advisory group, one of 48 created in the nation, announced today other officers elected are:

Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile Negro, vice chairman, and Mrs. Robert D. Elly of Birmingham, a member of the National Executive Committee of the United Presbyterian Women, secretary.

The committee, which has no formal investigative or subpoena powers, will advise the Federal commission on conditions in the state affecting civil rights.

As its first task, the group decided to begin a study of voting rights in Alabama. The committee invited reports, suggestions and complaints from Alabama residents, but they must be written and addressed to the chairman.

Other committee members are: Dr. Walter D. Agnew of Greensboro, former president of Huntingdon College; Executive Editor Louis Eckl of the Florence Times and Tri-Cities Daily; Mrs. L. H. Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham Negro funeral home owner; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, Negro president of Talladega College; Byron K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman; Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Fairhope, a member of the board of visitors of Tulane University; Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville attorney, and Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, Montgomery church and civic leader.

10 1959

ALABAMA
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Alabama Civil Rights Chief To Join Washington Parley

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 5-27-59

The chairman of the newly-formed 11-member advisory committee to keep the U.S. Civil Rights Commission informed on conditions in the state will attend a national meeting of state chairmen in Washington, D.C., early in July.

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark, who was elected chairman of the state committee during an organizational meeting Monday at Maxwell AFB, said he would attend a meeting of the national commission on July 9-10.

Brown said the state committee is expected to meet again during the week following the meeting in Washington.

Members of the committee were selected by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission which screened a list of propective members nominated by persons throughout the state.

Brown said one of the main purposes of the advisory group is to "help relieve tension in the state in the area of civil rights.

"It is felt that many issues can be solved by, or within the commission, that would otherwise develop into heated problems of a statewide nature."

"We (committee members) realize that we may have put ourselves in an unenviable situation insofar as criticism is concerned, but such a committee as this is needed in Alabama and it must be made up of people."

Advertiser

The state advisory committee, one of 48 established in the United States, was formed to keep the federal commission advised on conditions in Alabama affecting civil rights and will have no authority to make formal investigations or subpoena witnesses.

Wed 5-27-59

Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile Negro, vice chairman, and Mrs. Robert D. Elly, Birmingham, a member of the National Executive Committee of the United Presbyteian Women, secretary, are other selected officers of the committee.

The lone Montgomerian on the committee is Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, church and civic leader. She is the wife of the Rev. McLeod, retired Methodist minister.

Mrs. McLeod, who has been active, along with Rev. McLeod, in activities of the Alabama-West Florida Methodist Conference for over 25 years, currently is serving as an at-large representative of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Women's Society of Christian Service to the National Jurisdictional of the Methodist Church.

She is a part chairman of the research committee and a former secretary of promotion of the Southeastern SWCS. The McLeods have resided here since 1949, but Rev. McLeod earlier had served as pastor of a local Methodist Church during WW I. She is a member of the League of Women Voters.

STUDY OF VOTING

The committee decided at Monday's meeting to undertake a study of voting rights in Alabama as one of their first tasks.

The voting rights study apparently is prompted by the Civil Rights Commission's hearing here from Negroes in six counties who said they had been denied voting privileges.

An outgrowth of the probe was a federal court suit filed by the Justice Department. The suit, which sought to prevent Macon County officials from discriminating against prospective Negro voters, was thrown out because no registration board is functioning in the county. Federal attorneys have appealed the ruling.

Brown said reports, suggestions and complaintc from Alabama residents are invited. He said, however, that they must be made in writing and addressed to the chairman.

Other committee members are:

Dr. Walter D. Agnew of Greensboro, former president of Huntingdon College; Executive Editor Louis Eckl of the Florence Times and Tri-Cities Daily; Mrs. L. H. Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham Negro Funral Home owner; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, Negro president of Talladega College;

Byron K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman; Dr. Robert A. ambert of Fairhope, a member of the board of visitors of Tulane University, and Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville attorney.

Two representatives of the Civil Rights commission attended the organizational meting. They were William H. Swan, consultant for state advisory committees, and Henry M. Shine Jr., assistant staff director.

10 1959

SOME PRAISE FOR SOUTH

Butler Urges No Rights Compromise

Montgomery Advertiser

4-7-59

BOSTON (AP) — Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler tossed some praise to the South Sunday night, but he said the Democratic Party rejects any compromise with past platform pledges on human rights.

Butler, in a speech prepared for the Ford Hall Forum, also:

1. Called on President Eisenhower to endorse as morally right the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in the schools.

2. Appealed for Eisenhower to call leaders of both races into conference to discuss how the court's decision can be carried out on a gradual yet firm basis.

3. Asked Congress to implement the court decision by passing the Douglas Bill providing, among other things, for authority for the attorney general to file injunction suits to protect civil rights generally and to enforce school integration.

4. Called on both parties to start "giving greater meaning to our platforms and to take seriously our promises." Too often, he said, pious platform pledges have not led to political performance.

Butler, who has been a favorite target of some Southern Democrats for his outspoken stand for a strong civil rights platform in 1956, had some nice things to say about the South.

"We are often unmindful," he said at one point, "of the attitudes of a large body of Southern white persons — I believe it to be a majority — who, while they do not approve of the Supreme Court decision of 1954, are willing to obey the law. We show an insufficient appreciation for many civic, religious and youth groups in the South who are working on the problem with considerable skill and courage."

Butler said people outside the South forget the fine work so many Southerners in Congress are doing in the fields of health, education, labor, foreign affairs and economic policy. "They forget, too," he added, "the courage shown by Southern leaders who, faced by predominantly white electorates, refused to join, "the hue and cry for massive resistance and other doctrines of desperation."

But the party chairman reiterated his no compromise with civil rights in these words:

"We in the Democratic Party are proud of our status as the only truly national party of the nation. We have every intention and determination of remaining so.

"But I want to serve notice on those who think that it may be necessary to purchase this national status or to achieve political advantage at the price of chiseling on human freedom, and deviating from the platform positions taken by our party in three national conventions, that the responsible leadership of the Democratic Party, nationally and in all sections of our nation, rejects that sort of compromise.

"While there may be dissent within our party regarding some of these policies, there will be no wavering from the course of stating clearly to all sections of the nation what the national policies of our party are and will be.

"Under no circumstances will we, or can we, undertake to read anyone out of our party, but we can and will make sure that the morally sound concept of human rights stays in."

A Roundup Of News on Rights Bills

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower told his press conference recently that there was already enough legislation on the books and he did not see the need for the Congress to pass stronger civil rights legislation in light of the recent lynching of Mack C. Parker.

Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee urged Congress to pass appropriate human rights legislation endorsing the high court's school ruling as the law of the land.

Sat 10

5-16-59

Meanwhile, on international, national, state and local levels, there were many efforts being made to cope with discrimination, segregation and human and civil rights. Among them was a bill, introduced in Congress by Senator Philip Hart (D., Mich.), making it a crime to do bodily injury or death to any person because of his race, religion, color or national origin, as well as against any person who is either suspected or is in custody for committing a criminal offense.

■

IN THE WEST, the Washington State Board Against Discrimination held the first public hearing under the 1957 law, the first such hearing ever held by any state other than New York. The Negro complainant, Robert L. Jones, won the case and the white owner was ordered to sell the house to the Negro, a prior and a higher bidder.

- **Colorado became the first state to pass a law banning discrimination in private housing when the Governor signed a law which exempts sales of single residences or rentals up to four lodgers, but which covers lots and sales by those dealing in more than one piece of property.**

California awaits the Governor's signature on an FEPC law which has passed the Legislature and is pondering in the Assembly two measures to outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of homes financed through public programs and banning bias in housing in redevelopment and urban renewal projects.

■

OREGON HAS PASSED two bills in both houses of the Legislature making it illegal for real estate men to discriminate in the sale of property and providing for the revocation of real estate licenses of agents doing so. A third bill being considered in the Oregon Senate would extend the public accommodations law to cover personal establishments.

[illegible]emoval Of Discrimination [illegible]een Most Pressing In U.S.

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

10

Dec 12-15-59

P. 1

[illegible] YORK — (UPI) — The [illegible]can Civil Liberties Union said [illegible] the removal of racial discrimination in both the North and [illegible] is the most "pressing un[illegible] business" facing the nation.

[illegible] meager progress has been [illegible] in combatting bias, said Exe[illegible] Director Patrick Murphy Malin in [illegible] introduction to the ACLU's 39th [illegible] report.

[illegible] said the filibuster rule was [illegible] only slightly in the last [illegible] of Congress and the only [illegible]ation was the extension of the Civil Rights Commission. The com[illegible]'s recent "admirable" re[illegible], he said, was chiefly remark[illegible] for showing how little had been [illegible]complished by the Civil Rights [illegible] of the Department of Jus[illegible].

"Moreover, despite the emphasis [illegible] non-discrimination in the re[illegible] report of the Republican Com[illegible] on Program and Progress, [illegible] exigencies of presidential poli[illegible] are likel yto prevent Republi[illegible] and northern Democrats from [illegible] in the 1960 congressional [illegible] more than a lot of grand[illegible],' 'said Malin.

[illegible]ANGING OPINION BEST [illegible]EWS

"From the federal government, therefore, we can realistically ex[illegible] only a continuation of admir[illegible] court decisions .... and grad[illegible] intensified executive action."

Malin said that the "biggest and [illegible] news" was the continuing change of opinion among white [illegible]therners on the issue of public school desegregation.

"The businessmen of Little [illegible] - typifying the chief influ[illegible] at work all through the South [illegible] taken the lead in re-open[illegible] its schools," he said. "Massive [illegible] 'has crumbled in Bell[illegible] Virginia; former Gov. Ar[illegible] of Georgia has announced that [illegible] the schools of his state are [illegible] open - segregated or not - [illegible] will seek election on that plat[illegible] in 1962.

"Alabama and Mississippi will soon be alone in futile defiance of the irresitible tide."

Those states, said Malin, are now "conspicuous, though by no means alone in the outrage to which the ACLU is currently trying to awaken state and local bar associations: the refusal of white lawyers to represent Negroes in even due-process or free-speech cases."

EXPRESSES CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Malin expressed cautious optimism concerning the outlook for civil liberties generally.

"Civil liberties can never be permanently 'out of the woods' but they are a lot better off than they were in 1954, when the ACLU was approaching its 35th birthday," he said.

Malin said it was to be hoped that the recent television quiz scandals would prompt the industry to improve its service in behalf of civil liberties through "greatly amplified and varied presentation of serious public question," such as the forthcoming 1960 presidential campaign.

"This would help stave off government censorship of specific program content, while preserving government responsibility for general public - interest operation of what is in fact a public utility," said Malin.

The Progress Of Integration?

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

10

Dec 15 1959

P. 4 A

WITH TYPICAL fogginess the American Civil Liberties Union, in a formal statement Sunday, called for removal of racial discrimination both in the North and South, and then says that school segregation is changing "not rapidly but steadily," so that "Alabama and Mississippi will soon be alone in futile defiance of the irrestible tide. Much remains to be done before the North can justifiably claim it has shouldered its own share of a national and international obligation."

The weakness of this and other comments both North and South is plain, where in certain circles it is contended that the entire nation has become integration-minded. They consider a state integrated if one school or two or three schools in an entire state admit a few Negro students. They forget that federal bayonets, federal marshals, federal FBI, federal Department of Justice, a political-minded federal court are all arrayed to force upon an unwilling people a form of social contact and intercourse which is repugnant, undemocratic and impossible of permanent maintenance.

It is an unfortunate aspect of today's situation that even some of our most loyal states which for generations have preserved a way of life, shun the possibility of becoming another Little Rock and being used as a political doormat to get Negro votes up North and advance the cause of radical thinking.

This applies to any and all Southern states and perhaps in some Northern states as well where a few little Negroes have been used as tokens to claim that another state has joined the procession of race mixers. Such people know or should be told that race-mixing is as abhorrent today as it was before the Supreme Court took out after Myrdal and psychological leaders instead of following the letter of the law as laid down in the Constitution.

Because certain states have succumbed to token integration to protect themselves from becoming victims of the armed power to government, that is no reason to say that such states have suddenly become integration states.

Acceptance of integration in all these states is actually further away than it was in 1954. Those who think and say otherwise are simply fooling themselves.

ACLU Approves TV Editorials

10

News — Courier
Charleston S.C.
Mon. 5-4-59

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union, reversing a position it had held for 10 years, Sunday approved the principle of radio and television station editorializing on public issues.

The ACLU said in a statement that the change was based on the need "in today's turbulent, complex world for the fullest exchange of information and opinion a need which the radio-TV industry is uniquely able to help fill. To deny stations permission to editorialize is not furthering public discussion. It is, in effect, a blockade against much needed discussion."

The statement continued: "The American Civil Liberties Union endorses in principle permitting radio and TV stations to editorialize in accordance with the standard of public interest. In upholding the right of stations to editorialize on public issues, the ACLU believes an editorial should be clearly identified as an expression of the station's opinion.

"Such editorializing on any subject matter should be done in the context of a station's over-all balanced programming, including that of subject matter."

The Federal Communications Commission in 1949 reversed its 1940 decision against editorializing. The ACLU at the time opposed that reversal, claiming the FCC approval was confusing and unworkable.

The statement by the ACLU added, however, that in communities with only one station, or where there is single ownership of both the only newspaper and radio-TV station, opposition views should be sought out, to prevent an imbalance of opinion.

Civil Liberties Union To Seek Review Of Refusal Of Passport

World Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 6-20-59 p. 4

10

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — The American Civil Liberties Union said on June 10 it will seek a Supreme Court review of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals here that the refusal of a passport to a newspaper man was legally proper.

In an opinion by Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, the State Department was upheld in its authority to deny passports for travel to areas it regards as potential trouble spots.

The unanimous decision of the three - judge court rejected the contention of William Worthy, Afro American correspondent, that he had a right to have his passport renewed.

The civil liberties organization has backed Worthy's test case since he was denied renewal of his passport for visiting Communist China and Hungary in 1957, despite the Government's ban on travel there.

BELIEF IN RIGHTS

Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU director, stated in New York that "from the beginning of this case can citizen's right to travel is conwe have believed that an Ameristitutionally - protected and that the Secretary of State, barring actual wartime conditions, has no authority to deny the citizen his rights of free movement."

Continuing, Mr. Malin said:

"In the Worthy case this constitutional principle has particular significance because there is also involved the right of the American people to receive information from newspapermen sent abroad.

"As the State Department has recently given passports to former New York Governor (Averell) Harriman and Vincent Sheehan for travel to Communist China, as 'legitimate reports,' the Department's refusal to allow Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro - American, to travel there also is rank discriminatory treatment."

CIRCUMSCRIPTION

In his opinion, Judge Prettyman noted that in the "posture of today's world of jets ..... and atomic power," the State Department may circumscribe a person's right to travel.

He added: "A blustering inquisitor avowing his own freedom to go and do as he pleases can throw the world international neighborhood into turmoil."

ACLU supports Celler proposal

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 5-23-59

NEW YORK—The American Civil Liberties Union gave strong support Friday to a bill aimed at curbing the bombing of religious institutions, schools and other property by persons and groups opposing racial desegregation.

In a statement filed with the House Judiciary Committee, the civil liberties organization endorsed the bill, proposed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), chairman of the committee.

The bill would amend the section of the Federal Criminal Code concerned with the effect of transportation of explosives on the public safety by making it a crime to transport or receive explosives with the intent to use them in violation of Federal or state law.

At present Federal law does not allow the Government to investigate violations of state law. The Celler bill would allow the FBI to intervene in such situations.

Supporting Civil Liberties

The Nation
New York
11-28-59
p. 2

10

Dear Sirs: The Bill of Rights Fund, which marked its fifth anniversary early this month, has already made grants totaling more than $100,000 to approximately 150 individuals defending their civil liberties in the courts. The grants cover practically the whole scope of civil liberties, including cases arising under the First Amendment, the Fifth Amendment, the Smith Act, state sedition laws, the McCarran-Walter Act, the right to travel, and the principles of academic and religious freedom.

Dr. Corliss Lamont, chairman, points out that "the fund is the only organization in the United States whose sole function is to raise and dispense money on behalf of individuals and organizations fighting for the freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution. In spite of some improvement over the past few years, the struggle to protect our precious Bill of Rights remains critical."

Contributions to the fund should be sent to Dr. Lamont at 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y. Those who give $100 or more will be Sustaining Contributors; $25 or more, Supporting Contributors; $1 or more, Associate Contributors.

(Mrs.) Eleanor Piel
Secretary, Bill of Rights Fund

New York City

Prejudices No. 1 Block, Group Says

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 12-14-59

Liberties Union Sees Long Fight

10

NEW YORK (AP)—The 39th annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union Sunday called the removal of discrimination in both the North and the South the organization's most pressing unfinished business.

Summarizing the report, Patrick M. Malin, executive director of the organization, said progress has been made in civil liberties in the last five years. But, he added, a lot remains to be done.

He said the attitude toward public school segregation in the South is changing "not rapidly but steadily." Alabama and Mississippi, said Malin, "will soon be alone in futile defiance of the irresistible tide."

At the same time, "much remains to be done before the North can justifiably claim it has shouldered its own share of a national and international obligation," Malin declared.

The report also, among other items:

Noted that organized labor is being criticized even by its friends for failure to end discrimination within unions.

Urged the television industry to amplify and give a greater variety of coverage of serious public issues.

Opposed the National Defense Education Act of 1958 for requiring a loyalty oath from students asking an education loan and for granting increased authority to the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Civil Liberties—But Whose?

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
10
Sat. 12-12-59
P. 4

In the midst of all the hubbub about payola and whatnot in television, the American Civil Liberties Union has come out with a call on the Federal Communications Commission to ask Congress for power to regulate networks. This means, bluntly, power to regulate their programming.

"The commission should have the right to regulate networks directly and thereby apply sanctions where they will do the most good," it says.

FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer has been very hesitant about saying how far FCC should go in such regulation. Of course that agency now has an immense power. But Mr. Doerfer wonders out loud whether the FCC can impose its own ideas to what is good program taste, etc., on networks without conflicting with constitutional guarantees of free speech or risking a cry of censorship.

The answer is that FCC cannot do so without such probable infringement. Certainly it would represent a form of censorship.

The Civil Liberties Union purports to represent the rights of listeners, presumably, and through federal power expansion would therefore have FCC say to networks what they could, couldn't do in the way of programming.

· *Doerfer . . . Risks Censorship?*

Despite the payoffs, the rigged quiz shows and so on, it seems to us, still, that there are some other big rights involved. The day respectable, private operators of networks or stations, or show sponsors, cannot determine what they will offer, then the public's right to exercise its own tastes in dialing will immediately become affected.

Beware of too prompt a running to government for solution. In this as in many other matters.

ACLU Reports Little Gain In Fight Against Race Bias

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
10
Mon. 12-14-59
P. 5

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The American Civil Liberties Union said the removal of racial discrimination in both the North and South is the most "pressing unfinished business" facing the nation.

Only meager progress has been made in combatting bias, said Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin in an introduction of the ACLU's 39th annual report.

He said the filibuster rule was changed only slightly in the last session of Congress and the only legislation was the extension of the Civil Rights Commission. The commission's recent "admirable" report, he said, was chiefly remarkable for showing how little had been accomplished by the Civil Rights division of the Department of Justice.

"Moreover, despite the emphasis on non-discrimination in the recent report of the Republican committee on program and progress, the exigencies of presidential politics are likely to prevent Republicans and Northern Democrats from producing in the 1960 congressional session more than a lot of talk," said Malin.

"From the federal government, therefore, we can realistically expect only a continuation of admirable court decisions . . . and gradually intensified executive action.

Malin said that the "biggest and best news" was the continuing change of opinion among white Southerners on the issue of public school desegregation.

"The businessmen of Little Rock—typifying the chief influence at work all through the South—have taken the lead in re-opening its schools," he said. "'Massive resistance' has crumbled in Bellwether Virginia; former Gov. (Ellis) Arnall of Georgia has announced that unless the schools of his state are kept open — segregated or not — he will seek election on that platform in 1962.

Director Malin

. . . cautiously optimistic

"Alabama and Mississippi will soon be alone in futile defiance of the irrisistible tide."

Malin expressed cuatious optimism concerning the outlook for civil liberties generally.

"Civil liberties can never be permanently 'out of the woods' but they are a lot better off than they were in 1954, when the ACLU was approaching its 35th birthday," he said.

Malin said that removal of discrimination in employment, housing and public facilities continues in the South as well as in other sections of the country.

"But in many 'Northern' localities the problem grows faster than the solution, and it is almost universally true that much remains to be done before the 'North' can justifiably claim it has shouldered its won share of a national and international obligation," he said.

Although racial discrimination is the primary problem, other unresolved major issues remain in the areas of free speech, belief and association, due process and equality before the law, he said.

Malin said the fundamental problem on the church-and-state front continues to be public-funds-for-religious-schools and public-schools-for-religious purposes.

Lull Is Expected In Rights Action

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 12-14-59
P. 31

Civil Liberties Union Sees No Strong Legislation, Lauds U.S. Courts

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. — The American Civil Liberties Union Sunday foresaw little chance of strong civil rights legislation being passed by Congress next year.

"The exigencies of presidential politics," the pro-civil rights organization said in an annual report, "are likely to prevent Republicans and Northern Democrats from producing in the 1960 congressional session more than a lot of grandiloquence.

'Admirable Decisions'

"From the Federal Government, therefore, we can realistically expect only a continuation of admirable court decisions . . . and gradually intensified executive action . . ."

However, the report hailed what it called "the change in the tide of opinion and action" among white Southerners in opposing school segregation. It noted schools have been reopened in Little Rock and Virginia has abandoned its "massive resistence" policy.

The report extended "thanks and homage" to the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Ga., for its work in the field.

Recent Surveys Cited

Discussing discrimination in employment, housing and public facilities, the report cited recent surveys by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The report said discrimination in these fields "continues in the south as well as in other sections of the country, where there are not only more and more Negroes, but also Puerto Ricans, Mexican - Americans, Indians and Jews."

In many northern localities, the report conceded, discrimination in these fields "grows faster than the solution."

10 1959

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Seeks Stronger Civil Rights Act

Chicago Defender
10

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union called on the new Congress to give "paramount attention" to legislation increasing the federal government's power to initiate "preventive" non-criminal legal action in defense of all civil rights. The 1957 civil rights law allows the government to act only in cases where the right to vote has been violated.

Chicago

The Union's statement was made in a 73-page report on the civil liberties ~~record~~ of the 85th Congress released as a special publication on Bill of Rights Day. December 15 was the 167th anniversary of the final adoption of the Bill of Rights. The report was prepared by the Union's Washington, D. C. office, headed by Irving Ferman.

The appeal to the incoming 86th Congress to enlarge the Federal government's power to enforce civil rights noted that the last Congress did pass the first civil rights legislation in 82 years "guaranteeing principally the right to vote embodied in the Fifteenth Amendment."

Sat 1-3-59

"The Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957," the report said, "although not broad enough to prevent the tragedy of Little Rock, did aid significantly the continuing struggle to guarantee Negroes and other minority groups equal protection of the law. However, there is still much to be done in establishing further bases for needed Federal action."

P. 28

The ACLU urged that a section deleted from the 1957 measure which would allow the Justice Department to intervene in school desegregation and other civil rights cases as well as voting cases be speedily enacted.

In addition to the civil rights comment, two other broad observations were made of the 85th Congress' record:

1) A major campaign conducted by a coalition of anti-civil rights and other legislators against the Supreme Court was repelled only by the narrowest margin.

2) "The premise underlying our security system, namely that negative protection can safeguard our superior strength," was not fully revelation despite the disturbing revelation of Communist Russia's scientific progress.

In an introduction to the report, ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin declared that the attack on the Supreme Court was "more disturbing because the debate often misrepresented the actual holdings of the court in specific cases," adding that there is "great need for increased public understanding of what those decisions were, and what they were not."

Asserting that the Congressional offensive was a direct challenge to the independence of the Judiciary, Malin said that the anti-court drive was turned back only after a "spirited counter-offensive" and that further attacks in the new Congress are to be expected.

Malin's analysis of the 85th Congress' attitude toward national security emphasized that the security programs "derived from the concept of the barricade. The fence of security, we thought, could barricade our military, industrial and scientific superiority against all enemies. To maintain this guard, a bureaucracy has been established which now has such a vested interest in maintaining this system that we have created a Maginot line psychology."

Urging that "scrupulous observance of our constitutional guarantees" is the best positive protection for our security, the ACLU director commented that the 85th Congress did little to end "ob sive and dangerous preoccup with old methods of securit conclued that the 86th C should make an honest appraisal of past excesses and judgments in the security system.

The report covers 14 legislative areas taken up by the 85th Congress, including access to government information, passport controls, internal union democracy, the Senate filibuster rule, amendment of the Smith Act and censorship problems involved in new curbs on obscene material. A limited number of copies are available at the national ACLU office, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

ACLU asks protection for migratory workers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-28-59
P. 3

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union has recommended that voting requirements be liberalized for migratory workers. Until they are allowed to vote, it suggested, they are unlikely to be accorded all the rights to which they are entitled as people in the U.S."

The ACLU's views were made known in a report to The National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor at the latter's recent conference in Washington. It was presented by staff counsel Rowland Watts and prepared with the help of William P. Lineberry and Robin Myers.

Pointing out that migratory workers are denied equal protection of the law chiefly because of state residency requirements, the ACLU devoted its attention to laws governing the right to vote and to receive public assistance. Few migrant workers have a chance for voting in most states, ACLU noted.

* * *

IT SAID that all states require at least six months' residence for eligibility to vote, 31 require one year and three require two years, and in addition, varying periods of residence within a county, town, or precinct. Moreover, all states demand that potential voters register, often personally for each election, and few provide for absentee voting in a manner which could cover migrant workers.

The civil liberties organization suggested two possible courses for relief: enactment of Federal law governing absentee voting similar to that formerly in effect for members of the armed forces, and special voting provisions for migrant labor by revision of state laws.

It cited as a possible remedy a Mississippi statute which acknowledges the "traditional mobility of ministers in many Protestant denominations" by reducing residency requirements for them and their wives to six months.

Federal Unions Favored By Civil Liberties Union

Post
Washington
D.C.
Am
4-13-59
P. B-26

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI) The American Civil Liberties Union said today that Government employes should have the right to form or join labor organizations and to go on strike unless "maintenance of uninterrupted service is essential to the community."

The ACLU said in a policy statement that "Government employes, like other members of the community, are entitled as a matter of civil liberties to protect their interests through self-organization."

Consequently, it said, they "should have the right to form or to join labor organizations through which to negotiate with their superior officers concerning terms and conditions of employment, or throu tions of employment, or through which the employes may seek legislative or other public consideration of their desires."

Regarding the possibility of strikes, the ACLU said, "where maintenance of uninterrupted service is essential to the community, limitations of the right to strike may be appropriate" but that there should be no "blanket prohibition of work stoppages by any and all groups of public employes."

New Congress Pictured as Holding Line on Civil Liberties

Labor

Washington D.C.

Sat 1-10-59

P. 4

MODERATE hopes for the new Congress highlight the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, issued last week. The ACLU is a 40-year-old group devoted to defending human rights of all kinds, including labor rights. Its report offers a unique summary of hundreds of cases in which these rights have been attacked or advanced over the past year.

Eyeing the year ahead, ACLU executive director Patrick M. Malin declared: **"The new Congress promises far less danger to free speech and due process than the old, and perhaps some positive gains."** He cited the victory last November of "many young liberal Democrats and a few young liberal Republicans."

Moreover, said Malin, "even before the elections, Congress had negatively aided the cause of civil liberties, by not passing a parcel of restrictive bills — notably those aimed at the Supreme Court because of its recent decisions upholding free speech, due process and the equal protection of the laws."

"This happy outcome was due in great part to the parliamentary genius of Senator Lyndon Johnson," the ACLU leader said. Johnson is the Senate Democratic leader.

"Undaunted by the bills aimed at it, or the narrow margins of their defeat, the Supreme Court has gone on doing its job." Malin added. And he warned that the price of "our Constitutional liberty is . . . eternal vigilance."

On labor rights. Malin said: "The civil liberties of labor unions as organizations, though still attacked in a number of localities especially in the South, continue to have general judicial support; but the internal democracy of unions has a long way to go in voluntary or governmental protection."

On the latter point, the ACLU report notes that the labor movement has been **"strenuously attempting to purge itself of corrupt elements."** The report cites both the AFL-CIO's ethical practices codes and the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. Certain parts of that bill, however, may offer some threat to unionists' civil liberties, the ACLU said.

Much of the ACLU report is devoted **to race relations including use** of the race issue by employers against unions. **"Intensive efforts by several unions to organize in the South have been met, on several occasions, by an employer counter-attack that makes heavy use of race-hate propaganda,"** the report points out.

Guarding the rights of workers accused as "security risks" now offers a "most difficult challenge," the ACLU report says. The reason, it explains, is that "all (security) policies are now institutionalized and that, since there are fewer publicized cases of abuse, public pressure for changes has slackened."

There've been improvements since the days of McCarthyism, the ACLU says, but it notes that applicants for government or defense jobs who are **accused as security risks "still have no adequate way of learning or contesting the allegations, which may jeopardize all their careers elsewhere."** In fact, says the ACLU, "company security officers now have more or less a free rein."

The ACLU report also lists various cases of false arrest, police brutality and illegal detention by police in which the civil liberties group has tried to defend the citizen's rights. The report cites the difficulty, too, that poor people find in raising bail when arrested.

A study of 3,000 felony arrests in New York City showed that nearly half of those arrested were unable to raise the bail imposed and thus couldn't "secure their freedom before trial in order to find witnesses and prepare their cases," the ACLU notes.

Sees Less Danger To Free Speech, More Gains

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Birmingham World

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The new Congress was appraised Jan. 1 by the American Civil Liberties Union as "promising far less danger to free speech and due process than the old, perhaps even some positive gains." But the civil liberties organization offered its optimism guardedly.

Birmingham Ala.

In its 38th annual report released Jan. 1, the ACLU opined there was "a reasonable probability" that the 86th Congress would act to curb filibustering, which blocks a final vote on controversial legislation. But while the Union pointed out that it "can justifiably feel a bit uplifted about the temper of the times," it characterized the anti-filibuster move as only a "preliminary" step in the drive for much-needed broader civil rights legislation.

IMPROVED CLIMATE

Sat 1-3-59

P. 4

In his introduction to the report ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin asserted that the improved civil liberties climate was noted "even before the elections, (when) Congress had negatively aided the cause of civil liberties, by not passing a parcel of restrictive bills." These bills mainly were designed to reduce the Supreme Court's power because of its decisions upholding free speech, due process and equality before the law.

"This happy outcome," Malin continued, "was due in great part to the parliamentary genius of Senator Lyndon Johnson who was doubtless somewhat motivated by party and personal considerations but not even he could have prevailed without some principled help from both sides of the aisle. . ."

The Union's report, entitled "Constitutional Liberty: The Past is Prologue," lauded the courage of the Supreme Court, stating that it was "undaunted by the bills aimed at it or the narrow margin of their defeat." The Union praised the high court not only for standing firm on its school desegregation decision, but for "having gone on to do its job" in a broad area of civil liberties.

Examining the school desegregation issue, the civil liberties group noted as a favorable sign that white parents in Arkansas and Virginia, confronted by the reality of closed schools, have begun to speak out against official efforts to thwart the high court's decision. On the official scene, the ACLU singled out for special mention Attorney General William Rogers for undertaking the "indispensable task of intellectual and moral and political leadership" on the Little Rock issue "after four years of costly Administration neglect."

The 112-page report analyzed major national civil liberties developments, with emphasis on what the 1959 scene portends.

In the area of free speech and association, the ACLU listed censorship matters high on the roster of the new year's problems. Censorship of books, magazines and motion pictures continues, on balance, to decrease at the federal and state levels, the report said, but impediments to expression "stubbornly persist on the local level and by private groups—religious and otherwise." While recognizing the "laudable desire to guard children against obscenity, horror and crime," the report warned that "much thinking needs to be done on increasing 'censorship by boycott'" of private religious and non-religious organizations.

D.C. Civil Rights Chief Given Contracts Post

Post & Times Herald

Mon. 6-29-59

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

P. A7

10

Irving Ferman, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union since 1952, has been appointed executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The Committee attempts by persuasion to eliminate racial job discrimination in firms holding Government contracts.

The appointment of an ACLU staff member to this position suggests an Administration desire for a more aggressive program.

Ferman, 39, is a Republican and a lawyer. His appointment was announced yesterday by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Committee chairman.

The Committee consists of Government officials and private citizens from both business and labor. It has conducted a public relations campaign and tries to solve complaints by working through Government contract agencies.

All Government contracts carry non-discrimination clauses. No contract has actually been canceled for discrimination and some lawyers question whether it could be so long as the company delivered the goods.

Most complaints, from either North or South, are that qualified Negroes are denied promotion to supervisory or other white-collar jobs because of race.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to pass a bill giving the Committee a statutory base. He has not asked for enforcement powers.

10 1959

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

The ADA Speaks Its Piece

Representatives of 25,000 members of Americans for Democratic Action met in Washington last week.

They passed a set of sizzling resolutions calling for full employment, increased production and federal protection for civil rights.

Small in number but extremely vocal in its liberal opinion, the ADA urged the raising of the standard of living for the submerged one-seventh of the people by 50 per cent; P.4

It demanded the erection of 100,000 new school rooms and two million new dwellings each year. And it asked a 50 per cent increase in old age pensions and teachers' salaries.

Afro American

*

ON CIVIL RIGHTS, the ADA blamed the Mississippi lynching of Mack Charles Parker on defiance of Supreme Court decisions by state officials and the failure of Congress and President Eisenhower to assume their responsibilities to enforce the rights guaranteed under the 14th Amendment. Sat. 5-23-59

It bluntly called upon Congress to pass the Douglas-Javitts-Cellar bill, which would require the government to act in cases involving school segregation, denial of the ballot and violation of civil rights statutes, rather than leave this heavy legal burden on the backs of individual plaintiffs and the hard-working staff of the harassed NAACP.

The abolitionist societies in America which in the middle of the last century brought about the eventual end of slavery had only a membership of 20,000, yet they exerted a controlling effect upon the nation's thinking.

Sat. 5-23-59

FROM 20,000 in 1835, their membership leaped 1,000 per cent to a whopping 200,000 in 1840. They paid absolutely no attention to the solemn pronouncements of Presidents and Congresses that slavery would never be abolished and was here to stay.

Hardly 24 hours after the ADA delegates had left, a spokesman for President Eisenhower was telling 400 delegates representing 22 religious organizations that Congress would never pass FEPC legislation and that Mr. Eisenhower felt it expedient for his Department of Justice not to help enforce decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

* * *

WE THINK the President is surely mistaken and wrong and so do members of the ADA.

The comforting thought is that just as 20,000 abolitionists did an effective job 100 years ago in influencing national public opinion, so 45,000 ADAers are demonstrating what small numbers can accomplish when the cause is legally right and morally just.

10 1959

Americans For Democratic Action

ADA, Louisiana Lawyer Offer Rights Act Views

Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

5-1-59

By the Associated Press

The Americans for Democratic Action and a Louisiana attorney today gave the House strongly opposed views on civil rights legislation.

Neither side pulled its punches in testimony prepared for a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Joseph L. Rauh, jr., ADA vice chairman, criticized officials who recently have testified against civil rights proposals.

The ADA spokesman said these officials have "nurtured among their cinstituents the belief that decisions of the Supreme Court are not the law of the land and somehow can be disbeyed with impunity."

Mr. Rauh said such officials have made it clear they will never comply with Supreme Court orders unless and until the Federal Government takes action. This, he said, makes passage of civil rights bills necessary.

States Rights Stressed

W. Scott Wilkinson, a Shreveport (La.) attorney, said the people of Louisiana and the South protest against all proposals for civil rights bills. He said such measures are "unwarranted and unconstitutional invasions of their local liberty of self-government and their rights as sovereign States, particularly those that pertain to the public education of our young people."

Mr. Wilkinson said "we would prefer that our youth grow up in ignorance than to permit them to attend integrated schools."

Mr. Rauh said the Governors, State attorneys general and members of Congress who have testified against civil rights measures have made a case for civil rights legislation in a way its proponents never could.

"For not one of the officials . . . has acknowledged the truth that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court (in the 1954 school integration case) is the law of the land," he said. Mr. Rauh added:

"If only a few of these officials had been faithful to their oaths of office and had declared themselves in favor of good faith compliance with the decision," the need for civil rights legislation might never have arisen.

Corrective Action Urged

Mr. Wilkinson said that Congress, instead of approving the Supreme Court's school decision, should enact legislation under the 14th Amendment to correct what he called the tragic error of the high court.

"We say that the desegregation decisio nof 1954 is violative of constitutional principles and is a nullity for that reason," Mr. Wilkinson said.

There is nothing in the Constitution, the Louisiana Attorney contended, that says Federal or State officials are bound by oath to support the Supreme Court.

He termed the high court's ruling in the school case as "the greatest affront to the Constitution ever committed by the court" and said it has done more to create disunity and a spirit of rebellion than any other pronouncement of that tribunal.

Civil Rights Backer Tags Judiciary Unit 'Graveyard'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Mon 7-13-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—A leading advocate of civil rights legislation put new emphasis Sunday on the strategy of bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee, where action on such bills has been stymied.

P. 1

10

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) said that if a civil rights bill is passed by the House and gets in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "it is in the graveyard — there's no doubt about that."

Case said he didn't mean to be "unfairly disparaging" of the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), but was just stating what he regards as a fact.

The only possibility of action, Case said, is for the House to pass a bill and then for the Senate to put the measure directly on its legislative calendar instead of following the customary procedure of referring it to committee.

Such a maneuver, successfully carried out when Congress passed the 1957 Civil Rights Act, has been mentioned in increasing frequency amid fading hopes of civil rights proponents for any committee action this year.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said Saturday he would support a move to intercept a House-passed bill and bypass the Judiciary Committee.

However, Dirksen said he thought Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, as head of the big Democratic majority in the Senate, had the responsibility for taking the lead.

Johnson voted against the parliamentary shortcut carried out two years ago by a 49-39 vote over the bitter opposition of Southern foes of civil rights legislation.

Advertiser 7-13-59

Johnson has put a civil rights bill down for action at this session of Congress, however, but he has not disclosed what strategy he had in mind to get it.

Case was interviewed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) on a television program recorded for New York stations.

P. 2-A

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) told a reporter, meanwhile, that he is convinced that the demand for civil rights legislation is "purely synthetic and for political purposes."

COURT WILL REVIEW '57 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Times New York

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday agreed to review a Federal judge's decision that portions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act are unconstitutional.

10

Wed 7-1-59

The decision by District Judge T. Hoyt Davis in Macon, Ga., was appealed by the Justice Department. The case will be argued next fall.

P. 41

Judge Davis' ruling was in the first case filed by the Justice Department under provisions of the 1957 act aimed to protect voting rights. The Government's petition charged that the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., had discriminated against qualified Negroes who wished to get on the voting rolls.

Judge Davis dismissed the petition and ruled portions of the act invalid because they gave the Attorney General authority to seek injunctions not only against state officials but also against private citizens.

The Justice Department's appeal said the act if properly construed applied only to official actions and that no private citizen was involved as a defendant in the Macon suit.

"The constitutional question considered by the District Court was not presented to it for decision by the record of this case," the appeal added. "Its sweeping adjudication of unconstitutionality was thus not only patently erroneous but entirely gratuitous."

White House Gets Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Senate sent to President Eisenhower Monday night a $13,463,500 bill to pay his salary and run the White House and other executive agencies in the year ahead. The bill totals $145,000 under the President's budget request.

Civil Rights Issue Raised By Reuther

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Auto Workers President Appeals For More Effort To Help Negroes

Sat 10-17-59

ATLANTIC CITY, N. Y. (AP)—Walter P. Reuther closed the United Auto Workers convention here Friday with an appeal for a greater effort in and outside the labor movement in behalf of civil rights for Negroes.

"No one can say your union has not tried to fight hard against discrimination in the shop and at the hiring gate," the UAW president said. "The only way to make progress is to get together on this."

P. 2

The convention unanimously approved a civil rights resolution proposing that the U. S. attorney general be authorized to act on his own initiative "to insure every citizen equal protection of the laws."

It also proposed federal registrars for voting and, if necessary, federal-operated elections.

An hour before adjournment, Robert Battle III, a Negro delegate from the Detroit area, led 45 Negroes from the convention floor in protest against the union leadership making the civil rights resolution the last order of business.

Talking to newsmen, Battle called this a "slap in the face" and claimed Reuther had promised to bring up the resolution earlier.

On the convention floor, other delegates complained that civil rights were put off until most of the delegates had started homeward and only several hundred of the 2,500 were left.

Reuther told the convention that action on the resolution had been delayed because of the time required to revise the UAW constitution. The revision was to meet technical requirements of the new labor reform law.

He said the convention spent more time revising the constitution than had all UAW conventions in the last 15 years.

"I am sorry a number of delegates left," Reuther said. He added the union leadership considered civil rights a top priority item.

Civil rights was not a controversial issue in the UAW but some delegates insisted that the AFL-CIO give affiliated unions practicing discrimination a definite time limit to remove color bars.

'Greater Effort' For Civil Rights Urged

Courier-Journal

Reuther Ends U.A.W. Parley

Louisville Ky.

Atlantic City, Oct. 16 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther closed the United Auto Workers convention here Friday with an appeal for "a greater effort" in and outside the labor movement in behalf of civil rights for Negroes.

Sat 10-17-59

P. 2

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Constitution Revised

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The convention approved a collective-bargaining program with emphasis on a shorter work week. The delegates will meet in a special session in the spring of 1961 to shape specific demands to be made in the next round of negotiations with the automobile makers.

VOTE SUITS FOR SOUTH

Action To Support Right To Ballot In South

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By SUSAN WAGNER For UPI

10

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Joseph M. F. Ryan, acting chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said Saturday the government would soon file a new suit in an unnamed southern state in support of Negro voting rights.

Dec, 10-13-59

He told United Press International it would be brought within a few weeks but would not say where. Meantime, he said, he has not yet received a request from the Civil Rights Commission to rush a Supreme Court appeal of a Louisiana federal court's decision that the commission's hearing procedures on Negro voting rights are unconstituional.

P.L.

He said he had written to Commission Chairman John A. Hannah requesting instructions. But he said he was certain there would be an early appeal Hannah said the request has been made.

ACTING CHIEF

Ryan has been acting chief of the division since W. Wilson White resigned Oct. 9. He defended the division's record in prosecuting the voting cases. He said critics, including some commission members, apparently did not grasp the legal complexities involved.

The commission said in a recent report to President Eisenhower that not a single Negro had been enabled to vote as a result of the division's actions. A leading member of the commission, former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, has resigned.

The commission met last Wednesday, for the first time since it received a new, two-year lease on life from Congress. Hannah announced afterwards it would hold no more hearings on voting records until the Louisiana case was settled.

Ryan said the three cases brought by the division, two of which are awaiting consideration by the Supreme Court, take up most of the important legal questions that have arisen under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

He said the new suit, dealing directly with Negro voting rights, would round out the government's position. "I can't anticipate any other problems under the act," he added. "We will then have all the legal bugs ironed out."

ORIGINATED IN GEORGIA

One of the cases before the Supreme Court, originating in Georgia, broadly tests the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act. Ryan said he hoped the court would hear arguments before the end of the year and rule on it before spring.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has said he would like to argue the case in person. He has signed his name to the government brief.

The other case before the court deals with the question of who should be held principally responsible for denials of voting privileges. The government argues that the state, not the voting registrars, is responsible.

The case originated in Alabama where the government claims the registrars blocked Negro voting then resigned to avoid responsibility.

JAVITS IS HOPEFUL ON RIGHTS ACTION

The New York Times

Finds Prospects Are Good for Strong Bill at Next Session of Congress

New York

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Good prospects for the passage of stronger civil rights legislation in the next session of Congress were reported today by Senator Jacob K. Javits.

Dec 12-10-59.

The New York Republican told a news conference that a drive would be pressed to broaden the Administration's civil rights proposals to include provisions rejected by Congress in previous years.

10 P.

Attorney General William P. Rogers, the Senator said, has indicated Administration support for authority to seek injunctions in civil cases and for the Attorney General to take stronger action in protecting voting rights.

Under a Senate agreement reached at the close of the last session, civil rights measures come up for consideration on Feb. 15, Senator Javits said. Last year they were not considered until June.

Conventions a Factor

In 1960 there presumably will be a drive to clear calendars for the presidential nominating conventions, starting July 11. The Senator indicated a belief tha this might discourage a prolonged delay over civil rights legislation.

Senator Javits also said, that a large volume of his mail dealing with civil rights had not been in support of stronger legislation. "There is," he said, "a very substantial minority dissent."

This dissent, he said, concerned New York City integration involving the Puerto Rican population, and general slum conditions in the city.

The Senator said some of the letters complained that "if the newcomers are given good housing, they will abuse this, too."

Such statements, the Senator asserted, "are not true." He said the same statements "could have been made about my parents and others who came from Central Europe."

Federal-State Talks

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice opened a conference with representatives of four states that have undertaken civil rights activity at the state level. The states are New York, California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Attorney General Rogers noted that the two-day meting coincided with Human Rights Week.

Senator Javits also told reporters he thought that Governor Rockefeller would be a better President than Vice President Richard M. Nixon under the new form of "cold war."

Aggression, expansion and infiltration, he said, appear to have been abonded by the Communist bloc. Now, he said the big issue was the battle for economic and trade superiority. This issue, he said, had been advanced by Governor Rockefeller.

He predicted that Mr. Rockefeller would put this issue before the people, and that its reception by the people might govern his decision whether to seek the Presidential nomination.

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS HOUSING

IGHTS TO HOUSING WIDENED ON COAST

The New York Times

California Ruling Extends Curb on Discrimination to Realty Salesmen

New York

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28—The broadening of California's civil rights law by the 1959 Legislature makes it applicable to real estate brokers and salesmen, it was ruled this week.

Members of minority groups who are denied housing because of their race can sue for damages, Stanley Mosk, Attorney General, said.

The action extended the protection to privately financed housing. Another state law forbids discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

Assemblyman John A. O'Connell of San Francisco, who asked for the opinion, said the decision would be "tremendously significant" in eliminating discriminatory real estate practices.

The Mosk opinion held that the new civil rights amendment required that "all citizens, regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin" be given equal services of real estate brokers and salesmen in all housing transactions.

All Business Covered

Before the amendment, the state's anti-discrimination law applied only to a limited number of business establishments named in the Civil Rights Code. The Attorney General noted that the new law applied to "all business establishments of every kind."

Frank Quinn, executive director for the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, said the ruling "will have a major effect in the housing picture here." He called housing bias "very widespread" in the bay area. This was disputed by Daniel W. Klein, executive vice president of the San Francisco Real Estate Board.

Mr. Klein said he would not deny that the problem existed. But he said:

"I think it is much less a problem in San Francisco than in many other Californai cities."

Mr. Klein said the Mosk ruling "was not surprising." He declared:

"I don't think anyone can take issue with it. But you should remember that many real estate brokers accused of employing discrimination are under orders from their clients to do so."

New Package Civil Rights Bill To Cover Six Fields

Humphrey spys lynching shows

Afro American P. 3

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Tuesday introduced on behalf of himself and 11 other senators seven civil rights bills, one of which is an omnibus bill incorporating the other six proposals.

The Humphrey bills would prohibit segregation in interstate travel in line with the Supreme Court decision outlawing such segregation, make it a federal offense to attack bodily a member of the armed forces, prohibit discrimination in employment, outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in primary or other elections involving federal officials.

10

Also to strengthen existing federal criminal civil rights law, and strengthen the criminal laws relating to peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Baltimore

Co-sponsoring this package of bills are Senators Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Pat McNamara of Michigan, Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, James E. Murray of Montana, Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon and John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, all Democrats, and Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York.

5-30-59

IN OFFERING his bill, Senator Humphrey called "commendable" pending civil rights bills, including the measure introduced by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader.

The Johnson bill would establish a conciliation service in the field of civil rights, make the transportation of explosives for bombing and interstate conspiracies to intimidate people with bombs federal offenses, give the Attorney General subpoena powers in voting rights cases, and extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission to Jan. 31, 1961.

The Administration proposals and the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill, of which Senator Humphrey is one of the sponsors, also was called commendable, as was an antilynching bill sponsored by Senator Hart.

"The recent tragic kidnaping and murder of Mack Charles Parker by a white mob in Poplarville, Miss.," Humphrey said, "makes all too clear the real need for effective antilynching legislation."

* * *

ALL OF the civil rights bills he mentioned, Humphrey said, "represent strides in the right direction and they warrant the approval of the Congress." But he asserted that the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill is "the most comprehensive measure now before the Senate."

He pointed out that it deals not only with school desegregation, but also would give the Attorney General authority to bring suits to enjoin violations or threatened violations of constitutional rights.

This country "must face up to the evil of segregation and discrimination," Humphrey said, adding:

* * *

"THERE IS no greater stain on the moral conscience of America. And we in the Congress have a duty to do all within our power to aid in eradicating this blight upon the face of the land.

"The gap between the noble principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and the denial of true freedom to all too many of our fellow citizens must be closed.

"And it can be closed if we will deal with this vital issue as men of reason who believe as did the Founding Fathers in the basic and God-given rights of all men."

Commission to cite integration group

NEW YORK — Some 32 member agencies of the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools will honor members of the Board of Education's Commission on Integration at a dinner on June 4.

Hubert T. Delany, chairman of the intergroup committee and former Domestic Court Judge, said the dinner will be "in appreciation for the efforts made by the commission to advance democracy in education...."

Humphrey Noted For Oratory And Support Of Civil Rights

By J. W. DAVIS

Charleston, S.C.

News & Courier p. 9-B Wed. 9-13-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey, first official runner in the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination race, is a specialist on many things.

And no one has to twist his arm to get an opinion, either.

With little or no urging he can come up with a seven-point program for straightening out whatever is wrong, anywhere in the world—the farm problem, unemployment, labor-management relations, disarmament and so on.

This isn't said in any particular disparagement of the Minnesota senator. He agrees he likes to talk and he smiles when people call him "Gabby." He got a chuckle out of a back-bone story that:

"Hubert will talk at the drop of a hat. And he'll drop the hat."

Malcolm Moos, President Eisenhower's speechwriter and an old Minnesota contemporary of Humphrey, recalls a time many years ago when he and Humphrey squared off for a debate.

"We were allowed 30 minutes between us," Moos said. "I made the mistake of letting Hubert go first. He used up 25 minutes, and turned over the rest of the time to me."

And Hubert hasn't changed. Fellow travelers on his just-ended swing around the West report that Humphrey, allotted 30 minutes for a speech, would run on enthusiastically for an hour and a half. After much pleading, he managed to hold himself down to an hour.

Humphrey, who was born over a drug store in Wallace, S.D., May 27, 1911, became a pharmacist after college and taught school for a time. But politics was an inevitable calling.

In 1945 at the age of 34 he was elected mayor of Minneapolis. He made 2,000 speeches in one two-year period. He has been a senator since January 1949.

It was in 1948 that he burst on the national scene, as the orators say.

A scarcely known delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Harry S. Truman for president, Humphrey pushed through a civil rights platform plank so strong that it drove many Southerners out of the convention and some of them out of the party.

Some critics have been unkind enough to say Humphrey seized on civil rights as a good safe subject to get excited about, there being almost no Negroes in Minnesota.

His friends, however, say it was strictly in line with Humphrey's whole philosophy of liberalism.

He calls himself an adherent of the "percolate-up" school as opposed to those who think the proper way to help the less favored in this world is to let benefits "trickle down" to them.

Humphrey is a leader of, and a darling of, the liberals. Eleanor Roosevelt, their first lady, has given him what sounds like a blessing.

She said that of all the potential Democratic candidates, Humphrey comes closest to having the "spark of greatness" that the next president will need.

In late years Humphrey has sought to qualify himself as an expert on world, as well as domestic, affairs. One outgrowth of this effort was that eight-hour chat he had with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev last winter.

Humphrey may have had his feelings hurt in 1956 when Adlai Stevenson didn't come out for him in his open bid for the vice presidential nomination.

But that was only temporary, an incident of politics.

Right now this energetic fellow, with his forceful personality, his pleasant, quick smile and—above all — his prodigious oratory — is looking ahead, not back.

Give him half a chance, he'll tell you so.

Humphrey Civil Rights Talk Tip on Campaign Line

Times-Union

Thurs. 7-16-59

Jacksonville, Fla.

p. 52

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey gave a sample of his presidential campaign line today with a fire-eating civil rights speech not calculated to win friends in the South.

The Minnesota senator, first avowed candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, called for congressional action this year to help carry out Supreme Court decisions against racial segregation.

Humphrey, who first claimed national attention with a party-splitting civil rights speech at the 1948 Democratic convention, was publicly advanced yesterday as a candidate for the White House.

Although he stopped short of declaring himself a formal candidate yet, he approved the announcement of a Humphrey-for-president organization by two of his Minnesota supporters. They were Gov. Orville F. Freeman and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, co-chairman of the organization.

Other announcements and endorsements are expected to follow as the campaign organization spreads outside Minnesota.

Humphrey's speech today was prepared for the 50th anniversary convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in New York.

He praised the Supreme Court for its decisions against segregation but said President Eisenhower "and Congress, too, should be instruments of national education." He attacked the record of the Eisenhower administration on the civil rights issue and said the record of Congress is little better.

Humphrey said he was willing for Congress to remain in session until Christmas to wear out a Southern filibuster against a bill carrying provisions to deal with segregation.

In a clear reference to a bill sponsored by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex), who may be a rival for the presidential nomination, Humphrey said it was too late to rely on conciliation to protect civil rights.

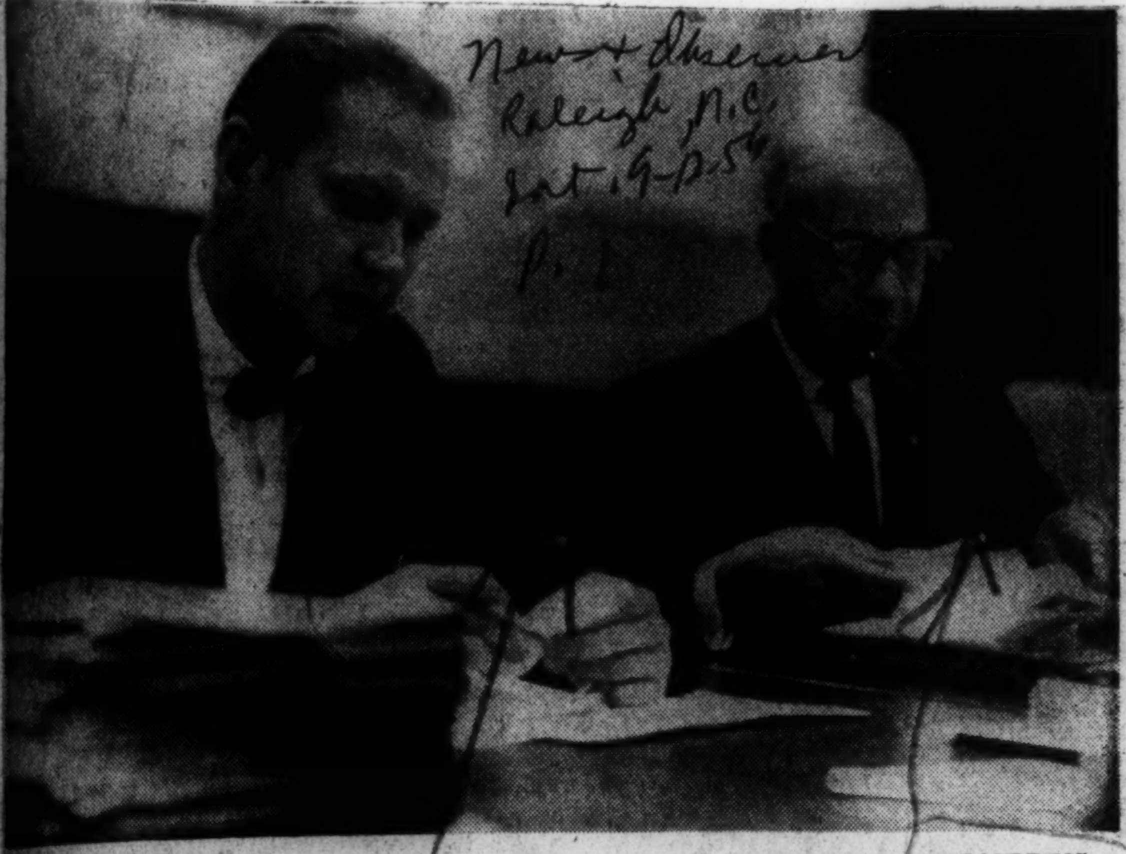
After yesterday's announcement, Humphrey said he planned to travel extensively during September and October in the Midwest and mountain states. He said he also would consider entering a number of state presidential primaries, including New Hampshire, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska and Oregon.

McCarthy said earlier that a Humphrey entry in New Hampshire was unlikely for obvious reasons. The state adjoins that of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass), a front-running if unannounced Democratic candidate, and leaders of the state Democratic organization favor Kennedy.

Oregon is the most likely scene of a Kennedy-Humphrey primary contest. Wisconsin and Nebraska also are considered possibilities.

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS NORTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NEGROES ON



News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sat. 9-12-59
p. 1

N. C. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN O'NEIL SMITH AND ASA SPAULDING.

Discrimination Blast Fired At N.C. Guard

News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C

By ROY PARKER JR.

Sat 9-12-59

North Carolina's all-white National Guard results in "total and complete" discrimination against Negroes, the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee said yesterday in a report issued during a meeting here.

Th report said that a State law requiring separation of the races in Guard units "is slender support for the policies which it is designed to sanction."

At the same time, the nine-member committee voted to begin an investigation of Employment Security Commission job-listing practices in its hiring offices across the State.

No Negro Guardsmen.

The Guard report pointed out that there is not a single Negro Guardsman among 11,345 citizen soldiers in the State.

It cited a State law, passed in 1917, which requires that white and Negro militia be "separately enrolled" and which prohibits formation of Negro units "where white troops are available."

Adjutant General Capus M. Waynick, reached at his home in High Point, issued this statement:

"Under the constitution, all able bodied men of military age are under statutory law, the organized militia, which is the National Guard, is entirely white.

"I was questioned recently by the State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights as to the policy and advised the inquirer that State law limits the militia to all-white units. I have not read the report and hesitae to make further comments."

His assistant, Col. Roy Thompson, said the Guard follows the 1917 law, "we have no authority to do otherwise." He said that the "relatively few" Negroes who have applied for Guard membership have been turned away by showing them the State law.

The committee report said discrimination against Negros by the Guard "results in deprivation of the means of livelihood and of earning . . . it contributes to disparity of annual income.

It cited the fact that the Guard pays $5.3 million a year in salaries to its members.

Both the statement on the Guard and the decision to investigate ESC practices came intially from an employment subcommittee of the civil rights group headed by retired lawyer Marion Wright of Linville Falls.

He said the suggestion to look into ESC practices came from Durham Negro bank president John Wheeler. The Durham man charged several months ago that the Durham ESC office maintained its job files in such a way as to discriminate against Negro job applicants.

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sat 9-12-59

The committee has no powers to require agencies or individuals to produce records or appear before it.

Kendall To Cooperate.

But ESC Director Henry Kendall said his agency will "certainly talk" with the committee about employment operations. "We want 'em to be kindly disposed toward us," Kendall said.

Wright told the committee his subgroup was holding up on a planned questionnarie investigation of employment practices in Federal and State government in North Carolina, pending a broader fact-gathering program being prepared by the federal Civil Rights Commission.

The advisory committee met in the federal courtroom at the post office. It heard a report from William Swann outlining provisions in the report of the federal Civil Rights Commision which was issued Tuesday in Washington. The report called for strengthening of civil rights laws to provide for appointment of temporary Federal voter registrars in areas where discrimination was being practiced. Swann is a staff member of the commission.

The report on North Carolina's National Guard discrimination said that the no-Negro policy "discourages Negroes from seeking a military career."

It also said that having Negro Guardsmen would, "in times of racial tension, if the Guard is called out . . . be reassuring to Negro citizens" who would "observe that members of their race were on duty."

"Thereby would be implanted the justified conviction that the sole mission of the Guard is to uphold the law," it continued.

State Attorney General Malcolm Seawell said the law upon which the no-Negro policy is based has never been tsted in the courts.

The report pointed out that if Guardsmen were called into federal service, the federal no-discrimination rules would apply.

"Since membership in the National Guard is, at least, quasi-federal in nature, it should be possible to extend such a policy to the State Guards," the committee sid.

The report, in effect, questioned the constitutionality of the 1917 law.

No Negro units have ever been formed in North Carolina, according to Guard sources. The 1917 law also states that if Negro units are formed, they "shall be under the command of white officers."

The no-Negroes rule is in effect in State Guards throughout the South.

No federal intervention in the policy has ever been undertaken, although New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has unsuccessfully sought to add "no discrimination" requirements to appriations bills for the Guard.

North Carolina gets $5.1 million a year from federal sources for National Guard pay.

Chairman McNeill Smith, Greenboro lawyer, presided at the session. Others on the commission are Wright, Paul Ervin, Charlotte lawyer; Asa T. Spaulding (vice chairman), Durham Negro insurance company president; C. O. Pearson, Durham Negro attorney; Curtis Todd, Winston-Salem Negro lawyer; Dr. R. A. Wilkins of Mount Olive; Mrs. Margaret Vogt, a Wilson housewife, and Millard Barbee of Durham, State AFL-CIO head. Barbee and Mrs. Vogt did not attend the session yesterday.

Rights Group Meets: One Member Quitting

The News and Observer

Raleigh N.C.

10

Sun. 10-25-59

P. 6

WINSTON-SALEM (UPI) — The North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee discussed employment and voting and learned one of its nine members planned to resign during a meeting here Saturday.

Only a few persons attended the session which was not considered official since only four members were present. It decided to hold its ninth meeting Dec. 5 in Fayetteville.

The only public statement came during a discussion on voting in North Carolina counties. Dr. F. W. Jackson, president of the Winston-Salem chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, complained that counties with "bulging Negro populations" use "coercion and intimidation" to discourage Negro voting.

Committee members told Jackson that North Carolina rates high in permitting minority groups to register and vote. They blamed "public apathy" among both whites and Negroes for low voting totals in the State.

J. McNeill Smith of Greensboro, chairman of the advisory group, said that Dr. R. A. Wilkins, a Mt. Olive dentist, planned to resign because of Saturday meetings. Smith said Wilkins told him he must maintain office hours Saturday.

Smith asked members of the commission to give him three suggested names to fill the vacancy when it occurs.

The committee also decided it has no jurisdiction over private employment, but decided it does have the right, and will do so, to study employment by federal and state agencies in North Carolina. It also decided it has the right to study employment policies of contractors doing State work, but will leave the study of contractors doing federal jobs up to the parent commission.

A letter from W. A. Greene of Raleigh referring to alleged discrimination of policies of the State Board of Education was turned over to the education committee headed by Paul R. Ervin of Charlotte.

Smith said after the meeting, "We are not getting cocky or believe that everything is rosy in North Carolina, but on the other hand, we had only one complaint today and that was a matter related to business. This is an opportunity for anybody with complaints to state them . . . and we are not receiving many."

Committee members present included Smith, Mrs. Margaret Voigt of Wilson, secretary, Irvin and Curtiss Todd of Winston-Salem. Absent were Dr. Wilkins, Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls and Millard Barbee, Conrad O. Pearson and Asa P. Spaulding, all of Durham.

~~STARTED FIRST~~

resident Admits U.S. ags In Missiles Race

Montgomery

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ime and dedication and "a standard of living by the concepts of the Constitution."

POLITICS—The President said that if a Republican aspirant for the White House in 1960 doesn't go along with his basic thinking on the relationship of the government to the individual and on the need of free world cooperation, "I couldn't possibly support him." He went on to say, without naming them, that he could list half a dozen, 10 or a dozen "fine, virile men in the Republican party that I would gladly support."

Advertiser

Times

Saying he doesn't like terms he doesn't understand, Eisenhower didn't directly answer a request to explain whether he has "drifted away from modern Republicanism toward traditional Republican conservatism..."

1-15-59

He said he doesn't see any real difference between Republicanism, modern Republicanism and progressive Republicanism — that he believes in applying the principles of the founding fathers to the problems of today.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Ike Hopes To Extend Life Of Civil Rights Agency

Montgomery

Advertiser 1-15-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday the closing of schools by states seeking to avoid racial mixing of their pupils is tragic, and a problem that must be solved.

Montgomery Ala

In his general remarks Wednesday, Eisenhower said he would first like to see the matter of voting rights settled, with whatever laws may be necessary. He said, too, he would like to see the life of the Civil Rights Commission extended. It is now scheduled to expire next August.

Eisenhower was asked about the general question of new civil rights legislation, in a question-and-answer exchange at a National Press Club luncheon.

Times

He began his reply by endorsing the 1957 federal law aimed at assuring Southern Negroes of voting rights, and then added:

1-15-59

"Now when we get the federal government working by law in things that are known to be primarily state, we run into difficulties."

P.1

He reverted to the subject later, saying:

"We are not going to get too far just by laws that cperate specifically upon a state-supported activity because, as I say, if the state ceases that activity, then what do we do?

"That to my mind is a problem that takes time, dedication, but I do say this: it must be solved."

The Justice Department has been reported working on proposed legislation designed to deal with the school integration problem. Eisenhower told Congress last Friday he would submit some civil rights recommendations soon, but did not elaborate.

He continued:

Advertiser

"I would like to see power more clearcut to make certain that they (the commission) can examine into the difficulties about voting, the bars to it, and to get some kind of procedures that will make this privilege stand so that it will not be violated.

Times

"And if this is done, it is my belief that now voters themselves, local voters, state voters, and national voters, will have a greater and finer opportunity to proceed with, you might say, the proper observance of their other rights."

1-15-59

Eisenhower, as he has before, said moral rather than legalistic factors are controlling in this field.

He urged those who are advocating civil rights action to adopt "a standard of living by the concepts of the constitution," and to exert influence by example, teaching, beliefs and expressed convictions.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

'Tragic' School Closings Must Be Solved, Ike Says

Constitution

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower said Wednesday the closing of schools seeking to avoid racial mixing of their pupils is tragic, and a problem that must be solved.

Atlanta Ga

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He began his reply by endorsing the 1957 federal law aimed at assuring Southern Negroes of voting rights, and then added:

"Now when we get the federal government working by law in things that are known to be primarily state, we run into difficulties.

Times

"One of them is the closing of schools. To my mind this is tragic."

1-15-59

P.1

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Times 1-15-59

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Ike Warns Rights Commission Of Dangers In Punitive Legislation

Call [Kansas City Mo. Fri. 6-19-59

p. 1

By Merriman Smith

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — President Eisenhower warned Tuesday against attempting to assure the civil rights of Americans by passing "too many punitive laws."

He spoke informally to a national Conference on Civil Rights, held under the auspices of the federal Civil Rights commission.

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Eisenhower said it would be impossible to achieve the complete concept of equality among men in any form of civilization. But he said those interested in civil rights could promote equal opportunity by encouraging the widest possible understanding of human problems rather than relying completely on rigid federal legislation.

Little Faith In Statutes

The President said he has "little faith in the ability of statute law to change human hearts or eliminate prejudice."

Shortly before going to the conference, the President welcomed at the White House George M. Johnson, newly appointed member of the Civil Rights commission. Johnson, former dean of the Howard university law school, succeeds J. Ernest on the commission.

About 100 members of state advisory committees of the Civil Rights commission attended the meeting. Every state except South Carolina and Mississippi, which have not organized advisory committees, was represented.

Eisenhower, speaking off - the cuff, told the delegates that progress in resolving thorny racial issues will come only from education and broader understanding.

"There can be no doubt that America has not reached perfection in attaining the lofty ideals laid down for us in our founding documents and in the amendments that have been made to our Constitution," the President said. "The important thing is that we go ahead, that we make progress. This does not necessarily mean revolution. In my mind it means evolution. This is what we are talking about.

"We are saying that the concept of equality among men is equality in their opportunities, that we do not deny them that opportunity. I think no one could find complete equality between any two individuals in the world, if we wanted to take absolute values in all of their spiritual, intellectual and physical connotations. But we can talk about equality of opportunity, guaranteed to each person in this nation.

"Just as the Membens of that Commission have undertaken a job that is difficult, so each of the State Commissions has done the same. The progress that you are going to help achieve is that of education, promoting understanding to see that we come nearer to achieving our ideals without necessarily or maybe not even wisely, trying to place on our statute books too many punitive laws.

"Remember," the President cautioned, "in a democracy, the only motivating, energizing force is public opinion. If that public opinion is well informed, then the United States will act wisely and strongly and fairly at home and abroad.

'Ike' Opposes Punitive Laws In Solving Racial Problems

Commercial Appeal p. 1

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

Wed. 6-10-59

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Eisenhower warned Tuesday against enactment of "too many punitive laws" in attempting to solve America's racial problems.

Declaring that he has little faith in the ability of laws to "change human hearts or eliminate prejudice," the President said that in a democracy "the only energizing, motivating force, is public opinion."

He repeated his belief that only education and broader understanding will achieve the American ideal of equal opportunity for all.

The President spoke informally before a national conference on civil rights held by the Government's Civil Rights Commission.

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100 Attend Session

Some 100 members of state advisory committees from every state except South Carolina and Mississippi — which have not organized advisory committees—attended the conference.

Shortly before going to the conference, Eisenhower greeted George M. Johnson, newly-appointed Negro member of the commission, at the White House. Johnson is former dean of the Howard University Law School here.

"America has not reached perfection in attaining the lofty ideals" on which the nation was founded, Eisenhower told the conference. But he said progress toward those ideals must be by evolution, not revolution.

Problems Defy Solution

He said the concept of equality among men in this country refers to equality of opportunity since perfect equality in physical, moral and intellectual abilities cannot be found between any two individuals.

Referring not only to the civil rights field, but to foreign aid, Eisenhower said some problems faced by the government

MODERATE APPROACH

Ike Rules Out 'Rights' Police

Advertiser P. 1 Thurs. 2-5-59 Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower said Wednesday that it "would be a wicked thing" even to suggest setting up a great federal police force to enforce civil rights.

He said the administration's civil rights bill will be "moderate and decent" and will be aimed at avoiding anything that is certain to irritate — "exacerbate the whole situation," he phrased it.

Something "that is going to raise tempers and increase prejudice could be far more harmful than good," he said.

The President set forth his views at a news conference at the same time Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois announced a speedup in administration legislative plans. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said earlier in the day he would introduce a broad measure of his own unless the administration sent up its own proposals promptly.

Javits said that even so, unless Eisenhower recommends federal action in the whole field of civil rights he will attempt to expand the administration's program in that direction.

MINORITY RIGHT

Eisenhower's proposals are expected to be aimed largely at greater protection of minority voting rights and at curbing disorders in school integration.

He was asked at his news conference about the possibility of including in housing and other legislation a proviso to withhold government funds from housing projects that permit discrimination.

Eisenhower replied that he didn't want to give a shotgun opinion of what the solution might be but said "I personally believe these problems should not be put together and then try to solve them."

The President also said he is very proud of the parents and children in Virginia who "performed their duties" in carrying out integration this week. He also complimented state officials who he said "determined that there was going to be no evidence and no occurrence of violence."

Advertiser Thurs. 2-5-59

Eisenhower's comments on civil rights legislation were prompted by a question whether in view of the peaceful integraton in Virginia a strong civil rights bill touching on school problems could be more harmful than beneficial.

Eisenhower replied: "I do not know what is strong legislation and what is not strong."

Saying he would do nothing to irritate the situation, Eisenhower added there "are certain aspects in which the laws show vacant spots."

WORSENING SITUATION

"Certainly," Eisenhower said. "I, for one will never propose anything of this kind where I do not believe that the American public would see it as moderate and decent and with the purpose of improving and not worsening the situation."

The President went on to say he didn't want to give anyone even the least possibility of saying the government is trying to set up a police force responsible for "seeing whether each citizen is doing his duty, is avoiding a violation of the law."

That "would be a wicked thing and we are not trying to do anything like that." Eisenhower said.

THOMASVILLE, Ga. (AP)—President Eisenhower will send Congress a special message on civil rights legislation Thursday. Announcement of Eisenhower's plans was made here Wednesday night shortly after he arrived from Washington for a vacation of quail shooting and golf as the guest of George M. Humphrey, former secretary of the Treasury.

"The most important thing of all," he said, was that a group of honor students in Norfolk pooled their own funds to advertise in local newspapers, saying that they wanted their schools opened in orderly fashion.

"I believe we are beginning to understand that we must have some consideration for our fellow man, if democracy is going to work, and I think the evidence that a little education and a little effort to understand is growing, is heartening indeed," the President said.

The President also was asked whether he thought it might be just as important as cutting down unnecessary spending in this area. He said that he believed "these problems should not be put together and then try to solve them."

PRESIDENT PUSHES CIVIL RIGHTS PLAN

Will Send Congress Message Today—Critics in Party Fail to Move Him

Times Thurs. 2-5-59 New York Times P. 1, 9c

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—President Eisenhower will send his civil rights message to Congress tomorrow, apparently unchanged from the content that was reported after yesterday's White House meeting with Republican Congressional leaders.

It had been assumed that the Administration might take some time to review any adverse reaction by the party leaders, particularly conservatives who are trying to renew their coalition with Southern Democrats.

The scheduling of the message for tomorrow noon was announced without amplification by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the minority leader.

The President, at his news conference this morning, took his customary moderate line on rights legislation. He said that "legislation that is certain to exacerbate the whole situation, that is going to raise tempers and increase prejudices, could be far more harmful than good." [Question 3, Page 16.]

He said that he believed "there are certain aspects in which the laws show vacant spots," but he would never propose anything unless he felt the public "would see it as moderate and decent." The Administration is not trying to do anything that could be interpreted as "a great Federal police," he said.

The President had high praise for Virginia officials, parents and students for this week's peaceful integration of public high schools in Norfolk and Arlington. [Question 1.]

William S. White

Moderate Course Given Trial Status

Constitution P. 4 Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] 6-16-59

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower administration and the controlling minds in both parties in Congress have taken separate but related decisions of profound importance on civil rights. They expect and intend to go into the 1960 campaign year with only moderate additions to the present civil rights laws.

The now-settled purpose both in the administration and among the controlling bipartisan power groups in Congress is this: Not to seek now—and maybe not even later—further federal legal weapons to force school integration directly on the government's own initiative.

The belief is that the progressive retreat from "massive resistance" in Virginia, the intellectual and traditional leader of the Old South, will make any harsh legislation unnecessary and unwise.

If, however, the reopening of the schools in September produces grave disorders anywhere in the South all bets will be off. In such an event the year 1960, full of presidential politicking as it will be, will produce irresistible demands for "hard" action. These demands will rise notably in Congress but also in the civil rights planks of the two party conventions.

President Eisenhower routinely supports the comparatively middle-road broadening of the civil rights act that has been asked of Congress by his attorney general, William P. Rogers. This the President does, however, without passionate advocacy; actually he remains convinced underneath that persuasion and not law is the answer to racial discrimination.

Mr. Rogers, for his part, has convinced a good many skeptical observers that he really wants a solution of this dilemma more than he wants a strictly campaign issue for the GOP. All the same, though he is willing to wait a while, he is at heart a much stronger believer in legal solutions than the President.

In short, we are entering a summer period of twilight and pause on a severe national problem. If reasonable and moderate men can use this breathing space in fruitful and effective planning to control the immoderates on both sides, it is even conceivable that the 1960 presidential campaign can be fought out without hopelessly inflaming the issue.

The alternative is all too clear—an era of destructive national bitterness and division in a time of rarely matched world peril.

Ike's Civil Rights Plan

Louisville Defender

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Louisville Defender Ky.

Thurs. 2-19-59

P. 6

(Daily Defender)

President Eisenhower's so-called new civil rights proposals do not even create the impression that he is seriously concerned with the problem. As Representative Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, puts it:

"The President's program is an empty gesture that provides a snail's pace for enforcement."

It is a declaration of policy in which glittering rhetoric is substituted for large scale federal intervention. Mr. Eisenhower states that "two principles basic to our system of government" are that the rule of law is supreme, and that every individual regardless of his race, religion or national origin, is entitled to the equal protection of the laws.

But the means the President suggests for implementing those basic principles are no more susceptible of effective results than are those embodied in the toothless 1957 Act. The legislation he recommends to correct the deficiencies in the present law, do not strengthen the Department of Justice's hands.

The Attorney General is given power to inspect federal election records, but no authority to enjoin those who choose to ignore his request, and no power to seek penalty for offenders of the franchise provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

Though the President makes forcible obstruction of ocurt orders in desegregation cases, a federal offense, he does not give the Attorney General authority to initiate civil rights action in court to bring about integration in accordance with the Supreme Court's directives.

On the whole, the legislative package is a policy declaration whose language fails to give even incidental moral support to the court. The soundness of the court's position in reversing the 1896 decision that ignored basic constitutional rights of Negro citizens, should have received some praise on moral grounds alone. But our cries of anguish have not moved the nation's Chief Executive.

A forthright statement endorsing uncompromisingly the High Court's dictum would change the climate of opinion and lend much needed support to white liberals in the South; not a song and dance about law and order, but an open declaration that the court is right in its interpretation of the individual's right to constitutional provisions, also to simple human dignity.

Mr. Eisenhower's failure to revive Section Three of the 1957 Civil Rights draft, is positive proof that he intends to play cat and mouse with human rights.

Section Three which was striken from the 1957 Act, would have authorized the Department of Justice to sue in behalf of individual civil rights. Without that provision, no civil rights can have the application that ugly circumstances require today.

The Administration program is neither new nor corrective despite Mr. Eisenhower's attempts to create the fiction that he has acquired new moral fervor in the civil rights cause. In truth, he is offering the same old dish with fresh garnish around it.

Ike's Patience Wearing Thin?

Afro American P. 4

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 1-24-59

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, sought to etch in broad outline the goals of his administration in the field of civil rights.

That it caught many of his Southern friends by surprise was indicated by the pained outcries heard from the gentlemen of Dixie.

That anguish resulted from the Present's apparently sharply changed attitude in his approach to the nation's No. 1 problem.

Heretofore, he has been a model of patience—far too patient, we believe. He has counseled that only through education and persuasion could Southern recalcitrants be brought into line.

Obviously with some reluctance he has come to the conclusion that these two steps are not enough. To them he has now wisely added enforcement of the law.

* * *

UNDERLINING THIS new get tough policy, the President served blunt notice that "Whenever the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States is challenged, I shall take every action to uphold it."

The President went further. This is plain enough language even for a Governor Faubus.

In the past, he has implied the job of ending segregation rested with the courts. Tuesday, he concludes "This is not the sole responsibility of any one branch of the government."

Of even greater significance was the President's announcement that his legislative proposals dealing with civil rights are to be submitted to the Congress early in the session.

This is bad news to the Johnston-Eastland-Russell axis, which knows even with a filibuster victory, it will be impossible to stave off passage of some civil rights legislation in the face of a determined Senate majority.

* * *

WORD THAT President Eisenhower's attitude toward defiant Dixiecrats has stiffened is most heartening news.

That he intends to move toward freedom from discrimination in voting, public education, and in access to jobs poses a real challenge to the Congressional coalition created to hold the segregated status quo in racial matters.

Our hope is that after spelling out his program, Mr. Eisenhower will bring the full force of his tremendous influence to bear to insure its enactment into law without crippling compromise..

Certainly last November's election gives him solid assurance that an overwhelming majority of the American people are ready to support him on this issue.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS

U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
LOUISIANA

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE

Judges Named To Test Rights Action

Advertiser
7-15-59
p. 6D
Montgomery, Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. of Shreveport Tuesday was named a member of the three-judge court to consider the constitutionality of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Appointed to serve with Judge Dawkins were federal Judge Edwin F. Hunter Jr. of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, and U.S. 5th Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans.

The appointments were made by Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Hutcheson said that he had been informed by Judge Dawkins, chief judge of the Western District, that the constitutional challenge by the registrars of voters required by act of Congress be heard and determined by a district court of three judges.

The constitutional question will be heard July 22 at a place to be designated, probably Shreveport. Should the three-judge court uphold the creation of the Civil Rights Commission then Judge Dawkins must consider a permanent injunction against the commission on charges that its rules of procedure deprived registrars of their civil rights.

In a decision Sunday, Judge Dawkins granted a temporary restraining order prohibiting the commission from forcing registrars to testify on the civil rights grounds and the constitutional question.

The commission said it wanted to investigate complaints against the registrars.

The registrars were represented by a staff headed by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS

NAACP

THE NATION'S CAPITAL

NAACP rights bill dea is inexpedient

Afro-American Sat. 4-25-59

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

The choice of the NAACP of the civil rights bill rather than the Johnson bill is inexpedient.

Legislation is not accomplished on an all or nothing basis. The fact that the 1957 Civil Rights Act has loopholes which need plugging proves that.

The three chief proposals before the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee are:

* * *

1. The bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, and 16 other senators, Democrats and Republicans.

2. Three Administration bills dealing with law enforcement and a fourth dealing with the extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission established by the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

(Three other Administration bills—one proposing to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts and the other two relating to certain problems involving desegregation of public schools—were referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.)

3. The bill offered by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader.

The Johnson bill would:

* * *

1. **ESTABLISH** a Community Relations Service to provide conciliation assistance in communities where disagreements or difficulties among citizens are disrupting, or are threatening to disrupt, the peaceful life of the community.

2. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission to Jan. 31, 1961.

3. Grant the Attorney General subpoena power in voting rights cases.

4. Make the interstate transportation of explosives for bombing and interstate conspiring to intimidate people with [illegible] Federal offenses.

The chief objection to the Johnson bill is against its proposal to set up a Community Relations Service similar to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service which assists labor and management in mediation and prevention of disputes affecting industries engaged in interstate commerce and defense production other than rail and air transportation.

* * *

THE OBJECTION is that constitutional rights are individual and it is the duty of the federal courts to decide in cases arising under the Federal Constitution whether constitutional rights are being violated, and, once such a determination has been made, the rights of the individual may not be conciliated, mediated, or compromised.

Opposition to the Johnson bill is one thing. To say that it would be better for the Constitutional Rights subcommittee and the full Senate Judiciary Committee to report no bill at all rather than the Johnson bill is unwise, inexpedient and impolitic.

The Senate is now divided into three main political groups: The Dixiecrats who favor no civil rights legislation; liberal Democrats, who favor some version of Part III which the Senate deleted from the 1957 civil rights bill, and the Republicans who are for the Administration's proposal.

Part III would give the Attorney General authority to bring civil suits to enjoin violations or threatened violations of constitutional rights.

* * *

SEN. JOHN A. CARROLL, Colorado Democrat, favors a modified version of Part III which would be limited to school desegregation cases.

If a vote could ever be obtained in the Judiciary Committee on a bill carrying a version of Part III, the bill would be probably ordered favorably reported.

The Republicans, Sens. William Langer of North Dakota, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Roman Hruska of Nebraska, and Kenneth Keating of New York would vote for it. Democratic Sens. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, Carroll, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, and Philip A. Hart of Michigan also would vote for it.

The votes against it would be those of Sens. James O. Eastland of Mississippi Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina.

* * *

BUT NO one who has ever watched the Dixiecrat members of the Judiciary Committee perform believes the chairman would permit a vote to Part III. If Eastland ran true to form, no member of the committee would ever be recognize to offer a motion to report favorably such a bill.

In his tactics, he would be aided by Johnston, McClellan, and Ervin.

It is doubtful that Eastland will ever recognize a member to offer a motion to report either the Douglas bill or the Administration measures.

Without cooperation of Senate leadership, it is doubtful that enough votes can be mustered to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and take up the bill which the House will probably pass—the Douglas bill, sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

THE JOHNSON bill is the only measure that stands a real chance of reaching the Senate floor this year. Senator Johnson wields enough influence to get his bill favorably reported from both the subcommittee and the full committee. Senator Hennings, the subcommittee chairman, and one of the sponsors of the Douglas bill, also is a sponsor of the Johnson bill.

ights Division Lists Actions

Wn. Star

The Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division reported ~~yesterday that its 1958~~ activities ranged from voting registration investigations to prosecution of police officials for mistreating prisoners.

The division was established in December, 1957, after Congress passed the civil rights law designed primarily to protect the voting privilege. It has been headed from the start by Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White.

1-4-59

Washington D.C.

First Annual Report

Mr. White's first annual report to Attorney General William P. Rogers noted that the division participated during the year in the various court actions revolving around efforts to maintain racial integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

P C-7

The report also said the division had taken part in contempt of court proceedings arising from disturbances at desegregated high schools in Clinton, Tenn.

In its first year of administering the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the division reported investigating 19 complaints alleging discrimination against Negroes in the right to register and vote. Mr. White said seven of these cases were closed for insufficient evidence, and the remaining 12 are still in the active file.

Police Chiefs Prosecuted

He noted that the first civil complaint under the 1957 act was filed by the division against the board of voting registrars for Terrell County, Ga., alleging that five qualified Negroes had been refused registration for alleged inability to pass a State literacy test. This case is awaiting trial.

Mr. White said the division's representatives had successfully prosecuted chiefs of police at La Porte, Tex., and North Las Vegas, Nev., for allegedly mistreating prisoners

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Civil Rights High On List In Justice Dept. Operation

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

Post Herald

p 5/10

Tues. 1-6-59

Birmingham Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Police brutality and voting statistics occupied the Justice Department's new civil rights division in its first year of operation.

In a year-end report, the department said it also handled school segregation matters, fugitive felon cases and problems arising from prisoners in Federal custody.

Possibly of most interest is the department's work in gathering voting statistics.

These include a breakdown as to voting age populations and the number of each race registered to vote.

The department has under consideration 14 cases involving possible racial discrimination in voting. No indication was given of the nature of the cases nor the states concerned.

The police brutality investigations arose under violations of due process of law.

Not all of the violations were connected with police work, but the majority concerned cases in which a police officer used brutality to punish a prisoner or to obtain a confession.

The department noted success in two cases.

It said the police chief of Lowry, Tex., Alfred W. Lowery, was convicted in Houston for violating the civil rights statutes for acts of brutality towards prisoners.

In North Las Vegas, Nev., the chief of police was convicted for mistreating prisoners in order to obtain confessions.

The department said that it participated in the contempt prosecution of segregationist John Kasper in Tennessee and in the Little Rock school cases.

Justice Dept. Reviews Civil Rights Progress

New York

Tribune

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New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI) —Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White today reported the Little Rock school integration case was one of the high points of the Justice Department's civil rights actions in 1958.

Mr. White, who heads the year-old Civil Rights Division, said the department had taken part in the case every step of the way as a "Friend of the Court." Another hearing is scheduled in Little Rock Federal court next week on the

viewed nineteen complaints that Negroes were deprived of the right to register and vote because of "racial discrimination." He said seven of these cases were closed because of "insufficient evidence." The remainder still are under "active consideration."

Also in the voting field, he said, his division has compiled "in readily accessible form" statistics on voting age population and the number of each race registered to vote. He said the survey is continuing.

Draft New Proposals

The Civil Rights Act gave the Justice Department power to delve into deprivation of voting rights. Attorney General William P. Rogers and aids are drafting a new set of civil rights legislative proposals to strengthen Mr. White's hand. Among other things, Mr. Rogers

Central High School integration case.

In his first annual year-end report, Mr. White also noted that the first civil suit brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was lodged against the Terrell County, Ga., board of registrars and two deputy registrars. They were accused of barring five Negroes, four of them school teachers, from registering to vote on the ground

Sun. 1-4-59

they had failed to pass a literacy test. The case is awaiting trial.

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During the year, Mr. White said, civil rights lawyers re-

will seek subpoena powers which will give the division greater access to voting records.

The administration may also ask Congress to restore the controversial Part III, stricken from the Civil Rights Act, which would arm the department with power to seek injunctions in the whole field of civil rights.

Mr. White said the division last year also was concerned with prosecutions of "due process" violations. Most of these involved police brutality against prisoners as punshment or to extract a confession.

Funds For Rights Commission Cut By House Group

World

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 5-30-59

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P 5

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The House Appropriations Committee not only denied the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department the increase in funds requested for the fiscal year beginning July 1, but cut the appropriation for the work of the division below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The committee maneuvered the cut so that the recommendation for less funds for the agency does not show up in the report of the appropriations bill for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

The report simply states that the bill includes $10,000,000 to provide for the operating expenses of the Office of the Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, Internal Security Division and the Civil Rights Division.

The amount is $250,000 below the amount of the budget estimates but $227,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

But the report states specifically that the amount included in the bill will provide funds for the increased workload of the Tax Division, and also the full amount of $200,000 requested for the Criminal Division to complete the drive of the Attorney General against organized crime.

REQUEST $541,000

The Budget Bureau requested $541,000 for the Civil Rights Division. This exceeded the amount needed for the current fiscal year by $13,020.

W. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division money to hire two additional attorneys at $9,890 each and two stenographers at $4,040, making a total of $27,860 for the four positions, but nonrecurring items which were necessary in establishing the Division left a net increase of only $13,020.

The Appropriations Committee also recommended $280,000 for the Civil Rights Commission. This amount is intended to provide salaries and expenses to Nov. 9, when the Commission, under existing law, is due to pass out of existence.

The amount recommended for the Commission is $8,000 less than the Budget Bureau requested.

If the life of the Commission is extended beyond its expiration date, it will have to go back to the House Appropriations Committee and ask for additional funds for the remainder of the next fiscal year.

Civil Rights Division Brass Tell About Accomplishments

Journal Courier

5-24-59

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Officials of the new Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, seeking an increased appropriation for the new fiscal year, devoted an entire morning recently to trying to make a record of inaction look like one of action.

But they failed to such an extent as to bring figurative tears to the voices of two House Appropriations Committee members who, openly anxious to approve the appropriations request, complained bitterly that the Justice Department officials were giving them no justification to do so.

TESTIMONY

The situation was disclosed Sunday night as the committee made public testimony taken in secret last Feb. 4 from Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White and his top assistant, J. M. F. Ryan, in support of a $541,000 budget request for the Civil Rights Division for the year beginning July 1.

The requested figure represents an increase of about $13,000 over the amount needed for the division in the current year.

White and Ryan told the House appropriations subcommittee that the Civil Rights Division had disposed of 826 cases thus far in its first full year of operation. But under sharp questioning, White admitted that only seven of the cases fell in "the category of civil rights as most people understand the term," as Chairman John J. Rooney (D-NY) put it.

And, he said in further response to Rooney's questioning, only three or four of those involved race.

This situation caused both Rooney and Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb of California, ranking Republican sitting on the subcommittee and like Rooney a strong pro-civil rights lawmaker, to complain.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS?

Rooney said during White's testimony such things as "You have taken an awful lot of trouble to show a light workload" and "It does not appear so far in this record what you are doing." He repeatedly begged White to tell him "what have you been doing," to give him "some examples of what you have been doing, what have been your accomplishments."

Finally, after pages of words from White, Rooney asked in despair: "If I understand what has been said correctly, up to now you have had no accomplishments as yet except in the research field." This, he said, was "something I would have expected you had had since the days of the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division."

White said he didn't think that was a fair estimate of his accomplishments — he said "The first accomplishment is, of course, the first case started under the law (in Terrell County, Ga.), and the second about to be started."

Lipscomb, also fighting for specific answers to questions, told White "It would be helpful to the committee to know . . . . The accomplishments of this particular program," and when White could give him nothing definite, said "I might say I am not convinced. I believe in this program; however, I am not convinced as to what you have done. I know that you have worked on it, but I cannot put my finger on the whole thing."

BREAKDOWN

Ultimately, White furnished a breakdown of the 887 "cases" he had said at the outset his division had handled. It turned out to be a breakdown of "complaints" handled, rather than cases, and only 15 of these had any bearing at all on race, per se.

More than third were cases involving brutality by police or prison officials. Including these, more than two-thirds involved such things as unlawful searches, arrest or deprivation of liberty and property, and mistreatment while in custody.

The 32 actual cases — as opposed to complaints — listed by White has having been handled by his division — furnished an interesting breakdown. Twelve of them were habeas corpus matters, three police brutality cases, three cases involving mental defectives, two matters concerning writs of mandamus, two fugitive felon actions, two for probation or parole violation — and one, somewhat to Rooney's expressed amazement, involving liquor and contraband.

"That would hardly be civil rights, traffic in liquor and contraband articles," Rooney noted. "How did all these kinds of cases get over into your civil rights area."

White had no direct answer. He said somewhat vaguely that "There is a relationship because we have problems arising out of jails where civil rights are involved. That is, such incidents as kangaroo courts or mistreatment by jailers."

RACIAL CASES

Of the total 32 cases listed by White as actually having been handled by his division, it developed in the end that White was sure only that these three involved race in one way or another:

The Terrell County (Ga.) voting case, now pending in U. S. Court for the Middle District of Georgia, the John Kaspar contempt case in the Eastern Tennessee District Court arising from the Clinton County desegregation matter, and the enforcement of civil rights commission subpoenas in Alabama.

White, obviously conscious that he was not making out much of a case for an increased budget, insisted that "The list of 32 matters in court does not accurately reflect the work," but when Rooney asked him if he had "anything else to throw light on this," he could come with only one other case, not shown in the record. In that case, he said, an Alabama sheriff had pleaded guilty in a police brutality case, involving only white persons. Under questioning, he said the sheriff had pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) rather than guilty.

ATTY.GEN. WILLIAM P. ROGERS

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS

REJECTS MORE POWER FOR U. S. ON CIVIL RIGHTS

10

Federal Bill Is Ample, Rogers Testifies

BY JOSEPH HEARST

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Chgo Tribune

Washington, March 11—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Wednesday shied from suggestions that the federal government be given more power than it is asking from Congress to proceed in the civil rights field.

Appearing before a House judiciary subcommittee, Rogers urged that Congress enact the administration's proposals which, he said, "provide the basis for continuing the substantial advances of recent years toward achieving our goal of full equality under the law for all of our people."

3-12-59

"We must proceed with wisdom and with understanding, with patience and determination," he said. "The proposals are moderate, workable, and are necessary to continued progress."

Urges Waiting for Report

Rep. Lester Holtzman [D., N. Y.] asked why there were no provisions in the administration bill to authorize the justice department to initiate court action in civil rights cases in such fields as housing and employment.

Rogers expressed doubt the federal government should be given authority now to start more litigation. He said he doubted such power would result in progress, but he did not foreclose the possibility that additional authority will be asked in the future.

Rogers suggested that Congress wait until the Civil Rights commission reports next September on the investigation it is making in the voting, employment and housing fields. He said anything that creates the "image of the federal government dominating the states" should be avoided.

There are times, he said, when progress can be made faster without legislation or federal intervention. In this connection he cited the integration of schools in Virginia. He said the justice department kept out of the lawsuits that preceded integration there.

Curb for Mob Action

"What was done was done by their own people in their own courts, and that had a healthful effect," he said. "They weren't sore at us."

Rogers said the proposal in the bill to make it a federal offense wilfully to use force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases is designed to cope with mob action by persons not subject to the order. He said the Little Rock demonstration in 1957 was a striking demonstration of the need for this provision.

The bill would grant federal officers authority to make arrests on the spot, after which offenders would go before a local grand jury and, if indicted, would be tried by a local petit jury. Convicted offenders could be fined $10,000 and imprisoned for two years.

Dynamiters Clause

Rogers also spoke for enactment of a provision making it a felony to move across state lines to avoid local prosecution for wilfully damaging, destroying or attempting to destroy by fire or explosive churches and schools.

A third provision Rogers indorsed would require the states to preserve federal voting records for three years and give the attorney general authority to require their production in investigations. He said that without access to such records it is impracticable, if not impossible, to assemble the necessary proof of discrimination against qualified citizens to vote because of their race.

Rogers also urged that the life of the Civil Rights commission be extended an additional two years to Sept. 9, 1961.

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CIVIL RIGHTS

MR. WALTER REUTHER
UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION

Reuther Points Out Importance Of Civil Rights

Voices

10

Atlanta

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Walter Reuther warned an audience of the importance of civil rights.

Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers union said that civil rights can be "America's Achilles heel in the fight to win the world's uncommitted millions to freedom."

He pointed out that half of American families are of the brown race and "we must turn our energies to get an answer to this problem which will be America's greatest weapon."

Reuther stressed the need for "an answer" to the problems of civil rights among the races.

The union leader said America's moral "know how" must match its mechanical "know how."

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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS
ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Text of White House Message

INGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) lowing is the text of Pres Eisenhower's message to ress today on civil rights e Congress of the United

New York

principles basic to our of Government are the rule of law is su and that every indivi regardless of his race, or national origin is in the equal protec of the laws. We must to seek every prac means for reinforcing principles and making for the United States has a stake in striving wisely achieve the goal of full under law for all On several occasions stated that progress this goal depends not alone but on building understanding. further legislation field must be clearly to continue the sub progress that has place in the past few The recommendations which I am have been weighed with this in

NY York Times 26 59 Times

I recommend legisla strengthen the law with obstructions of to provide ex the use of force of force to obstruct in school deseg must be a Fed

have been instances extremists have at by mob violence and concerted threats of to obstruct the ac of the objec school decrees. There question whether obstruction of jus reaches such acts which occur the completion of the proceedings nor is the power a satisfac enforcement weapon to with persons who seek court decrees by

Correct Deficiency

legislation that I am would correct in the present be a valuable enforcement power on which the Government could rely to deter mob violence and such other acts of violence or threats which seek to obstruct court decrees in desegregation cases.

Second, I recommend legislation to confer additional investigative authority on the F. B. I. in the case of crimes involving the destruction or attempted destruction of schools or churches, by making flight from one state to another to avoid detention or prosecution for such a crime a Federal offense.

All decent, self-respecting persons deplore the recent incidents of bombings of schools and places of worship. While state authorities have been diligent in their execution of local laws dealing with these crimes, a basis for supplementary action by the Federal Government is needed.

Such recommendation when enacted woud make it clear that the F. B. I. has [illegible] authority to assist in investigations of crimes involving bombings of schools and churches. At the same time, the legislation would preserve the primary responsibility for law enforcement in local law enforcement agencies for crimes committed against local property.

Third, I recommend legislation to give the Attorney General power to inspect Federal election records, and to require that such records be preserved for a reasonable period of time so as to permit such inspection.

The right to vote, the keystone of democratic self-government, must be a[illegible] all qualified citize[illegible] discrimination. Until the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Government could protect this right only through criminal prosecutions instituted after the right had been infringed. The 1957 act attempted to remedy this deficiency by authorizing the Attorney General to institute civil proceedings to prevent such infringements before they occurred.

Pattern of Discrimination

A serious obstacle has developed which minimizes the effectiveness of this legislation. Access to registration records is essential to determine whether the denial of the franchise was in furtherance of a pattern of racial discrimination. But during preliminary investigations of complaints the Department of Justice, unlike the Civil Rights Commission, has no authority to require the production of election records in a civil proceeding. State or local authorities, in some instances, have refused to permit the inspection of their election records in the course of investigations. Supplemental legislation, therefore, is needed.

Fourth, I recommend legislation to provide a temporary program of financial and technical aid to state and local agencies to assist them in making the necessary adjustments required by school desegregation decisions.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be authorized to assist and cooperate with those states which have previously required or permitted racially segregated public schools, and which must now develop programs of desegregation. Such assistance should consist of sharing the burdens of transition through grants-in-aid to help meet additional costs directly occasioned by desegregation programs, and also of making technical information and assistance available to state and local educational agencies in preparing and im[illegible]menting desegregation pro[illegible]ms.

[illegible] also recommend that the [illegible]missioner of Education be [illegible]fically authorized, at the [illegible]st of the states or local [illegible]ies, to provide technical [illegible]nce in the development [illegible]egregation programs [illegible] initiate or participate in c[illegible] a result of efforts [illegible] desegregate.

Fifth, I recommend legislation to authorize, on a temporary basis, provision for the education of children of members of the armed forces when state-administered public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions or orders.

A Particular Responsibility

[illegible] personnel in Federally affected areas, since armed services personnel are located there under military orders rather than of their awn free choice. Under the present law, the Commissioner of Education may provide for the education of children of military personnel only in the case of those who live on military reservations or other Federal property. The legislation I am recommending would remove this limitation.

Sixth, I recommend that Congress give consideration to the establishing of a statutory commission on equal job opportunity under Government contracts.

Non-discrimination in employment under Government contracts is required by Executive orders. Through education, mediation and persuasion the existing Committee on Government Contracts has sought to give effect not only to this contractual obligation but to the policy of equal job opportunities generally. While the program has been widely accepted by Government agencies, employers and unions, and significant progress has been made, full implementation of the policy would be materially advanced by the creation of a statutory commission.

Seventh, I recommend legislation to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for an additional two years. While the commission should make an interim report this year within the time originally fixed by law for the making of its final report, because the delay in getting the commission appointed and staffed an additional two years should be provided for the completion of its task and the making of its final report.

I urge the prompt consideration of these seven proposals.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
The White House,
Feb. 5, 1959.

PRESIDENT URGES CIVIL RIGHTS CODE TO HALT VIOLENCE

Also Calls for Federal Aid to Communities in Meeting School Integration Costs

OFFERS BROAD PROGRAM

President Declares Backing for High Court—Johnson Receptive to Message

Text of Eisenhower message is printed on Page 16.

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

New York

N.Y.

Feb 6 59

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The Administration sent a broad civil rights program to Congress today. It included a declaration of support for the Supreme Court's 1954 decision holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

President Eisenhower said in his message that his intention was to "build a better understanding" as well as to strengthen civil rights laws.

The details were disclosed in legislation submitted by the Departments of Labor, Justice and Health, Education and Welfare. The bills called for Federal aid to integrated schools and for new laws to deal with violence against court orders, bombings and withholding of voting records from Federal inspection.

In several respects the Administration package went beyond a four-point civil rights bill introduced on Jan. 20 by the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Grants to Localities

Senator Johnson reacted to the Administration program with a friendly statement. He noted especially that the President's message was "based upon the principles of conciliation and upon the stated objective of 'building a better understanding.'"

"There is an atmosphere of reason in which all proposals can be considered and the issues decided upon their merits," Senator Johnson observed.

Republicans praised the program as "moderate." Southerners attacked it as "political."

Most significant was the Administration decision to deal explicitly with the controversial school problem. While the program did not call for any large-scale Federal intervention in desegregation, it did suggest encouragement and support for the process.

One provision calls for Federal grants to localities to help meet the special costs of desegregation. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare would pay half the local bills for pupil-placement, social or other services "occasioned by desegration."

Grants might be made, for example, to a town that wanted to hire psychologists or other specialists to advise it on the best way to end segregation. Money might also be provided to a school system that wanted to work out a plan for assigning students to classes or schools on the basis of their ability or social adjustment.

Grants of this kind would be limited to the next two fiscal years, but the department could recommend continuation.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare would also be authorized to provide "technical assistance." This would include information on [illegible]regation plans and prob[illegible] and would authorize the [illegible]ment to call or join in [illegible]ences on desegregation of [illegible]s.

[illegible] bill submitted by the [illegible]rtment for these two pur[illegible] begins with a declaration [illegible]olicy on the whole school [illegible]tion.

[illegible]is declaration recognized [illegible] separate but equal school facilities were regarded as constitutional before 1954, noted the Supreme Court decision and then said the decision was "the supreme law of the land."

State and local governments, the declaration said, are "now obligated to take steps toward the elimination of segregation," but are faced with "serious problems in making the necessary adjustments." Therefore, the bill says, Congress intends to assist states and localities in carrying out their constitutional obligations."

Psychological Support

That language falls short of saying that the Supreme Court was right in ruling as it did. Such a statement is contained in a strong civil rights bill introduced Jan. 29 by a group of Senate liberals headed by Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois.

Nevertheless, the declaration of policy proposed by the Administration would constitute, if enacted, strong psychological support for implementation of the Supreme Court decision. It would counter Southern contentions that only the court, not the legislative branch of the Government, favored a desegregation.

For that reason the policy declaration seems certain to provoke strong resistance from Southerners in Congress.

There was one significant omission in the Administration package—any vestige of Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. This provision, struck from the 1957 bill in the Senate, would have authorized the Department of Justice to sue in behalf of individual civil rights.

On School Integration

Two other provisions of the Administration bill do deal specifically with problems arising from school integration.

One would tighten existing statutes against obstruction of justice by specifically forbidding interference with Federal court justice by specifically forbidding interference with Federal court school desegregation orders "by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication."

Violation of the statute would be punishable by a fine up to $10,000 and a prison sentence up to two years. The bill says that it shall not take away any right the Government may have now to move against obstructors of school integration by way of civil injunction suits.

The other proposed school law is designed for the situation arising when a school attended by children of military personnel is closed by state or local authorities to avoid integration. Two different approaches are taken to this problem.

Schooling Provided

First, the department of Health, Education and Welfare would be authorized to provide schooling for children of military personnel living off bases. Present law permits the government to provide schools only for on-base children.

Second, the department would be permitted to take possession of any closed local school built after the enactment of this bill with Federal aid under the so-called "impacted areas" program. The department would then operate the school for military children and pay rent to the state to cover its share of the building cost.

These provisions were designed to meet such an emergency as arose in Norfolk, Va., when the city schools were closed last semester to avoid desegregation.

In such a situation, the children of naval officers and seamen living off the Norfolk base could be taken into a school that the Government would operate on the base. Or the Government could take over one of the city schools to which it had contributed money and operate it for the benefit of naval families.

Aside from the proposals dealing with schools, the Administration program contained several items that have previously been disclosed.

One would convert the President's Committee on Government Contracts, now operating under executive order, into a statutory commission on equal job opportunity under Government contracts.

There is also a proposal to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years past its scheduled closing in September, 1959. This relatively noncontroversial item is most likely to pass.

The Justice Department, under another proposal, would have power to obtain records from state voting officials—and the officials would have to keep the records intact for three years.

Flights Made a Crime

To deal with bombings over the racial issue, flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing of a church or school would be made a Federal crime.

The Attorney General, William P. Rogers, and President Eisenhower, both emphasized that this provision would leave the job of law enforcement chiefly to the states.

One Republican commenting, Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, said the Administration's program was "excellent as far as it goes." But he went on that it ought to go further to "give the Attorney General authority to initiate civil rights actions in court to bring about school desegregation in accordance with the Supreme Court."

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, criticized the President's program as an "empty gesture" that provides "a snal's pace for enforcement."

Among Southerners who were critical was Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia. He said the program was "aimed at further dividing our nation under the so-called guise of civil rights."

The Proceedings In the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(February 5, 1959)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Continued examination of conditions in trust territory of Tanganyika.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(February 6, 1959)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Committee on South-West Africa—10:30 A. M.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Meets at 2:00 P. M.

Standing Committee on Petitions—10:30 A. M.

Individuals may obtain available tickets at public desk, main lobby, United Nations Headquarters. Groups mau reserve tickets by mail.

[illegible] Protect All People

son Explains Civil Rights Proposal

— (UPI)—Rep- [illegible] L. Dawson, [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] bill be introduced [illegible] approach to [illegible] major problem [illegible] and enforcing the [illegible] rights of per- [illegible]

S/O

[illegible] bill would have the [illegible] as fact in the pre- [illegible] legislation that:

[illegible] of the Federal [illegible] enforce com- [illegible] unconstitu- [illegible] the moral ideals [illegible] and the world and [illegible] to enhancing the [illegible] and dignity of our [illegible] and throughout [illegible]

[illegible] in or evasion of [illegible] are denying to [illegible] persons their constitu- [illegible] to the equal protec- [illegible] the laws. [illegible] states, many cities [illegible] districts have failed [illegible] prompt and reason- [illegible] toward full complience [illegible] Supreme Court decisions [illegible] against segregat- [illegible] schools.

[illegible] of the equal pro- [illegible] the laws to persons be- [illegible] race or religion is im- [illegible] millions of citizens a [illegible] second-class citizen- [illegible] deprives the Nation of [illegible] development and [illegible] benefits such persons [illegible]

[illegible] by the executive [illegible] of the Federal Govern- [illegible] protect the constitutional [illegible] citizens is a more ra- [illegible] and effective way [illegible] individuals bear the [illegible] protecting their con- [illegible] rights.

[illegible] the initial responsibili- [illegible] equal protection o fthe [illegible] upon each state and [illegible] subdivisions, the Fed- [illegible] also has a re- [illegible] to prevent denials of [illegible]

[illegible] bill would authorize the [illegible] of Health, Education [illegible] Welfare to provide technical [illegible] to aid local school [illegible] to desegregate their public [illegible]

TIONAL MEASURES

[illegible] would authorize an appropriation of not more than $50,000,000 a year to assist in meeting the costs of "additional educational measures" to changeover from segregated to unsegregated public schools.

Grants from this appropriation would be made to employ additional school teachers, to give teachers and other school personnel in-service training to handle problems of desegregation, to employ specialists in such problems and to provide other assistance to develop understanding by parents, school children, and the general public in order to reduce community hostility or unlawful resistance to desegregation plans.

Grants also would be made to construct, enlarge or alter school facilities when the Secretary finds that lack or inadequacy of existing facilities makes impracticable or more difficult the carrying out of desegregation plans without lowering educational standards.

EACH GRANT

In determining the amount of each grant consideration would be given to the financial condition of the school district and the other resources available to it and to the national, extent and gravity of its problems incident to racial desegregation.

When technical assistance and financial aid fail to bring about a start in desegregation, the Secretary would be authorized to prepare a tentative plan for local school boards, with the advice and assistance of public officials, private organizations and citizens in the community.

Dawson said the problem was national. "It cannot be solved solely by local and voluntary groups, nor can it be left to the cumbersome procedures of litigation," he said, adding:

"The Congress and the executive branch of the Federal Government, as well as the judicial branch, are duty bound to protect the constitutional rights of the people."

7/16/59

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS

NEGROES ON-ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mississippi Rights Unit Named, Has 2 Negroes

Alabama Journal P.1

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission today announced the formation of a six-member state advisory committee for Mississippi.

The committee, which includes two Negroes, held its organizational meeting in Jackson, Miss. [illegible]

12-28-59

It was the 49th state advisory committee formed by the commission. A committee spokesman said a committee will be formed in South Carolina "very soon."

The members of the Mississippi committee are: P.1

Dr. James Lucius Allen, a Negro pharmacist and businessman in Columbus and a native of Mag- [illegible]

Montgomery

Adm. Robert Briscoe, USN (ret.), plantation owner from [illegible] and former NATO commander for southeastern Europe. He was born in Centerville, Miss.

Dr. A. Benjamin Britton, a Negro physician in Jackson and born in Clarke County.

W. O. Campbell of Collins. Campbell, a native of Covington, is a dairyman and cattleman and former president of the Mississippi Rural Carriers Assn.

The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport, a retired Methodist minister, born in Jackson County.

Mrs. Wallis Schutt of Jackson, president of the Mississippi United Church Women. Mrs. Schutt, the only member who is not a native of Mississippi, was born in Washington, D.C., but has lived in Mississippi for many years.

A commission spokesman said Mrs. Schutt, an avowed segregationist, will be asked to become chairman of the committee.

"A number of other prominent persons were considered for the committee," a spokesman said. "These persons were chosen because they represent a geographical balance and a good balance of ability."

The commission tried last year to organize an advisory board in [illegible] but failed after the Citizens' Councils vigorously voiced opposition to the plan.

Attempts were renewed this fall and the Councils immediately protested again. Reports indicated the commission wanted to form a nine-member state board—seven whites and two Negroes.

Among the Mississippians who rejected appointments to the board were State Rep. Joel Blass of Wiggins, attorney O. B. Triplett of Forest, and editor Easton King of Pascagoula.

Mon. 12-28-59

Triplett said he personally favored formation of a state advisory board but after conferring with gov.-elect Ross Barnett, who takes office next month, he decided to reject the appointment. He said Barnett, a Citizens' Councils member, opposed the board.

The Message: II. Civil Rights

(From The New York Times)

10

World

Birmingham Ala

Wed 1-14-59

P. 6

In his message recently the President stated his case on civil rights and non-discrimination upon two broad and somewhat different grounds. Both are valid.

He pointed out, first, that our world position is affected by what we are and do. "The image of America abroad," he said, "is not improved when school children, through closing of some of our schools and through no fault of their own, are deprived of their opportunity for an education." This is a government dedicated to the principle of equality under law. The translation of this principle into our whole social structure is the function of every branch of government.

Ultimately, however, it is the function of the Supreme Court to determine if laws and practices conform to the Constitution. In the event that they do not, it is the function of the Executive and "those who are privileged to hold public office" to uphold the Constitution and to make meaningful its "inspiring objective." On this point there can be no equivocation. The President said: "Whenever the Constitution of the United States is challenged I shall continue to take every action necessary to uphold it."

But in its context his affirmation of this intension has a wider and deeper meaning, and it should be emphasized. He was speaking not of the letter of the law but of the great dream of human liberty from which it came. "One of the fundamental concepts of our constitutional system," the President said, "is that it guarantees to every individual, regardless of race, religion, or national origin, the equal protection of the laws." It is to this concept that our Government is dedicated.

The problem is more than a matter of international prestige. It is a question of how we are to realize the ideals and aims to which we, as a people, have aspired. In that effort we cannot compromise, and the President has made that plain.

FURTHER RIGHTS ACTION, IKE AIM

Scores School Closings to Avert Integration

Times

Picayune

New Orleans La

Sun. 1-11-59

P. 11

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower told Congress that he will soon ask for new legislation in the field of civil rights.

He did not give any details in his State of the Union message.

It has been indicated that the administration is at work on legislation dealing with integration of the races in public schools, in face of continued resistance in much of the South.

Eisenhower announced his general plans in these words:

"We are making noticeable progress in the field of civil rights—we are moving forward toward achievement of equality of opportunity for all people everywhere in the United States. In the interest of the nation and of each of its citizens, that progress must continue.

"Legislative proposals of the administration in this field will be submitted to the Congress early in the session. All of us should help to make clear that the government is united in the common purpose of giving support to the law and the decisions of the court."

Several Southern members of Congress, in commenting on the annual message, denounced or deplored the Eisenhower plan to call for more civil rights legislation. They didn't wait for details of what he may have in mind.

Eisenhower took a swipe at Southern opposition to integration, which has led to the closing of some schools rather than admitting Negroes as ordered by federal courts. He said:

"The image of America abroad is not improved when school children, through closing of some of our schools and through no fault of their own, are deprived of their opportunity for an education.

"The government of a free people has no purpose more noble than to work for the maximum realization of equality of opportunity under law. This is not the sole responsibility of any one branch of our government. The judicial arm, which has the ultimate authority for interpreting the constitution, has held that certain state laws and practices discriminate upon racial grounds and are unconstitutional. Whenever the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States is challenged I shall continue to take every action necessary to uphold it."

IKE RIGHTS BILL BANS VIOLENCE

Would Make Mob Action in Schools Crime

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

Times

Picayune

10

New Orleans La

Fri. 2-6-59

P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower asked a divided Congress Thursday to make it a federal crime to use force or mob violence to block racial integration of schools under court orders.

The President also asked the legislators to strengthen the FBI's hand in dealing with school and church bombing cases and to authorize federal funds and advice to help states make the change to desegregated schools.

These were key proposals in a seven-point civil rights program submitted to Congress in a brief, special message. The Justice, Welfare and Labor departments immediately followed through with the dispatch of seven bills to the Capitol.

Reaction was cut to a familiar pattern — the Eisenhower civil rights program either goes too far or not far enough, depending on whether a Southern segregationist or a Northern liberal is talking. Then there are the in-betweens, largely administration supporters from GOP ranks, who said it was just right.

CALLED OFFENSIVE

Southerners called the program offensive, a form of bribery, and an intrusion into a field where the federal government has no business. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), a leader of Senate Southerners, said Eisenhower offers political legislation. He predicted significantly that, "A vigorous effort will be made to amend any civil rights bill that reaches the floor with punitive provisions requesting that the South be patrolled, policed and punished."

From the opposite camp, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House Judiciary Committee commented: "An empty gesture so far as the schools are concerned. It provides a snail's pace for enforcement."

Various Republicans called the program temperate and moderate, as Eisenhower himself did in advance of its submission.

From Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas came assurances the Eisenhower suggestions "will be considered on their merits by fair-minded men seeking to resolve—rather than sharpen—the conflicts within our country."

Yet trouble obviously lies ahead—to begin with, in hearings a Senate Judiciary subcommittee is starting March 18 on assorted civil rights measures.

But then, the administration had trouble itself in whipping the program together.

Reported stripped away at the last moment was a provision allowing the federal government to intervene more directly in suits intended to enforce segregation. This would have made the program even less palatable to the South.

Picayune

In some respects, the Eisenhower program duplicates a civil rights measure offered by Johnson as well as one introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) on behalf of a bipartisan group of liberals. But the administration program goes beyond either of these bills in some respects.

ITEMS IN MEASURE

This is what it would do:

1. Make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases. The punishment would be up to two years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Eisenhower said this would plug a gap in present law and provide "a valuable enforcement power on which the government could rely to deter mob violence and such other acts

Fri.

2-6-59

of violence or threats.

2. Make it a federal offense—with a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and five years imprisonment—for anyone who bombs or tries to bomb schools, churches or similar institutions to flee across state lines. This would open the way for the FBI to step in.

3. Provide financial and technical help to make it easier for states and communities to make the changeover from segregated to integrated schools. The cost for the next two fiscal years is estimated at $4,895,000. The bulk of the money would have to be matched by the states. Grants would pay for extra professional people—supervisors, administrators, but no teachers.

4. Let the government educate children of military personnel who had been attending public schools that were closed in integration disputes. The government would be able to take over schools built with the aid of federal funds, although it would pay rental on them.

ELECTION RECORDS

5. Require preservation of federal election records and authorize the Justice Department to inspect them. Eisenhower said a gap in the 1957 civil rights law, designed to safeguard voting privileges, needs to be plugged because some state and local authorities have refused to allow inspection of voting records.

6. Give a basis of law rather than presidential executive order to a government committee which polices nondiscrimination clauses in government contracts. The committee, now headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, would become a commission with somewhat broader powers, such as authority to hold hearings.

7. Continue the Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond its September expiration date.

Johnson's bill also would continue the commission until Jan. 31, 1961. His bill deals with bombings and voting records in somewhat different fashion than Eisenhower's program.

It has a proposal which only Johnson has introduced so far—to create a federal conciliation service to help communities resolve racial difficulties amicably.

The Douglas bill parallels the Eisenhower program's provisions for financial and technical help for localities faced with working out integration plans and putting them into operation.

But it goes much further in that direction. If a community failed to come up with a plan, the bill would let the Welfare Department do so and the Justice Department go to the court to require compliance.

Would Use Guard Again, Says Faubus

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus declared Thursday that regardless of possible new civil rights legislation he again would use National Guard troops "to keep the peace" as he did at Central High School here in September 1957.

He made the statement in commenting on President Eisenhower's call to Congress to make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases.

Faubus said—as he has repeatedly in the past—that he did not defy federal court orders when he surrounded Central with National Guardsmen, who kept nine court-admitted Negroes from attending classes.

"I did not use troops to interfere with court orders at that time, and I would not do so," he said. "But I was keeping the peace, which is my duty, and I would do that at any time."

Faubus withdrew the troops when specifically enjoined by a federal judge against interfering with integration at Central. Riots developed and Eisenhower sent troops to guard the school until end of the 1957-58 school year. Central and three other public high schools were closed against integration by Faubus last September and are still closed.

Rogers Says Plan Tailored to Needs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Rogers Thursday described the administration's civil rights program as one tailored to meet the needs in this field as matters now stand.

At a news conference, held three hours after President Eisenhower submitted the seven-point program to Congress, Rogers asserted it included no extreme measures and that "no retaliation" is included in any of the proposals.

"I think these proposals are constructive and will be helpful to the overall problems presented in the civil rights field," he said. "I think they will be effective in helping the South solve some of its most complex problems."

The attorney general declined to be drawn into comparisons of the administration plan for new legislation in civil rights with the so-called moderate approach proposed by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and a so-called liberal program sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and others.

BOARD OKAYS FUND FOR RANEY SCHOOL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) —The Arkansas state board of education Thursday allocated $53,189 to the T. J. Raney High school as the first payment of state funds to a Little Rock all-white private school.

The board required two votes to pass the motion.

The high school requested the money for expenses it incurred last October, November and December in holding classes for students displaced by the closing of the city's four public high cshools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Faubus closed the schools under an act given him at a special session of the Arkansas Legislature. The money was withheld from the Little Rock school district under another act approved at the session.

A suit is pending in federal district court, initiated by Negro attorneys, charging that the two acts are unconstitutional.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

10 1959

One Thing Clear

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-25-59

p. 4

The Civil Rights Act, which Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson hailed with so much pride two years ago, has become fair game in recent months for Southern federal judges.

First in Alabama, then Georgia and now Louisiana, this Dixie wing of U.S. judiciary has taken well - aimed pot shots at the statute — all in the noble name of states rights.

But it remained for Judge Ben C. Hawkins Jr. of Shreveport last Sunday to deliver what the segregationists obviously hope will be the mortal wound.

In a lengthy (18 pages) order, he enjoined the Civil Rights Commission from looking into the wholesale disfranchisement of colored voters, which with White Citizens Councils urging, has been going on at an accelerated pace in Louisiana.

Such a probe, ruled Judge Hawkins, would do grave injury to the civil rights of the registrars, who had been summoned to explain why American citizens were deprived of their vote merely because of color.

Strangely, Judge Hawkins in his involved and torturous groping for reason to call off the commission's hearing, had not a single word to say about the civil rights of persons being robbed of their right to vote.

Moreover, a three-judge court will be empanelled at Shreveport this week to pass on the constitutionality of Mr. Johnson's act.

The outcome remains in doubt.

No matter how the court rules, to us one thing seems fairly clear. The performance to date under the first Civil Rights Act passed by Congress in 80 years has in no way lived up to Mr. Johnson's glowing and loudly heralded promises.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1957

U. S. to Continue Voting-Rights Actions

Star 10
Washington D.C.
Sat 4-18-59
P A-2

Associated Press

The Justice Department yesterday said it would continue to file court actions to protect voting rights despite setbacks in the first two such cases brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Additional suits will be instituted as the need arises, officials said, while the two cases are being appealed to higher courts.

The Department said it will take directly to the Supreme Court an appeal from a Federal District Court ruling at Macon, Ga., on Thursday that one section of the 1957 Act is unconstitutional.

Because of the constitutional issue, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals can be bypassed.

Judge T. Hoyt Davis, sitting at Macon, held the Constitution was violated by the Act's attempt to give the Attorney General power to seek injunctions against private individuals, as distinguished from state officials, to prevent them from interfering with voting rights in state elections.

Davis threw out a Justice Department suit charging the Terrell County, Ga., registrars had discriminated against Negroes seeking to get on the voting rolls. The registrars are state officials, but Davis held the suit had to be dismissed nevertheless because the statute was too broad.

On March 6, Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed at Montgomery, Ala., a similar action against the registrars of Macon Country, Ala. He did not go into any constitutional question, but ruled that since the Macon registrars had resigned from office there was no one to sue.

Mississippian Attacks Law-of-the-Land Label

Associated Press

Breed O. Mounger, president of the Mississipi Bar Association, told a House Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday that pending civil rights bills erroneously proclaim the Supreme Court's decision against school segregation to be the law of the land.

Mounger testified in opposition to the various civil rights measures now before the Committee.

The bills, he said, call the Court's ruling the law of the land when it actually is only the law of the case and is applicable only to the litigants and the specific facts involved in the case.

The bills, he objected, call the decision the law of the land, say it is being violated, and then provide a method of enforcement.

"It is beyond belief that the Congress is surrendering its legislative powers to the courts," he said.

No court in the country, he said, was ever empowered to make the law of the land.

The bills also would violate state sovereignty, Mounger said, adding that this action holds serious dangers to the constitutional rights of all.

Mounger told the Committee that his home county of Walthall, Miss., is an example of how the two races live in tranquility and harmony.

He said that of the 14,3000 inhabitants, 7900 are white, 6400 non-white; that the non-white families number 1545 and that of these 1603 own their own farms — their own means of a livelihood.

Over the last five years, he said, there have been no incidents between the two races and no charges of any kind involving assault of members of one race upon the other. There have been no homicides of any kind, he said.

In response to questions by the committee counsel, Mounger said no Negroes in his county are qualified to vote. He said the white voters registered total about 3800.

Judicial Lynching

Post 10
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 4-19-59
P E4

Judge T. Hoyt Davis' decision that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is unconstitutional is one of the strangest rulings ever handed down by a Federal Court. In the first place, Judge Davis departed from what is regarded as the first principle of jurisprudence in the United States—that a judge shall decide the case before him and not attempt to apply the law to some imaginary set of facts that may or may not sometime be litigated. The result is a sort of judicial lynching of the Civil Rights Act instead of a decision as to the right of the Department of Justice to prevent discrimination against Negro voters by state officials.

The judge's reasoning runs along this line: The Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids racial discrimination in voting, applies only to state action and not to action on the part of individuals. Congress may forbid private citizens to interfere with a Federal election, but it has no authority to prevent a private individual (as distinguished from state officials) from discriminating against Negroes in state elections. As Judge Davis construes the Civil Rights Act of 1957, it would permit the Attorney General to move against a private citizen interfering with either a state or Federal election and is therefore unconstitutional.

This view of the statute is strained, to say the least. Since the act was passed for the specific purpose of implementing the Fifteenth Amendment, the obvious intent of Congress was to authorize suits against state officials (not private individuals) who deny Negroes the right to register and vote. The Department of Justice so interpreted the law. The officials against whom it moved in this very case were not private citizens but registrars of Terrell County, Georgia. Judge Davis acknowledged this, yet continued the pursuit of his phantom by saying: **"The fact that the instant case is a suit against state officials cannot alter the scope of the statute."**

Even when judges sweep away the facts before them and strike down a statute because of abuses to which they fear it might give rise, they ought to remember the cardinal rule of statutory interpretation. It is that if two views of a statute are possible, one of which would make it constitutional and the other unconstitutional, the former is always to be preferred. Judge Davis took a far-fetched and unreasonable view of the statute and was then apparently frightened by his own nightmare. The case will of course have to go to the Supreme Court, but it is a pity that that tribunal has to cope with rulings that go as far astray as this.

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Court Will Act On Appeal Of U. S. Attorney General

World Sat. 7-4-59
Birmingham, Ala.
P. 1
10

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The U. S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on the constitutionality of a 1957 civil rights law section used for the federal suit against the Terrell County, Ga., board of registrars.

The U. S. Justice Department sought to stop the registrars at Dawson from discriminating against Negro voters.

Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis at Macon threw out the suit last April on grounds that the section is void because it would permit the federal government to enjoin private, as well as official, actions.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers appealed directly to the Supreme Court, charging Davis went out of his way to find fault with the law since Davis admitted the suit involved official action.

SUIT AGAINT OFFICERS

"'The suit was one against state officers, not private individuals," Rogers said. "....As applied here, the statutory provisions are plainly constitutional."

The suit was brought against James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford, and Roscoe Radford, as registrars, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars.

The suit charged the defendants discriminated against Negroes in some instances by refusing college students the right to vote.

Negroes were usually tested by being asked to explain sections of the state and federal constitutions that were read to them.

The Terrell County suit was one of three that have been brought since the controversial act was passed by Congress in 1957.

NEW SUIT FILED

A suit was brought some time ago in Macon County, at Tuskegee, Ala., and a suit on behalf of Louisiana Negroes was filed Monday in the federal district court at New Orleans.

The law was passed after much debate, most of it centering on a proposed section that would have enabled the federal government to bring school integration suits on behalf of Negro parents.

That proposed section was stricken by the Senate but a House judiciary subcommittee has now approved a new bill containing such a provision. A Senate judiciary subcommittee has disapproved of the idea.

The Macon County suit in Alabama was dismissed by Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of Montgomery, on grounds that the registrars named as defendants had all resigned.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the Alabama judge and the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on the case after its new term starts in October.

IKE AGAIN ACCUSED OF RUG PULLING

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-28-59
P. 9
10

WASHINGTON

"The President of the United States has pulled the rug from under us—those of us who believe in restoration of Part III," says Senator John A. Carroll (D., Col.) in reference to pending civil rights bills.

"We had difficulty enough in 1957. In a very difficult rear-guard action at that time we had the support of the President and the Attorney General. Today we embark on a new plan and we find this support has been withdrawn. Do you know what the reason is for that withdrawal?"

The question was asked, last week, of Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York. He was testifying on pending civil rights bills.

* * *

JAVITS REPLIED he had no idea except from the testimony of Attorney General William P. Rogers that the Justice Department should have more experience with the law as it stands and the Congress ought to do the things the Administration recommends first.

"I do think the Administration program is very helpful, and will prove very effective, and I hope it will be enacted," Javits said. "I consider it clearly superior to that offered by the Majority leader (Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas)."

Carroll insisted that "we thought we were making a good fight two years ago. We find now the Administration backtracking on a fundamental issue. I do not see how we can come out with effective legislation without straightening out the voting rights bill and perhaps enlarging the subpeona powers.

* * *

PART III, as originally proposed by the Eisenhower Administration in 1957, would have authorized the Attorney General to bring civil suits to enjoin conspiracies to deprive persons of certain civil rights.

It was stricken from the civil rights bill by the Senate before the measure was passed in 1957.

Various versions of the proposal are now pending in both the House and Senate. The Administration is not now asking for enactment of Part III.

Attorney General William P. Rogers testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee that he thought it would be unwise at this time to give the Federal Government any additional authority to initiate suits in the civil rights field.

* * *

SUPPORTERS OF strong civil rights legislation contend that enactment of Part III is necessary if Congress is to pass any meaningful civl rights legislation at this session.

The prediction that Part III will not be passed this year was made by Senator Carroll.

Senator Javits testified before the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee in support of his bill to give the Attorney General the authority to bring civil suits seeking to obtain desegregation of public schools in conformity with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The Javits bill is co-sponsored by Senators Kenneth B. Keating of New York, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and Gordon Allott of Colorado, all Republicans.

* * *

CARROLL ASKED Javits about the decision of Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson dismissing the suit of the Attorney General to enjoin the State of Alabama and the voting registrars of Macon County, Ala., from practicing racial discrimination and segregation in the registering of voters.

Judge Johnson ruled that the two registrars had legally resigned and that the Attorney General could not maintain a suit against them. He also ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act was a compromise measure and that Congress had not intended to give the Attorney General authority to sue individual states, and that the suit could not be maintained against Alabama.

Javits said the decision dealt with the construction of what Congress did in the 1957 Civil Rights Act and that the ruling will be tested on appeal.

"If the (civil rights) law is found inadequate on appeal, we will then be faced with the problem of making it adequate," Javits said, adding:

* * *

"I THINK we had in mind the applicability of this (civil rights) law to any state."

Javits pointed out in his testimony that an individual may brng suit for civil injunction to protect his civil rights, but in many cases such a person may not be financially able to do so and "the anti-barratory statues no won the books in six Southern states make it increasingly difficult for those deprived of their rights to seek the help of others to get judicial redress."

He said he could not agree with the position of Attorney General Rogers that consideration of Part III should be delayed.

"By postponing action in this area we are not increasing the likelihood of new gains a few years hence," he said, adding:

* * *

"INSTEAD, WE are inviting the hard core opponents of civil rights to toughen their resistance through additional laws, and other techniques which will discourage the members of any minority group from safeguarding or securing their rights."

Javits pointed out that in the two school years 1954-55 and 1955-56, 456 school districts were desegregated; in 1956-57, 270 districts were desegregated, and last year 60 others followed suit. But in the school year 1958-59 only 18 school districts have desegregated.

For 2,600,000 colored pupils in 18 states, "the door to equality of opportunity in education remains closed," Javits said, and can only be opened by restoration of Part III.

HERE AND IN GEORGIA:

U.S. Courts Decisions On 'Rights' Appealed

Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 10
4-17-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said today it will continue to file court actions to protect voting rights despite setbacks in the first two such cases brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Additional suits will be instituted as the need arises, officials said, while the two cases are being appealed to higher courts.

The department said it will take directly to the Supreme Court an appeal from a U.S. District Court ruling at Macon, Ga., Thursday that one section of the 1957 act is unconstitutional.

Because of the constitutional issue, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals can be by-passed.

Judge T. Hoyt Davis, sitting at Macon, held the Constitution was violated by the act's attempt to give the attorney general power to seek injunctions against private individuals, as distinguished from state officials, to prevent them from interfering with voting rights in state elections.

Davis threw out a Justice Department suit charging the Terrell County, Ga., registrars had discriminated against Negroes seeking to get on the voting rolls. The registrars are state officials but Davis held the suit had to be dismissed nevertheless because the statute was too broad.

On March 6, U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., dismissed at Montgomery, Ala., a similar action against the registrars of Macon County, Ala. He did not go into any constitutional question, but ruled that since the Macon registrars had resigned from office there was no one left to sue.

ARGUMENTS CITED

The Justice Department's civil rights division had contended the resignations made no difference. It argued that under Alabama law they continued in office until successors were appointed and installed.

Since the issue of constitutionality is not involved in the Alabama case, the appeal in this proceeding will take the usual course, going first to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

10 1959

CIVII RIGHTS BILL-TO AVOID USE OF TROOPS

ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

Civil Rights Bill Aimed To Avoid Use Of Troops

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

3-21-59

P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower Administration says it hopes that when courts require integration of public schools it will never be necessary again to have to use armed forces.

This statement of attitude was given to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Friday by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. He came under some brisk Southern fire, directed by Sen. Sam. J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC).

There was also some sharpshooting from the Northern-Western sector. Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) protested Rogers' refusal to back a plan for the Justice Department to initiate school integration suits.

The main point of the administration program pushed by Rogers would make it a federal crime to use force or threats of force to obstruct federal court orders in school integration cases.

"To provide a more solid basis for continuing the outstanding advances of recent years towards achieving our goal of full equality under law for all of our people," is the way he put it.

When white citizens of Little Rock, Ark., violently resisted efforts to admit nine Negroes to the city's Central High School in 1957, President Eisenhower sent federal troops there.

Rogers told the senators that use of troops is the only weapon the federal government now has to prevent mob violence in such a situation, and it would prefer the new law he proposed.

This would make it punishable, by up to two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, to interfere with a school integration order from a federal court.

Sen. Ervin complained that the administration was proposing to single out violence in school cases for prosecution, without paying any attention to violence in labor troubles, etc.

"For the life of me, I can't see why the federal government should be more concerned about violence in one field than another," Ervin protested.

He suggested that maybe it was just a political distinction that the administration wanted to make, directing its power against a minority—"Southern white folks."

Ervin noted that Southern whites couldn't exert the power that lies in the hands of organized labor.

Rogers disavowed all political motive, saying: "I assure you that is not my purpose."

There was quite a bit of lawyer talk—ex-Judge Ervin studied his law at Harvard and Rogers took his degree at Cornell—on what the new law would mean by "threats of force."

Ervin said the bill would at least border an infringement of freedom of speech if it permitted punishment for uttering "mere words" construed as threatening.

Rogers retorted: "I don't think there is anything in this bill that would limit free speech."

— 10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL
SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Negro Papers Respect Johnson

Carolinian
Raleigh, N.C.
10 Thur
1-29-59
P-7-A

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Afro-American newspapers, the nation's best known chain of Negro weeklies, indicated editorially in this week's issues that they take at least a friendly view of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) as a possible presidential candidate.

"Don't play him cheap," the newspapers advised their reacers as they expressed the belief that the Democrats "just might take a chance" on Johnson as their 1960 candidate.

The newspapers said Johnson still would have to be sold to the public, and that the colored voter is the element which would "offer the toughest sales resistance." But they indicated that if Johnson handles his own civil rights bill well in this session of Congress, that might well "sell" him to the Negro voter.

The Afro-American edioriai reviewed the Democratic leader's recent victory in the filibuster fight as well as his espousal of a moderate civil rights bill.

It said that anyone who was surprised by the "unusual gesture" of seeing a Southern senator introduce a civil rights bill "does not understand practical politics or hasn't taken a look at the calendar."

This, it went on, is 1959, "the spawning season" for presidential candidates who hope to be considered in 1960. "Lyndon Johnson is definitely one of those hopefuls."

And, it said, "whether you like it or not, Sen. Johnson is way out in front by virtue of his successful leadership and is already the favorite among the professionals of his party."

The editorial called "weak" the civil rights bill which Johnson got through the Senate two years ago. But it said that "while it was far less than was desired, Sen. Johnson can boast with truth as he did to a delegation of bishops last week, that 'it is the first piece of civil rights legislation to be enacted during the past 60 years'."

Turning then to the new Johnson civil rights bill, the editorial said:

"The program proposed by Sen. Johnson which substitutes conciliation for force just might get by without a knock-down, drag-out fight.

"This will put another feather in his cap and win both friends and confidence among those who give as much credit to the player who hits the line and advances the ball yard by yard as they give to the one that makes the wide end run, but gets nailed short of the goal."

Eisenhower Not Sold On Johnson's Rights Bill

Defender
10
Chicago Ill
Sat
1-31-59
P-9

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower said he is not sold on the need for federal conciliation of civil rights disputes as proposed by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

The President told his news conference he does not believe at the moment that the special conciliation agency favored by Johnson would be fruitful.

But he added that his mind is not closed on this point and he could be convinced otherwise. Johnson introduced a four-point civil rights program featuring the conciliation proposal.

On other civil rights issues, the President said:

Federal agencies are trying to find out what they can do to educate children of military personnel in Norfolk, Va., and other areas where public schools have been closed to avoid integration.

He believes residents of Virginia should obey state and federal laws upheld in the courts despite Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's plea, that they stand fast in their resistance to integration.

He does not believe he should express an opinion on the U. S. Supreme Court's integration decisions since he is sworn to enforce all of its decisions with equal fervor.

Bill Would Give Power To Enforce Integration

Douglas, One of Its Sponsors, Denounces Johnson Rights Program as 'Ostrichlike'

10
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky
Fri
1-30-59
P-1

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Jan. 29.—A small coalition of liberals put before the Senate Thursday a civil-rights bill that would give Congressional approval to the Supreme Court's school-desegregation decision and create new federal power to enforce it.

At the same time Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), one of the bill's 15 sponsors, denounced the more modest civil-rights program of Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Democratic leader, as an "ostrichlike" response to a national problem that demanded Congressional leadership.

Appeals to White House

Douglas also appealed to the White House to support the liberals' effort to get legislation dealing with the school problem.

Unlike the liberals' bill, the Johnson measure does not deal directly with school integration.

In a news conference, Douglas said the Johnson bill "misses the main point completely" in the controversy.

This, he said, was the school-desegregation decision and the issue of whether schools could be closed and the Constitution and court decrees nullified in attempts to evade the ruling.

"To be neutral on such a question is not a compromise," Douglas said. "It is a surrender of the leadership which the people have a right to expect from the Congress."

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D., N. C.) charged in a statement that the Douglas bill would place all State, County, and municipal governments under the supervision of the attorney general in school cases.

Ervin said the bill is based on a complete misinterpretation of the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and is calculated to seriously impair national unity.

The basic provisions of the liberals' bill are:

It would give a strong expression of Congressional endorsement to the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision.

It would provide federal funds to help support school systems deprived of State financing by local laws drawn to block integration. A total of $40,000,000 a year over a five-year period would be provided for this purpose.

Could Ask Legal Action

Courier-Journal
Fri
1-30-59

It would empower the secretary of health, education, and welfare to prepare desegregation plans for communities that fail to make "orderly adjustment and transition toward integration.

If a community failed to comply with these plans, the secretary could ask the attorney general to begin legal action to force compliance. This could involve the use of injunctions.

The attorney general would also be empowered to seek injunctions on behalf of persons claiming deprivation of civil rights when such persons are unable to begin proceedings on their own behalf.

This, Douglas asserted in a Senate speech, was a bill to meet "the grave crisis of our day in a reasonable, moderate, conciliatory, yet firm, fashion."

Died In Last Congress

The same bill was introduced in the last Congress, but died in committee.

Besides Douglas, the bills' sponsors include many of the men who were allied unsuccessfully against Johnson for a drastic curb on the Senate filibuster rule. They include 10 Democrats and four Republicans. They are: Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D., Mo.), Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.), Wayne Morse (D., Ore), Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.), Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore), Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), William Proxmire (D., Wis.), J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.), Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.), and Gordon Ollott (R.. Col.).

ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS SOUGHT

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Johnson Outlines Eight-Point Priority Program

Thurs. 6-11-59
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24

WASHINGTON (AP)—An eight-point priority program, including action on civil rights, has been outlined for the Senate by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Johnson told an informal news conference after a meeting of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee he expects the Senate to act in this session on the following legislation:

"1. Extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act and the food for peace plan.

'REASONABLE RIGHTS BILL'

"2. A reasonable civil rights measure which will appeal to free men who wish to make progress rather than make an issue.

"3. Extension of the Renegotiation Act; military construction authorization; and AEC construction authorization.

"4. Mutual security authorization; the Inter-American Development Bank; the international wheat agreement.

"5. Revision of the debt limit and other fiscal legislation.

"6. Extension of training for professional nurses and public health personnel.

"7. Refugee relief legislation.

"8. The continuation of the present normal corporate tax rates and excise tax rates."

OTHER MAJOR MEASURES

Johnson said he can't predict now whether the Senate will act in this session on five other major measures or put them off until next year.

He listed these as general legislation and extension of the Sugar Act; an education bill; District of Columbia home rule legislation; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act and of unemployment compensation and the TVA financing bill.

Johnson said he can't predict the kind of action that will be taken on these measures.

"I do believe that this Congress will set a high mark for a responsible and constructive record of achievement," he added.

Johnson Gets Jump On Ike With His Rights Bill

Defender

By WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON (UPI) — [illegible]ate Democratic Leader [illegible] Johnson cleared the Congressional track Tuesday for 1959 enactment of his new "modest" program for federal conciliation in civil rights disputes.

The Texas Democrat told United Press International he will press for Senate action on his four-point bill in this session.

"But I'm not rushing it," he added. "I want it to be treated normally."

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Despite protests from other Southern Democrats violently opposed to additional civil rights legislation, Johnson's bill appeared to have excellent chance of passage. He got the jump on President Eisenhower, whose own civil rights proposals have yet to come to Congress.

HIS MEASURE

Johnson's measure would set up a federal community relations (conciliation) service, outlaw interstate shipment of explosives to deal with "hate" bombings, extend the life of the civil rights commission to Jan. 31, 1961 and give the Attorney General subpena power in voting rights cases.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) leader of the Senate's southern bloc, said Johnson's bill is "not as vicious" as some others, but still is unneeded. He said the South has been a "political football long enough."

In the House, Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) called Johnson's program "nonsense" and "thoroughly unnecessary."

"I think it is Senator Johnson's idea of how best to run for President," Davis said.

He charged that Johnson had "already sold the South down the river" when he helped pass the 1957 civil rights law which created the present commission.

Rep. Armistead Selden (D-Ala.) said he would oppose the Johnson plan. He said federal legislation is "not the solution" to such problems.

Johnson's bill was no suddenly-conceived approach, friends said. He was known to have given some thought to the conciliation idea last year and explored it as a possibility with a number of legal experts. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson was among them.

The bill also appeaed to be Johnson's answer to liberal critics who contended the new anti-filibuster rule he pushed through the Senate would not prevent talkathons to kill civil rights legislation.

Johnson Offers Rights Bill Plan

Times-Picayune

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) offered Wednesday to call off Senate business for a day if necessary to permit subcommittee action on a civil rights bill.

New Orleans

p. 14

The Senate Democratic leader, mixing into a controversy over which party is responsible for foot-dragging on the issue, suggested the Republicans "might cooperate" in getting a subcommittee quorum to act.

Johnson made his offer to Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee in the midst of a speech by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) putting up to the Democratic leadership the responsibility for getting a civil rights bill to the floor.

The last three scheduled meetings of the subcommittee have been blocked—once because of the lack of a quorum and twice by objections of Southern Democrats to the subcommittee's sitting while the Senate was in session.

Javits said the Democrats on the subcommittee outnumber the Republicans six to three and have enough members to make a quorum themselves.

Civil Rights 'Force Bill' Well Tagged

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The civil rights dispute blazing up in the Senate will center on how much and what kind of federal force proposed legislation could bring to bear on southern communities.

Senate sponsors of a Democratic - Republican civil rights bill introduced last week are unhappy because published reports of their proposal called it a force bill. Fifteen senators joinly sponsored this legislation which has been described as similar to Section Three of the 1957 bill which got through Congress in modified form.

Jackson, Miss

Section Three would have amended legislation enacted in the 1860s and 1870s specifically to authorize the President to use the armed forces to enforce a score or more of civil rights which variously are on the books. This recourse to the armed forces provoked Sen. Richard B. Russell in July 1957 to an attack on the legislation which led to its very substantial modification. The 1957 project was passed finally as merely a voting rights bill.

BLOODSHED WARNING

Russell startled the Senate in 1957 with his explanation of how the bill would authorize a president to order the Army, Navy and militia to enforce integration in all public places in the South. He jarred his colleagues with an unqualified warning that blood would flow in any such process, that concentration camps would have to be set up to hold the overflow from southern jails.

The burden of Russell's indictment of the 1957 proposal was this: The administration bill was deliberately and craftily written for such purposes as the forcible integration of southern schools, hotels and swimming pools whereas it was being presented to the public as merely a bill to make it possible for eligible Negroes to vote.

Russell will not like the new Democratic - Republican proposal any better than the 1957 Section Three. A president would not need any special authority, if the new proposal were adopted, to use armed forces in all civil rights matters involved. The authority already exists, else President Eisenhower could not have sent federal troops to Little Rock.

ASSURES DEBATE

The nub of the new proposal is that it would authorize the attorney general, after a stipulated legal process, to start "civil actions against those who deprive persons of their rights to equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion or national origin."

That means that the federal government could seek in federal courts injunctions against denial of civil rights. A president would have ample authority to order the Army to march and the Navy to sail for the enforcement of any such injunction. That would appear to justify terming the new proposal a force bill.

It also would appear to assure a bitter Senate debate at this session and an all-out test of the new Senate rule designed to curb filibusters.

The Civil Rights Football

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Despite the statements of Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler and Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, encouraging the hope that some civil rights law with teeth will be adopted by the present Congress, this is a false hope.

The present civil rights law is largely a fraud, and nothing better is in the offing; although it is a tribute to the growing power of the Negro vote that such pretenses are being made.

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No Negroes of intelligence are being fooled by these phony maneuvers, and they will remember it all in 1960.

10 1959

NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

~~New Civil Rights Bill~~ Likely

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By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON:

CONGRESSMEN close to the battle believe prospects are favorable for passage of a "moderate" civil rights bill in 1959. Southern opponents of any and all such proposals disagree, but there is broad bipartisan feeling that the 1959 bill will include:

¶ New penalties for bombing of schools and churches.

¶ An extension of the life of the federal Civil Rights Commission.

¶ Authority for the Justice Department to inspect state registration and voting records in investigations of alleged deprivations of the right to vote.

¶ Some technical and perhaps financial assistance to communities facing integration problems.

¶ And some added authority to prevent mob violence on school desegregation scenes.

Hearings on civil rights will continue in both the House and Senate after the Easter recess, and the bills have a long way to go before final passage.

3-21-59

But backers of civil rights legislation are optimistic about the final outcome, because there is unusual agreement on the issue between the administration and the Democratic leadership of Congress.

SENATE Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson last January introduced a four-point civil rights bill covering the first four points listed above. Two weeks later, President Eisenhower submitted a seven-point program for the administration.

The administration bill went beyond Johnson's, but the first four points of both were substantially similar.

The President suggested that aid to areas with school desegregation problems include financial assistance and be handled by the Office of Education. Johnson proposed no financial aid and recommended creation of a new Community Relations Service to conciliate integration disputes.

But aside from these points, the administration and the Senate Democratic leader were in harmony on the first four points.

Johnson made no recommendation dealing with school integration problems like the one in Little Rock, but there seems to be strong sentiment in Congress for making interference with federal court desegregation orders a federal crime, as the President recommended.

THE belief is that a civil rights bill limited to those five points would draw opposition only from "diehard" Southern opponents of anything that bears the civil rights label.

Northern liberals of both parties contend, however, that such a bill would be so weak as to be almost meaningless.

They want to give the attorney general authority to file school desegregation suits on his own initiative, in order to speed up compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court school decision.

At present, school desegregation suits can be filed only by parents of the Negro children, and the government enters the case only if asked to by the courts.

In 1957, the Eisenhower administration sought such authority from Congress. The House granted it, but the Senate killed Section 111 of the bill, containing the authorization for the attorney general to file school desegregation suits.

Now the administration has shifted sides and argues that the Section III authority is not needed "at this time." Recent progress in such states as Virginia, administration spokesmen contend, indicates that communities will better adjust to the Supreme Court decree if the federal government does not intervene directly in local situations.

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Freezing Of Rights Bills Asked

Viriginian Duels With Rep. Celler

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
10

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House committee heard conflicting pleas Wednesday on the need for Congress to pass new civil rights laws.

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va) called for a moratorium on such legislation. He said the states could not deal with the school integration crisis if Congress creates new crises for them in the meantime. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) said the country cannot afford to accept the status quo.

"So long as any one group of our citizens are deprived of their constitutional rights, just so long will the dissensions and passionate disagreements persist," Celler said.

3-5-59

The arguments punctuated the opening day of about three weeks of hearings by the House Judiciary Committee, which Celler heads, on 31 civil rights bills.

P. 2

Poff said, "In government as in private life, sometimes the best action is no action at all."

He said Virginia had yielded "reluctantly but gracefully and without violence" in integrating its schools and is now attempting to formulate a program which will best accommodate the people to the realities of the situation.

"How can she formulate a program, how can she accommodate her people, how can she meet this crisis while Congress is in the process of contriving a new crisis for her?" Poff asked.

DANGERS SEEN IN RIGHTS BILLS

Times Picayune

Sen. Ervin Aroused by Perez Testimony

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

New Orleans, La.
10

WASHINGTON — Aroused by testimony of Judge Leander Perez, Sen. Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina has pointed out the danger to local self-government in pending civil rights bills.

One of the bills sets up a new federal crime, punishable with penalties up to $10,000 and two years in jail or both.

Under the measure, said the North Carolina senator, "the whole power of the federal government could be arrayed against little local officials like school board members.

3-24-59

"The attorney general could say to them, 'If you do not administer the affairs of your office like I think they ought to be administered, I am going to bring suit.'

P. 1

"The suits, under such a bill, would be financed out of the federal treasury. Local officials would be denied the right of trial by jury in proceedings in which heavy fines can be levied and imprisonment prescribed.

BLOW TO LOCAL RULE

"Nothing could be devised that would be more likely to destroy local government and at the same time concentrate power in Washington," said Ervin.

Local officials under the proposed bill, Ervin said, would have these choices:

They could accede to the attorney general's demand and let him direct how local government is administered; they could stand up and fight or they could quit their jobs.

"If the local official stands up and fights," Ervin said, "he probably would bankrupt himself even if he won the case. He would have to put up his meager resources against the total resources of all taxpayers in the US. He is likely to go to jail. He is likely to have all of his property confiscated. He could be found guilty of criminal contempt, simply because his notion as to how he should administer the affairs of his office, to which he has been legally and constitutionally appointed or elected, did not meet the approval of the attorney general or some federal judge, officials who are supposed to not have anything to do with the carrying out of the duties of the accused."

PROMPT BY PEREZ

Ervin's statement was prompted by questions by Judge Perez in recent testimony. Perez posed these inquiries:

"When a legislature is in session or when a governor issues a message to the legislature, having to do with new or additional legislation to avoid race integration in the state's public schools, will the department of justice instruct the local federal attorney to bring an indictment against the governor and the members of the legislature?

"Will the governor sit idly by and allow himself to be arrested or will he resort to interposition and array the soverignty of the state against the usurpation of the rights of the states?"

Perez added: "The leftists and the pro-Communists would shove Congress into the same category as they have shoved the US Supreme Court—adoption of un-American policies which create turmoil and strife and national disunity."

The Civil Rights Report: A First Look

AS OF THIS DAY THE "findings" and recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission are a matter of record. It will be expected beyond the Southern borders that hereabouts it will be said that the "findings" are pallid and the recommendations are dangerously broad, to say the least.

We uphold the expectations. They are just that.

News

As time passes we shall have a good deal to say about this report, and about continuing efforts via the federal government to execute sociological changes in the American pattern which are not so much a consequence of "prejudice" as they are of a common desire for a particular design for living, one race with another.

Let us look at a few points of this pretentious document.

9-8-59

Mention Race One Place, But Not At Another

P. 10

WITH REGARD TO registration of voters the commission outlined a modicum of history and then went on to conclude that not enough hard evidence was at hand as to voter registration pertaining to various considerations, including race, and therefore urged that:

"The Census Bureau in connection with the '60 census compile voting statistics including "a count of individuals by race, color and national origin who are registered. . . ."

The irony of this recommendation is to be found in a footnote in the report supplied by the commission's Negro member, George M. Johnson of Howard University, Washington. Commissioner Johnson in connection with a subsequent recommendation as to education and a school census states that he goes along with a particular suggestion "with the understanding that it does not suggest or require that public educational institutions maintain school records by race and that the recommended school census can be taken without the maintenance of such records."

In brief, at one point it is desired that records (as to voter registration) make clear what is the race of the voter, but at another point (as to a school census) the Negro commissioner does not desire race as a factor. This is enigmatic in the extreme. But it can be explained perhaps by suggesting that it apparently is all right to refer to race if it pertains to registration but it is not all right to refer to race if you are talking about something else. This perhaps delineates adequately the fact that race deliberately is ignored in some cases but not in others. We are ourselves unable to understand the sophistry of this.

LATER IN THE REPORT the commission discusses the availability of voting records. This has pertinent import in Alabama, naturally, what with the circus the commission staged in the Montgomery Federal Building. It is worth underscoring that the commission concedes that state laws "were at least partially effective as a deterrent to the commission's discharge of its duty."

The commission, of course, went on to recommend a congressional requirement that voting records must be kept five years—a civil rights bill requirement would be only three—and provide that they would be available to public inspection "provided that all care be taken to preserve the secrecy of the ballot."

Just how this secrecy under such an open-the-door provision would be maintained the commission elects not to say. Reason: It couldn't, not possibly.

As to the matter of registrars who just won't serve, the commission suggests that a new paragraph be inserted in the Civil Rights Act to provide that no persons shall "fail to act" in a manner to deprive individuals of the opportunity to register and vote. But the commission seems to sidestep the matter of good faith refusal to become a member of the registration board. If nobody serves, nobody registers. You cannot, in brief, force a state to act.

Birmingham, Ala

Federal Registrars Would Be Given The Job Then

BUT THE COMMISSION does take some more realistic cognizance of this situation. It proposes that in cases where there is a complete absence of registration machinery, "some method must be found" to register applicant voters. It comes up with that dreadfully monotonous suggestion, the ultimate "fall-back," let the federal government do it. Thus it proposes that the President designate to a federal officer in a given area the power to register applicants for the vote in federal elections.

This would include primaries as well as general elections. Here the Pandora's box would truly be opened. States outside the South had better look at this proposal pretty thoroughly. (Though, of course, the Congress isn't close to enacting any such law.)

FURTHER, IN TRYING TO bring about universal suffrage, the commission—or rather, half the commission—proposes that a 23rd Amendment to the Constitution be written. It would provide that anybody must be allowed to vote if he can meet the age and residence requirements of a state and is not legally confined — jailed or in an asylum—"at the time of registration or election."

This provision would open the door to anyone who might be trotting the streets. It would deprive states or county officials of any prerogative in deciding whether a particular individual was educationally or otherwise intelligent enough to weigh issues and make reasonable ballot decisions.

It is a happy footnote that Vice Chairman Storey of Texas, former Gov. Carlton of Florida and former Gov. Battle of Virginia all dissented. The Storey-Carlton objection was precise: This amendment is unnecessary under laws as they now stand written.

Others Do Same Job Commission Would Try

THE COMMISSION also proposes that if the group's life is extended it be made a "clearing house" of information of this general nature. But the information the commission thus far has assembled was already generally known and is better handled already by other agencies. As to school integration, nothing is better than the Southern School Reporting Service, which is a nonpartisan, unbiased reportorial service manned largely by newsmen. The commission in this respect is extraneous.

Three of the commissioners, Storey, Battle and Carlton, objected to a proposal of Hannah, Johnson and Hesburgh that federal money be withheld from institutions of higher learning, public and private, which refuse on racial grounds to admit students "otherwise qualified for admission."

The Civil Rights Commission As It Sat In Montgomery

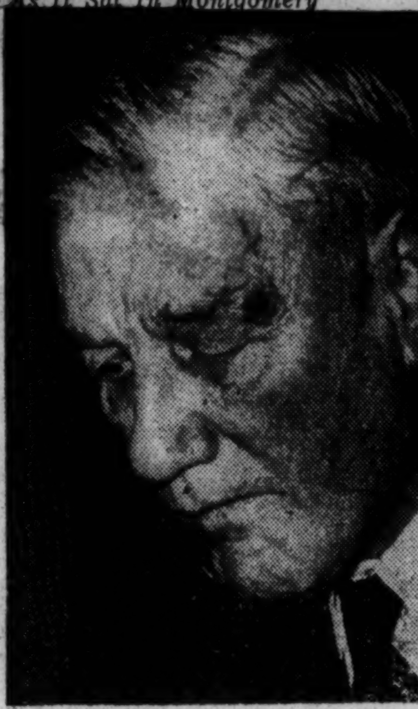
This is to laugh. Yale, Harvard and Princeton would be affected, along with the various Southern state universities Hannah, Johnson and Hesburgh had in mind. It is common knowledge that the Ivy League, the *ne plus ultra* of Academicia, carefully regulates the number of Negroes allowed to attend. Integration, yes, but . . . We have no idea whether federal funds go to such schools but it is a reasonable assumption some do in one way or another.

Three Objected To Use Of Coercion Substitute

THE OBJECTION of Storey, Battle and Carlton was specific: "We cannot endorse a program of coercion as either a substitute for or a supplement to the direct enforcement of the law through the orderly processes of justice, as administered by the courts."

Battle, we assume, knew it but perhaps Commissioners Storey and Carlton did not: They were in the statement in hard essence condemning the whole concept of the commission as dominated by Hannah, Johnson and Hesburgh, the integrate-at-any-cost group.

The commission's report is lengthy and it will require more study than thus far we have been able to give it. But the above is a clear delineation of its essence. It is clear that the commission is not unanimous. It is clear that some on it, however, are exceedingly dedicated to social change.



Battle . . . 'Not Factual Report'

WE HAVE WATCHED this commission on three occasions. The members speak politely. None speaks more so than former Gov. Battle of Virginia. We have opposed the concept of the commission and its aims. Gov. Battle nobly served on it to try to act as a balance wheel. On the whole he failed as he doubtless expected to fail. But the comment he appends to the commission's report is sterling:

"I have stated my objections to certain specific recommendations contained in the report.

"In addition thereto, and without in any way impugning the motives of any member of the commission, for each of whom I have the highest regard, I must strongly disagree with the nature and tenor of the report. In my judgment it is not an impartial factual statement, such as I believe to have been the intent of Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument of advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

No more need be said.

U.S. Voting Registrars Urged

Courier Charleston, S.C. Tue. 9-8-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commission on Civil Rights, in its first report, is proposing federal registrars to administer state registration laws "until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination."

Three of the six commissioners also proposed a 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution striking down all restrictions to vote registration except age, residence, and U.S. citizenship.

The recommendations are embodied in a report which the Civil Rights Commission had intended for release at 11 a.m. EST Tuesday. However Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) Monday night inserted 38 pages of excerpts from the commission's report in the Congressional Record. The excerpts are expected to appear in printed form early Tuesday prior to the commission's release time.

The proposal for federal registrars of voters was approved by five of the six commission members. Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia dissented.

Although still not formally presented to President Eisenhower and to Congress, the report already has roused Southern congressional leaders to bitter denunciation.

All six commissioners joined in recommending federal action to require preservation of all registration and voting records by states and territories for five years, with the records subject to public inspection during the period if proper precautions are taken to preserve secrecy of the ballot.

9.1-A

The report was based on commission studies and investigations since January, 1958, covering discrimination in voting, education and housing.

The law creating the commission specifically directed it to probe alleged denial of voting rights, authorized the other studies but did not direct that they be made.

The commission, under the 1957 law creating it, will go out of business in November unless Congress takes action before then extending its life.

The commission conducted hearings and court actions in Alabama and investigated complaints from New York, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Oklahoma.

An attempt to conduct a hearing in Louisiana resulted in a court test by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion challenging constitutionality of the statute creating the commission.

The report said: "Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors, the U.S. government appears, under present law, to be helpless to make good the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution."

Despite action in federal courts by the attorney general, the commission said, no single person has registered as a result of action taken under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

"Some method must be found by which a federal officer is empowered to register voters for federal elections who are qualified under state registration laws but are otherwise unable to register," the report said.

"Such a temporary federal registrar should serve only until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination," it added.

LOCAL AID URGED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Times

New York

Leader of U. S. Commission Says Laws Aren't Enough —Cites Global Concern

Tue. 9-15-59

By DAMON STETSON

Detroit, Sept. 14—Dr. John A. Hannaah said today that solutions to the nation's civil rights problems must be found through local initiative, planning and performance rather than through legislation alone.

Dr. Hannah, who is chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, said that civil rights transcended in importance all other domestic issues. He addressed 438 members of the Economic Club of Detroit.

He noted that last weeks' report of the commission had made many recommendations he said more legislation was not the final answer.

"They have their places as the expressed policy of the majority, as the guides to performance by public officials and private citizens alike," he said. "But the resolution of the civil rights issue involves more than mere obedience to the law. It demands mental persuasion that these ills must be cured; it demands the spiritual strength to do something about it, and it makes these demands upon all of us."

International Significance

Dr. Hannah, who is president of Michigan State University, emphasized also the international significance of the civil rights problem.

He said that the balance of power in the world today rested with about one-tthird of the world's population that is not allied militarily or philosophically with either the Soviet Union or the United States. Most of the people in this grouping are non-white, he said. In deciding whether to align themselves with the Western democracies or with the Soviet bloc, he said, they may be greatly influenced by the treatment of minority groups within the American population.

He emphasized the interrelationship of voting, education and housing. He said it was impossible to solve the problem of civil rights by improvement of any one factor alone.

'Apathy and Ignorance'

"If the right to vote is secured but there is not equal opportunity in education and housing," he said, "the value of that right will be discounted by apathy and ignorance."

He went on:

"If compulsory discrimination is ended in public education, but children continue to be brought up in slums and restricted areas of racial concentration, the conditions for good education and good citizenship will still not obtain. If decent housing is made available to non-whites on equal terms but their education and habits of citizenship are not raised, new neighborhoods will degenerate into slums."

Dr. Hannah acknowledge that to date, so far as he knew, not a single Negro had gained the right to vote as a result of the commission's activities. But he said the people of the country needed to find a way through "the maze of laws, conflict of claims, emotional arguments on all sides, ingrained prejudice, intolerance and hatred which served to obscure the simple basic question:

"Are we to have fair play, not for a few, or even for the majority, but for all Americans?"

Court To Speedup Review Of Rights Commission Ruling

B'ham World

B'ham Ala

Sat. 12-12-59

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court gave a green light Monday to the State Department's practice of refusing to allow most Americans, including one congressman, to travel to Communist China.

The court also agreed to speed up its review of lower court rulings barring President Eisenhower's controversial civil rights commission from holding hearings in Louisiana and, in effect, in the entire South.

In the Red China case, the court rejected challenges to the State Department's ban on travel behind the bamboo curtain which were filed by Rep. Charles O. Porter, D-Ore., William Worthy, Jr., a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, and writer-lecturer Waldo Frank.

The court acted in a brief order without a written opinion. Its action left standing lower court decisions upholding the right of the department to deny passports to the trio.

MARKS ANOTHER ROUND

The court's ruling marked another round in the continuing legal fight over the department's practice of limiting travel by Americans in some Communist-controlled countries.

The department in recent years has issued passports for China travel only to a selected group of newsmen and to relatives of Americans held Chinese prisons.

OTHER ACTIONS

In other major actions, the high court refused to interfere with the conspiracy charges against former Federal Communicattions Commissioner Richard A. Mack and rejected the complaint of a Negro group that Gadsden, Ala., slum clearance project promoted racial discrimination.

TO HEAR ARGUMENTS

The court set Jan. 18 for oral arguments. It already had agreed to review two other cases involving challenges against the commission in Georgia and Alabama.

The controversy over passports for travel abroad has been simmering since World War II.

Frank and Worthy argued they also were being discriminated against because the department relaxed its ban some years ago and gave passports for China to a selected group of correspondents. All but one of the newsmen were denied entry visas by the Chinese Communists.

The department argued that the law requires the President to protect Americans "unjustly deprived of their liberty abroad." Therefore, it said, the government has the right to keep citizens away from countries where such problems might arise.

Rights Commission probing dual justice in Mississippi

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 12-19-59

NEW YORK — U.S. Civil Rights Commission agents are in Mississippi investigating the Delta State's dual standard of justice, Dr. John A. Hannah disclosed Monday.

The commission chairman, who is also president of Michigan State University, made the revelation at the closing luncheon session at the 46th annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Evidence uncovered testifies to what colored Americans already know — the existence of a "shocking" situation in "the administration of justice," one standard for colored people; another for whites.

DR. HANNAH discussed briefly the lynching of Mack Charles Parker on April 25 and the failure of a grand jury to act in the case after the FBI dug up all necessary information for the return of an indictment.

This lynching in Poplarville, Miss., Dr. Hannah points out, "vividly" portrays one of the areas into which the commission is expanding its activities.

Previously, the commission has limited its activities to investigation of discrimination in voting, education and housing.

DR. HANNAH noted that the expansion can be partly attributed to the "national conscience." He explained:

"In time our people will come to believe as one that when a synagogue is bombed, no Christian church is safe; when the school is bombed, no school is steady on its foundations;

"When one man is lynched, the security of each of us is diminished by so much; when one man is denied the right to vote, our own freedom of decision is compromised."

Supreme Court To Study Dixie Ban On Rights Unit

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday agreed to speed up consideration of a lower court order which barred the Civil Rights Commission from Louisiana and, if effect, from the entire South.

Sat, 12-19-59

p. 13

The court set up a timetable for filing of papers by the parties concerned and said it will hear oral arguments on Jan. 18.

The action was in response to a Justice Department request for special action on the case.

Two other cases involving the commission — from Georgia and Alabama — already have been accepted by the high court.

The Civil Rights Commission was established by Congress in 1957 to enable the federal government to enforce Negro voting rights.

Monday's case arose last summer when the commission went to Louisiana to investigate complaints by 67 Negroes that they had been denied their voting rights. The commission subpenaed the registrars of 16 Louisiana counties to testify and bring their records.

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion won two federal court decision barring any more commission hearings in the state.

In asking the high court to settle the controversy as soon as possible, the Justice Department pointed out that the commission must report to Congress in less than 22 months and needs all the time it can get for its hearings.

District Judge Ben C. Dawkins of Shreveport stopped the commission's proceedings in Louisiana last July. Special three-judge court found the law which set up the commission to be constitutional. But it said the group was operating in law violation by not informing the registrars what they are supposed to have done wrong and by not giving them a chance to confront their accusers.

The commission has maintained that the identity of the complaining Negroes should be protected because they would be subject to loss of their jobs and other harassment.

Rights Unit To Spur Probe Of Shocking 'Injustices'

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The U. S. Civil Right Commission will expand the scope of its inquiries to probe shocking abuses in the administration of justice, commission Chairman John A. Hannah said.

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Sat, 12-19-59

He said howveer that the group would continue to devote the mapority of its efforts to voting, education and housing.

p. 9

Hannah, who also is president of Michigan State university, told the Anti-defamation League of B'nai B'rith that he was encouraged by America's "lively national conscience."

"In time our people will come to believe as one that when a synagogue is bombed, no Christian church is safe; when one school is bombed, no school is steady on its foundations; when one man is lynched, the security of ecah of us is diminshed by so much; when one man is denied the right to vote, our own freedom of decision is compromised," he said.

The Civil Rights Commission was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. Its life was extended two years by the recent session of Congress.

In discussing the "shocking" situation in the administration of justice, Hannah reterred to the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, of Poplarville, Miss., April 25.

A grand jury last month failed to bring any indictment in the case. According to Hannah, local authorities had enough evidence to justify an indictment.

Consistent Pattern Of Bias Cited

Journal & Guide

No Equal Protection In 6 Counties, Says Director of Staff

Norfolk, Va.

Sat, 8-8-59

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Civil Rights on Thursday released the transcript of its hearings into voting rights held last December and January in Montgomery, Ala. The transcript includes testimony taken in executive session as provided by the law creating the commission, and released now for the first time.

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Gordon M. Tiffany, commission staff director, stated that the testimony shows "a consistent pattern of denial of equal protection of the laws as regards voting in six Alabama counties." The counties to which he referred were Macon, Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox.

P. 20

IN THE EXECUTIVE session, held on Jan. 9, 1959, the commission heard testimony from four members of its staff who had examined voting records in the counties involved. The staff members testified that a double standard was sued by some Alabama registrars when considering white and colored applicants for voter registration.

They testified that colored applicants were required to copy lengthy articles of the U. S. constitution and were often disqualified for minor mistakes that did not generally disqualify white applicants. They also testified that there was little uniformity in application of the registration laws and that some registrars were not familiar with the laws they were responsible for administering.

THE MATERIAL released July 30 is the first published material released by the commission. Its report will go to President Eisenhower and Congress by September 9. The transcript of the commission's conference on education held in Nashville, Tenn., last March, will be released this week. The transcripts of several housing conferences will be relased about the first of September.

West Coast rights probe to be gentler

The Birmingham News P. 1

B'Ham, Ala.

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 —The mark-time pace of the Civil Rights Commission was pointed up again Saturday. It announced plans for holding "general hearings" more than two months hence in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Sun. 11-15-59

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These hearings—to which witnesses will be invited rather than subpoenaed as in Alabama—are set for Jan. 25, 26 and 27. Main aim of the commission is to check on the inter-effects of problems of discrimination in voting, housing and education.

The California cities were chosen, it was said, because the commission already has held sessions in all parts of the country except the West, and because "unique racial problems" exist there. These relate to Mexican-American and Oriental minority groups, particularly, and to the "continued heavy migration of Negroes" to California.

Members of the commission seem especially interested in getting testimony as to the effect that discrimination against those in minority groups may have on voter apathy, or in spurring bloc voting. They want to know whether voter apathy lower the quality of education, or whether discrimination in education causes the apathy to begin with.

They will check too, on the effect of segregated housing patterns on the quality of education.

IT IS PLAIN that the commission is curious as to why more Negroes and other minority group members do not register and vote in areas where they seem to have equal opportunity to do so. No figures are available for Los Angeles and San Francisco, but the commission found out last year that outside the South the voting turnout of Negroes is less than that of whites. It cited surveys showing that an average of 53 per cent of eligible Negroes voted in national elections between 1948 and 1954 as compared with a white average of 61 per cent of eligibles.

If the commission does dig into the Mexican-American and Oriental (or Chinese and Japanese minority) problems in California this will constitute its first serious look at discrimination against non-Negro minorities. In its New York session, it barely scratched the surface of the Puerto Rican problem.

B'Ham, Ala.

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In comparison with the Deep South, the percentage of Negroes in California is small. But the non-white groups are growing fast. About 4000 non-white families move into Los Angeles every year. And segregation in housing has been the pattern.

Public housing occupants in L. A. are 65 per cent Negro and 18 per cent Mexican-American. In San Francisco the percentage of public housing units occupied by Negroes has risen from 22.9 in 1953 to 34.3 per cent in 1958.

Rights Advisers And Mississippi

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Next door in Mississippi a good deal of attention of late has been focused on attempts of the federal Civil Rights Commission to set up an advisory committee of Mississippians.

Thurs, 12-10-59

Such a body has been named for Alabama. Exactly what good it is serving is far from clear.

P. 14

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In Mississippi, there has been pro and con feeling about such a group. Editor Erle Johnston, Jr., of *The Scott Times*, who handled Gov.-Elect Barnett's campaign publicity, is for creating such an advisory group. He says that "the advisory group could carry the story of Mississippi's traditions and beliefs into the inner sanctums of the federal government. . . . If Mississippi's leadership rejects this opportunity we might find ourselves represented by a committee of disgruntled radicals."

Thus far some nine persons have been approached to sign up, including two Negroes. Two white persons have flatly refused. One 69-year-old white minister has accepted.

In trying to recruit membership, George B. Harris, Jr., deputy special assistant to the CRC staff director, appealed: "The purpose of the committee would be to report facts and make recommendations to the commission. . . . Service on the Mississippi Advisory Committee would afford an opportunity for Mississippians to voice their opinions. It would not be a function of the committee to seek ways to foster integration. The act which established this commission does not mention integration or segregation."

This is a grossly misleading statement in our opinion. Former Gov. John Battle of Virginia resigned from the commission because the Southern viewpoint was generally ignored at worst, only reluctantly heard at best.

The theory of getting across the South's viewpoint is sound only superficially. In practice, as commission reports have made abundantly clear, the aim is to push integration with all the power the CRC can draw to itself. The commission's man Harris is right in saying that the law creating the body doesn't mention integration or segregation. But make no mistake, the commission in majority fully intends to push for mixing on all fronts. It is naive to argue otherwise.

Policy-making groups in session—

The B'ham News

Demos charge Ike has abandoned Civil Rights Commission

B'ham, Ala.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Democratic Advisory Council said today President Eisenhower has virtually abandoned the Civil Rights Commission by failing to implement [illegible] recommendations or to fill a vacancy among its members.

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Mon. 12-7-59

The council, here for three days of party policy-making, said:

"As of this time, neither the president, the vice president nor any other responsible Republican official has done anything to implement the recommendations made almost three months ago by the Civil Rights Commission, created under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, passed by a Democratic Congress.

p. 38

"The president, in spite of his public statements indicating support of the commission's purposes, has virtually abandoned the commission. . . . The president has so far neglected to fill a vacancy among the members of the commission, leaving the American people without the democratic representation provided by the act."

A DEMOCRATIC SPOKESMAN said there were no dissents to the statement.

The statement followed two major statements released yesterday by the council: A blueprint for next year's Democratic platform and an attack on the Republican record on a wide variety of issues.

The 10,000-word preliminary ou[illegible]line for a new platform declare[illegible]

"The Republicans have d[illegible] a second-rate, second-best [illegible] that could cost us more in [illegible]dom and national securit[illegible] can possibly be measu[illegible] money."

CHARGING THAT [illegible] [illegible]tration has "failed [illegible] keep [illegible]ernment's financial ho[illegible]er," the statement w[illegible] criticize Republicans f[illegible] "bold and creative [illegible]ip," an affinity for [illegible]ed interests," "deep-[illegible]stility to new ideas and [illegible]etent administration."

[illegible] platform outline, ham[illegible]d out during a three-day [illegible]ical whirl, also called for [illegible]eral aid to education, a [illegible]ronger civil rights program, a [illegible] per cent hike in social se[illegible] benefits and a 25 cent [illegible]e in the $1 minimum [illegible]

ADDITIONALLY, the statement urged presidential powers to deal with "national-interest" strikes and federal action to push both water conservation and the production of electric power.

Nineteen of the 22 chapters of the blueprint dealt with domestic policy and three with foreign relations. And there were signs that producing the document was not accomplished without some internal party rumblings.

The civil rights and aid to education recommendations drew dissents from Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida and a national committeewoman from North Carolina, Mrs. Benjamin Bryan Everett. A number of other Southern members of the council were absent and did not vote.

THE FINAL STATEMENTS on GOP foreign policy, while highly critical, were rewritten to tone down what some members considered too-harsh criticism advocated by former secretary of state Dean Acheson.

Taking note of the president's current world tour, the statement said that he had the hopes of all Americans for success, but added that such tours were no substitute for solid programs and policies.

The council sought to lift the peace issue from the political arena, stating:

"Peace is not a partisan issue. Any attempt by Republican or Democrat to make partisan capital of peace is deceitful, damaging and dangerous."

In its attack on the administration's economic record, the statement charged the Republicans with completely misunderstanding the inflation problem.

THE ADMINISTRATION also was accused of threatening the nation's technological lead over Russia, causing two depressions, raising living costs, slowing economic expansion, weakening national defense and adding $2,900,000,000 in interest to the national budget.

With all but one of the Democrats' leading presidential contenders here, the three-day session is regarded as the party's kick-off effort for next year's campaign.

Conspicuously absent is Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader, who has no love for the advisory council, which was formed after the party's 1956 defeat to advise the Democratic-controlled Congress on policy. Listed among the possible presidential candidates, he is currently visiting Middle Western cities.

THE POLITICAL week-end ends tonight with a dinner in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Up to now a shadowy figure in the social schedule has been Tammany leader Carmine G. Desapio, a powerful political force many of the advisory council members — including Mrs. Roosevelt—have vainly tried to oust on charges of bossism.

Originally snubbed in the week-end's social preparations, De Sapio announced a reception of his own to be held today.

In addition, he also won plaudits from Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler yesterday as "a very able and progressive leader" who had done "an effective job."

And, Butler said, De Sapio would attend tonight's dinner after all.

ON CIVIL RIGHTS, the council declaration advocated:

Vigorous exercise by the attorney general of his existing powers to guarantee all persons their civil rights, including especially the right to vote.

Extension of the attorney gen-[illegible]'s powers to initiate civil [illegible]ction suits to provide equal [illegible]ction under the law to all [illegible]s.

Federal financial and technical assistance to local communities which are proceeding to integrate their public school systems in compliance with the law.

High Court Speeds Up Rights Case

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Gadsden Negroes Charge Denied Hearing By Panel

Tue. 12-8-59

p. 1

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court speeded up Monday its handling of a case which has tied the hands of the Civil Rights Commission.

Until it is decided, the commission does not plan to conduct any hearings on complaints that Negroes have been denied voting rights.

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Among case rulings handed down was a refusal to review a case in which four Negroes contended urban redevelopment plans adopted by Gadsden Ala., were expressly designed to create residential racial segregation.

Acting on a plea by Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, the court set the case down for argument Jan. 18. It is the third major case involving tha powers of the commission now before the high court.

In order to expedite the new case, the court by passed one of its usual procedural steps, that is, deciding first whether the appeal is to be heard at all.

Under the procedure it outlined, the court will hear arguments on the merits before deciding, technically at least, whether the case is an appropriate one for final decision.

Involved is a ruling by a special three-judge federal court in Shreveport, La. The court ruled commission rules are invalid because they do not permit persons under investigation to confront or cross-examine witnesses, and do not let them know the nature of the allegations against them.

LOUISIANA CASE

The three-judge court specifically held the commission could not force Louisiana voter registrars to testify unless its rules were changed.

The other cases pending before the court involve constitutionality of parts of the Civil Rights Act which give the attorney general the right to seek injunctions against private citizens, as well as public officials, and whether injunctions may be issued against a state to safeguard Negro voting rights. One case originated in Alabama, the other in Georgia.

In another action, the Supreme Court refused to interfere with federal court decisions here upholding the State Department's authority to bar Americans from traveling to Red China and other countries regarded as trouble spots.

In one of the cases, Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.), sought to compel the State Department to grant him a passport good for travel in Red China. In the other appeals, William Worthy Jr., a Baltimore newsman, and Waldo Frank, New York lecturer and author, challenged the State Department's right to deny them passports to Red China and other off-bounds countries.

P2

UNBEATABLE CASE

In other actions the court:

1. Turned down a plea by Richard A. Mack and Thurman A. Witeside to bar a second trial on charges of conspiring to rig a Miami TV Channel 10 award. Mack is a former member of the Federal Communications Commission. Whiteside is a Miami attorney. Their first trial ended in a deadlocked jury last summer. The government now will ask for a new trial date.

2. Granted a hearing to George B. Parr, south Texas political leader, and eight other persons convicted of violating federal mail fraud and conspiracy laws. The nine were charged with collaborating in a scheme to convert to their own use funds of a Benavides, Texas, school district.

3. Refgused to review the contempt of Congress conviction of Horace Chandler Davis, who refused to answer questions put to him by a House subcommittee on un-American activities. Davis, a former mathematics teacher at the University of Michigan, was fined $250 and sentenced to six months in jail. He appeared before the subcommittee in Lansing, Mich., in May 1954.

Rights Commission Tied Up

The News and Courier

High Court Rushes Voting Case

Charleston, S.C.

2-8-59

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U. S. TO FIGHT CURB ON RIGHTS' BOARD

Times ✓

Maps Appeal on Court's Call for Negroes to Testify in Southern Vote Cases

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The Department hopes to quickly to reverse a court that has effectively crip- the Civil Rights Commis-

10-12-59

decision, handed down week, struck at what has considered the commis-'s most important function investigating denials, on ra- grounds, of the right to

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special three-judge Federal in Louisiana made the de- It ruled that the com- could not subpoena any officals of the state or to a voting hearing the officials had been the right to confront cross-examine Negroes who complained about being un- to vote.

members believe the could not operate if to reveal complainants. many parts of the South, say, Negroes would fear risals if their names were closed and consequently not file complaints.

The six commissioners are meeting here this Wednesday will be asked by the Justice Department what action they it to take. They are ex-ed to ask for a speedy ap- of the court ruling.

Could Affect All Actions

Although the formal effect of three-judge court's decision limited to Louisiana, the prac- result will be to stop all hearings. The commis- has made Louisiana its priority for inquiry. Other would undoubtedly fight proposed hearing with similar actions.

Decisions of special three- courts are appealable di- to the Supreme Court. the Justice Department for early action there, might go over until and the final decision at least a year.

This would halt the commission's inquiry into voting practices for more than half of the new two-year extension of life it has just been granted by Congress. The likelihood, therefore, is that the Justice Department will ask the Supreme Court to grant an early hearing or, perhaps, to stay the lower court decision pending appeal.

Justice Department attorneys are confident that the three-judge court's ruling will not survive on appeal.

District Judge Edwin F. Hunter Jr. wrote the opinion in Louisiana and was joined by District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. The third member of the special panel, Judge John Minor Wisdom of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, dissented.

High Court Ruling Cited

Judge Hunter relied heavily on the Supreme Court's decision last June in the case of William L. Greene. The court there held that neither Congress nor the President had authorized an industrial security program without the "traditional safeguards" of confrontation and cross-examination.

In this case, Judge Hunter rejected the Government's argument that Negroes might be subjected to pressure if they were disclosed as complainants. The opinion said:

"This court hoes not know of a single instance where any such pressure has actually been brought. We are not going to assume (in the total absence of evidence) that the people of this state will be guilty of such a practice."

Judge Wisdom, dissenting, was highly critical of the use of a commission to investigate in the voting field and was sympathetic to the desire of state officials for cross-examination. But he found the commission's rules both authorized and constitutional.

In the Justice Department, the belief is that there is no precedent for rights of cross-examination for witnesses in a fact-finding proceeding. Witnesses have no such right in a Congressional hearing, it is noted, or before a Grand Jury.

Justice Officials Cool To Rights Vote Plan

The Sunday Star

Washington, D.C.

Better Behind-the-Scenes Opposition Seen Dooming Enactment of Proposals

By ROBERT E. CLARK
Star Staff Writer

10-18-59

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Civil Rights Commission proposals for safeguarding Negro voting rights in the South have provoked bitter behind-the-scenes opposition at the Justice Department that seems likely to doom any prospect of their enactment.

P1

While President Eisenhower and Attorney General Rogers have remained silent on the key recommendation for Federal registrars, officials of the department's Civil Rights Division privately are highly critical of the plan.

Facing the violent opposition of Southern Congressmen, the proposal will stand little chance in Congress without the strong support of the administration. Unless President Eisenhower personally hands down the word, indications are that such support will not be forthcoming.

The Justice Department criticism, voiced privately, extends to almost every phase of the commission's operations.

"Go Out of Business"

"The best thing the Civil Rights Commission could do would be to go out of business altogether," one high-ranking Justice official remarked acidly in an interview. The same official declared the appointment of Federal registrars as recommended by the commission would do far more harm than good.

He described as "stupid" a companion proposal by three of the six commission members, including Chairman John Hannah, for a constitutional amendment to further protect Negro voting rights by outlawing such devices as literacy tests.

While stemming primarily from basic differences over the role the Federal Government should play in advancing Negro rights in the South, the Justice Department attitude reflects some pique over the criticism aimed its way by the commission last month.

In their report the commissioners pointed out that in the two years since enactment of the civil rights law the Justice Department has taken only three court actions in behalf of Negroes denied their voting rights in the South and has not succeeded in opening the polls to a single Negro.

It termed this record "disappointing in number, nature and results."

Justice Officials Angry

Department officials take angry issue with this appraisal. They feel their own Civil Rights Division is proceeding at the proper pace to achieve gradual progress in the field of Negro rights without inflaming the South unnecessarily.

The Sunday Star

They contend that using Federal registrars to register Negroes in areas where they are denied the vote would destroy the co-operation the Justice Department is seeking to develop with Southern States in the civil rights field.

Washington, D.C.

The Federal and State governments must work as a team on such problems as voting rights for Negroes or there will be no progress at all, the Civil Rights Division feels.

10-18-59

P23

The view of its officials is that the Civil Rights Commission will end up by accomplishing nothing at all if it continues to antagonize Southern States by overemphasizing the Federal role.

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Southerners Approve

The proposal for Federal registrars was endorsed by five of the six commission members, including two Southerners, Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida, and Robert G. Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University.

The third Southerner, John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia, who recently submitted his resignation from the commission, attacked the plan as giving the Federal Government control of election processes historically reserved for States.

The commission, whose life was extended just before the adjournment of Congress, confined itself during the first two years of its existence to investigating discrimination in voting, housing and education. It announced last week that it may extend its activities into the fields of justice and employment.

The Justice Department has gone into court in three Southern States in support of the commission's efforts to secure voting rights for Negroes. In Georgia the court ruled the Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional and in Alabama another court held that neither registrars who had resigned their posts nor States themselves could be sued for failing to register Negroes.

Both these decisions are being appealed to the Supreme Court.

In Louisiana, courts recently upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act but said the commission has no right to question witnesses at its hearings without permitting cross-examination. The commission has announced it will schedule no further hearings on voting rights pending the outcome of its appeal from the latter decision.

The Justice Department, it was learned, is planning to file another suit in a fourth Southern State within a few weeks. It will be on behalf of Negroes who were registered but later denied their right to vote.

Ike Seeks New Civil Rights Commissioner

Kansas City Mo

Jm 10-23-59

By Ronald H. Nessen

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) —President Eisenhower is launching a search for a southerner to replace former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle on the Civil Rights Commission.

Battle, who dissented strongly from a number of anti-discrimination recommendations in a recent commission report, resigned Monday, Oct. 12, despite Eisenhower's request that he stay on.

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Battle told the President it was "Very difficult for me to decline any request from you, sir." But he said he already had served for the Commission's original two-year life and now wanted to give his full time to his law practice.

Eisenhower was certain to seek a Dixie replacement for Battle to maintain the Commission's lineup of three northerners and three southerners. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the post would be filled "as soon as possible."

The President told Battle in accepting his resignation, "You have my sincere thanks and appreciation for the great contribution you have made to the work of the Commission, which as you know I consider of major importance to the welfare of the nation."

Battle dissented from a number of recommendations the Commission made in its report to Eisenhower and Congress Sept. 8.

"In my judgment," he said, "it is not an impartial, factual statement, such as I believe to have been the intent of congress but rather in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

Southern lawmakers, denounced the Commission's recommendations and hailed battle's dissent at the time. Congress later extended the life of the Commission for two years, to 1961, over southern objections.

Battle did not mention his disagreement with the Commission in his resignation statement to the President.

John Hannah, chairman of the Commission and president of Michigan State university, said that Battle's resignation had nothing to do with his disagreement with the rights group.

"The real reason was that he didn't have time." Hannah said.

Battle Quits Post On 'Rights' Group

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Virginia's Ex-Governor Disagrees With Commission On Vote Controls

Tue. 10-13-59

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle resigned today from the Civil Rights Commission, with which he had taken strong issue on a number of points.

P/61

He spurned President Eisenhower's request that he remain a member. Eisenhower accepted the resignation to be effective when a successor is chosen. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the post would be filled "as soon as possible."

Battle told the President it was "very difficult for me to decline

QUITS RIGHTS UNIT—Ex-Governor Battle of Virginia.

any request from you, sir." But he said he already had served the two year-term "of the original life of the commission," and wanted to give his undivided attention to the practice of law.

Battle dissented strongly to a number of recommendations the commission made in its report to the President and Congress last Sept. 8, shortly before Congress adjourned.

He said he meant no reflection on any commission member but that he was forced to strongly disagree with the nature and tenor of the report.

"In my judgment," he said, "it is not an impartial factual statement such as believed to have been the intent of Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

B'ham Post-Herald

He did not mention his disagreement with the commission in his resignation statement to the President.

B'ham, Ala.

Tues. 10-13-59

Battle specifically dissented to a

proposal that the Federal Government be allowed to take over voter registration books in districts where it had been shown to the commission's satisfaction that discrimination was being practiced.

P. 5/10

He also disagreed with a proposed constitutional amendment designed to guarantee voter rights. And he joined some other members of the six-man commission in dissenting to proposals in the fields of education and housing.

Battle is 69 years old and a Democrat. He was Virginia's governor from 1950 through 1954 after serving 20 years as a member of the State General Assembly (legislature).

Rights Talk Crops Up At Khrush Fete

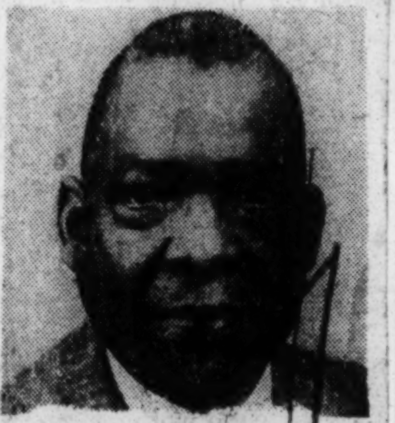
Defender Louisville, Ky.

Sat. 9-26-59.

WASHINGTON — An unscheduled debate on civil rights stole the show at a White House dinner for Nikita Khrushchev, Tuesday night.

10 P. 3

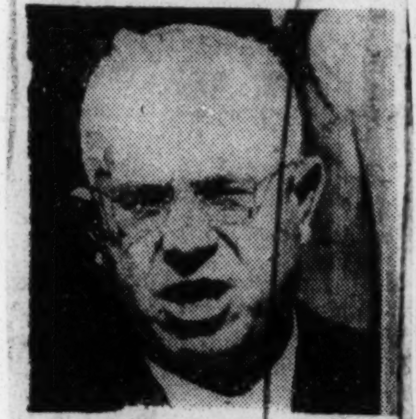
The lively exchange, involving the Russian premier, was touched



George M. Johnson

off by the only Negro member of the Civil Rights Commission — and finally "moderated" by President Eisenhower.

According to reports, Khrushchev bristled after apparently misunderstanding a statement by George M.



Khrushchev

Johnson. Johnson hald told the premier the United States was making great strides in dealing with its civil rights problem.

Khrushchev apparently thought Johnson meant to criticize Russia's handling of civil liberties and replied rather heatedly: "You have your concept of civil rights and we have ours. What is freedom to you is slavery to us."

Eisenhower came up and saw there was some misunderstanding between the two. He said to Johnson: "You'll never win that argument."

Civil Rights Plea Entered By UAW Chief

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 10-17-59

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Walter P. Reuther closed the United Auto Workers convention here Friday with an appeal for a greater effort in and outside the labor movement in behalf of civil rights for Negroes.

P. 8 B

"No one can say your union has not tried to fight hard against discrimination in the shop and at the hiring gate," the UAW president said. "The only way to make progress is to get together on this."

C/0

The convention unanimously approved a civil rights resolution proposing that the U. S. attorney general be authorized to act on his own initiative "to insure every citizen equal protection of the laws."

It also proposed federal registrars for voting and, if necessary, federal-operated elections.

An hour before adjournment, Robert Battle III, a Negro delegate from the Detroit area, led 45 Negroes from the convention floor in protest against the union leadership making the civil rights resolution the last order of business.

Talking to newsmen, Battle called this a "slap in the face" and claimed Reuther had promised to bring up the resolution earlier.

On the convention floor, other delegates complained that civil rights were put off until most of the delegates had started homeward and only several hundred of the 2,500 were left.

Reuther told the convention that action on the resolution had been delayed because of the time required to revise the UAW constitution. The revision was to meet technical requirements of the new labor reform law.

[illegible] Rights Commission Seeks Federal Registrars To Aid Southern Voting

California Voice

Oakland, California

Fri, 9-11-59

ghts Commission Report Calls Federal Voting Registrars

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8 [illegible] Commission on Civil Rights [illegible] a report to the [illegible] and Congress that [illegible] the appointment of [illegible] registrars wherever it can [illegible] that members of mi- [illegible] groups are being denied the [illegible] vote.

20

[illegible] the six commissioners [illegible] a Constitutional amendment [illegible] that would further protect [illegible] rights of Negroes and [illegible] minorities.

[illegible] proposal for the amendment [illegible] by Chairman John A. [illegible] and Commissioners Theo- [illegible] M. Hesburgh and George M. [illegible], would extend universal [illegible] by limiting State author- [illegible] the establishment of any [illegible] requirements other than [illegible] pertaining to age, residence [illegible] confinement. It would [illegible] any person, as well [illegible] State or the Federal gov- [illegible] from denying a citizen's [illegible] to vote.

The report considers three areas of civil rights: discrimination in voting, education and housing.

It asked that the Commission, if extended, be permitted to set up an advisory and conciliation service to help local school officials to develop plans for the transition from segregated systems to desegregated systems. And it suggested that the Commission serve as a clearinghouse for information about procedures used in desegregation.

In housing, the report urged that the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration strengthen their present agreements with cities and states having anti-discrimination housing laws by requiring that builders using FHA and VA machinery agree in advance, in writing, to abide by those laws.

It also asked the President to issue an executive order directing all Federal agencies to shape their policies in accordance with the "constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing."

The appointment in some areas of Federal registrars would work this way:

When nine or more persons from a county or any other political subdivision of a State file with the President affidavits alleging that they have been denied the right to register because of race, color, religion, or national origin, the President would refer the affidavits to the Commission, if its life is extended, for investigation. If the complaints were found to be true, the President then would appoint a Federal officer or employee in the area to act as temporary registrar.

The Commission, which ran into trouble in both Alabama and Louisiana when it tried to get a look at registration records, also urged a Federal law requiring that all State registration and voting records be preserved for five years and be open to the public.

Chairman Hannah, who also is President of Michigan State University, said in issuing the report:

"'This Commission has attempted to provide a guide for appropriate executive or legislative action that will contribute a solution of the civil rights problem. It is a problem, as our report makes clear, that is native to neither North nor South. It is, rather, a dilemma that concerns all Americans. We believe that this report, whose bipartisan contributors include both Southerners and Northerners, will greatly assist the public in understanding a problem that cries for solution."

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, said:

"Citizens interested in the solution of civil rights problems will be greatly enlightened by the factual information and recommendations in the report. The Commissioners agree unanimously on many of the recommendations, and in a truly democratic spirit, all have made separate statements or exceptions. We have endeavored to present appropriate conclusions and recommendations, based on evaluated facts and findings, in a constructive report to the President and the Congress."

Other Commission recommendations:

That the Census Bureau take a census of registration and voting statistics.

That the 1957 Civil Rights Act be amended to prohibit "any person or group of persons under color of State law" from depriving or threatening to deprive anyone of their right to register and vote.

That when there is a refusal to honor a Commission subpoena, the Commission may apply directly to the Federal courts for relief without first requiring the services of Justice Department attorneys.

That the Office of Education, with the co-operation of the Census Bureau and the Commerce Department, conduct an annual school enrollment census.

That all cities and States with substantial non-white populations establish bi-racial committees on housing.

That the Public Housing Administration encourage selection of building sites on open land in good areas outside the present centers of racial concentrations.

That the Urban Renewal Administration assure that spokesmen for minority groups will be among the citizens who work with URA in preparing community programs for urban renewal.

Other members of the Commission are Doyle E. Carlton, of Tampa, Fla., a former governor of Florida, and former Governor John S. Battle of Virginia, who

Rights group has trouble finding Dixie member

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Wed, 11-11-59
P. 14

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11—The Civil Rights Commission is still marking time on its future plans, and President Eisenhower continued to have difficulty in finding a Southern successor to former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

This was clear after a monthly meeting of the commission here yesterday. There was a great show of harmony, but no action.

A COMMISSION spokesman said that it had completed arrangements for setting up state advisory committees in Mississippi and South Carolina—the only two states in which it does not now have an unpaid, voluntary group of local advisers. It is understood that the commission has more than enough tentative acceptances from "qualified persons" in both states.

In its harmony display, the commission adopted a resolution by its Negro member, George M. Johnson, warmly praising Gov. Battle, who resigned over a month ago.

Battle was commended for his "honest and sensitive appraisal of the delicate issues" and dedication to the cause of harmony between racial groups."

The commission said it "regrets exceedingly" Battle's resignation and it voiced hope that his successor will have the "same qualities."

BATTLE WAS the only one of three Southern members who opposed the commission's recommendation for use of federal registrars to qualify Negro voters in localities in which the commission might declare this step necessary.

It had been indicated earlier that the commission would decide yesterday whether it would extend its operations into the field of racial discrimination in employment and in administration of justice. But it took no action, possibly due to:

1. Fear of conflict with work of President Eisenhower's committee on government contracts (headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon).

2. Lack of encouragement from the Justice Department, which has been stepping up its activity recently in prosecuting administration of justice cases.

DURING ITS FIRST two years, the commission limited its work to the checking on racial discrimination in voting, education and housing.

Talmadge Pledges All-Out Rights Fight

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed, 11-18-59
P. 8

Constitution State News Service

ROCK EAGLE—Sen. Talmadge pledged Tuesday night to fight to his last breath any attempt to pass laws recommended by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Talmadge said he expected a senate fight on the recommendations in February because 1960 is an election year.

"I will stand on the floor and resist as long as there is breath in my body," Talmadge told a politician-sprinkled audience of some 1,000 club men and women here Tuesday night.

The junior senator said the recommendations presented by the commission to the president "confirmed our worst fears. . . . It was a second-effort at reconstruction."

Among the recommendations of the commission were:

1. That the census bureau take a voting census to see how many Negroes and other minority group members are registered and how many actually vote.

2. That Congress require all state registration and voter records be open to public inspection and that they must be preserved for five years.

3. That the Civil Rights Commission be empowered to apply directly to the U.S. District Court for enforcement of its subpoenaes.

4. That whenever as many as nine people in any political subdivision of a state swear that they are being denied the right to register, that the Civil Rights Commission shall make an investigation. That if the allegations are found true that the president appoint a federal official to be temporary registrar of that subdivision, and that he shall sign up people whom he deems qualified.

Talmadge said Southern lawmakers have so far been able to hold their own against the Civil Rights Commission but that the commission had managed to renew itself for two years.

The senator was introduced by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Talmadge reviewed the 86th Congress, saying it returned to "crystal sanity in our country, the return to the knowledge that the budget must be reduced and this Democratic Congress reduced the budget requested by President Eisenhower.

On the stage were Atty-Gen. Eugene Cook, Rep. Frank Twitty, Sen. Carl Sanders, Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell and former House Speaker Marvin Moate.

The meeting was arranged by Rep. Howard Tamplin of the Madison Kiwanis Club.

Attending the gathering were representatives and wives from 14 Kiwanis Clubs, eight Lions Clubs, two Rotary Clubs, two Jaycee groups, a VFW Club, a Farm Bureau and an Exchange Club, and a Civitan Club. Thirteen counties were represented at the meeting.

Desire To See Equal Opportunity

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat, 11-14-59
P. 20

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Much has been written and said about differences among members of the Commission on Civil Rights resulting from differences in background and beliefs about racial segregation," stated Dr. Geogre M. Johnson, a member of the Commission.

"Little attention, if any," he continued, "has been given to an assessment of similarities."

He was referring primarily to articles appearing in some publications which placed special emphasis on an differences of opinion expressed by individual Commissioners in making recommendations for solving civil rights problems to the Presidetn and Congress.

COMMISSIONERS AGREE

The former dean of Howard univerity's Law school, who was named by President Eisenhower last March to fill the vacancy created on the Commission by the death of J. Enerst Wilkins, said even when it came to the more difficult task of formulating recommendations in light of the facts found, there was almost unanimous agreement among the Commissionesr.

"In my humble judgment, such unanimity came from those characteristics so often associated with liberty and fair play — a mutual desier to realize the American dream — a genuine desire to do right as God gives us the power to see it. — a dedication to the principles of Constitutional liberty. . ."

BACKGROUNDS VARY

Pursuing his assessment of similarities among members of the Commission, Dr. Johnson stated:

"I consider it significant that the Commission, composed as it is of men from different sections of our land and holding vigorously to conflicting views about intergroup relations, achieved substantial unanimity, not only as to the facts concerning denials of equal protection of the laws, but also as to some steps that should be considered in preventing such denials.

"It is entirely possible that the Commission's report may raise the level of national thinking on civil rights matters to a higher plateau. Whether this is accomplished, can be determined to some degree when the Commission's recommendations are considered by Congress, presumably next February."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

When aked to summarize other aspects of his message to members of the Association, Commissioner Johnson said he discussed some aspects of what many thoughtful persons regard as the most important domestic issue facing America today.

"I refer, of coure," he said, "to making real the national dream of equal oppotrunity for all without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

Lr. Johnson told convention delegates that the Commission's report, including its finding and recommendations, was devoted to the field of voting, education and housing. Of the 14 recommendations submitted to the President, five related to voting; three to education and six to housing.

California Racial Probe Planned

Advertiser-Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun, 11-15-59
P. 7A
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WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission announced Saturday it will look into racial problems in California at public hearings in Los Angeles and San Francisco late in January.

Pointing to the Mexican-American and Oriental minorities in California and a continuing large migration of Negroes to the state, the commission said it will focus on problems of discrimination in voting, housing and education.

More particularly it said that at hearings starting Jan. 25 and continuing through Jan. 27 it will emphasize the interrelationship of problems in these three fields.

The commission said that at the California hearings, the first to be held in the West, witnesses will be invited to testify rather than be subpoenaed and testimony will not be taken under oath.

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

CITY HOUSING BIAS PROTESTED TO U. S

Rights Agency Told of Wide Discrimination—Leaders of 3 Faiths Testify

Times p1 Wed 2-4-59 New York NY Times

HARLES GRUTZNER

Civil Rights Commission wo days of public hear- terday with a volum- cord of testimony on ad discrimination in against Jews, Negroes rto Ricans here.

omplaints were the first ng here that the Fed- ncy had received in its nths of existence.

Rev. Theodore M. Hes- who presided over the in the Commodore Hotel, said last night he found most startling the testimony about slum overcrowding among the Puerto Rican residents of East Harlem who find most other housing closed to them.

"This could have rocked you a bit," said Father Hesburgh, who is president of Notre Dame University.

Leaders of the three major religious faiths in the city were among the twenty-one witnesses heard yesterday. The commission heard thirty-six witnesses in two days.

Most of the testimony covered housing discrimination in the city and its suburbs, but leaders of some national organizations told of similar conditions in other cities, including Washington.

Dozens of proposals were advanced for creating an open market in housing for those of all races, religions and national origins. The one supported by the largest number of witnesses was that of a Presidential commission to see that all Federal agencies having to do with housing deny all forms of Government aid to private or public housing where discrimination is practiced or permitted.

There was a difference of opinion among some witnesses whether President Eisenhower should name such a commission to take immediate action. Some said that they felt Congress should pass legislation first for nation-wide anti-discrimination action by all housing agencies.

P 4 C Wed 2-4-59

Javits Wary

Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, expressed the belief that both legislation and executive action were needed.

He cautioned at the same time that some members of Congress who favored stronger civil rights legislation would vote against an anti-discrimination housing measure for fear it would lead to defeat of the housing program by segregationists.

Cardinal Spellman, in one of his rare appearances before a Federal agency, declared that those who propagate or participate in race or religious hatred were "disloyal Americans."

The Cardinal said he had accepted the commission's invitation to testify on condition that his comment be "not alone on housing problems, but rather upon the large, over-all and vital issue of justice and equal rights for the minorities in America."

He addressed himself to the broader problem without any specific mention of housing.

Cardinal Asks Respect

Declaring that "discrimination, racial or religious, can become the hangman of any free nation," the Roman Catholic prelate said:

"In the War of Independence, the War between the States and both World Wars, bigotry was abated, if not abolished. It would be a pity and a sin if it be the truth that only in war are persons of different races and religious sects cooperative and respectful of one another."

The Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, referred to discrimination as the "great, unsolved riddle of our democracy."

"This is the dangerous disease in our body politic," said Dr. Taylor, minister of Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

Dr. Taylor, a Negro, expressed hope that the gains that have been made against discrimination in employment, education and in some other fields, would eventually become effective as widely in housing.

Negro Is Hopeful

"The very fact," he said, "that in this greatest city in our nation, I, the titular leader of one of its three great religious faiths, could be a member of racial minority, and the most disadvantaged national minority historically, augurs bright promise for the early resolution of the problems of segregations and discrimination throughout this land."

Dr. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Eugene L. Sugarman, chairman of the New York Regional Advisory Board of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, recalled Hitler's Germany.

They used the same Hitler term "Judenrein"—which means "free of Jews"—in describing Bronxville, in Westchester, as typical of suburbs in several parts of the nation from which Jews are excluded.

Mr. Engel mentioned also Summit, N. J., and Candlewood Lake, Conn., as near-by communities that restricted Jews.

Exclusions Cited

More than one-third of Manhattan's fashionable housing cooperatives and many luxury rental apartments discriminate against Jews, Mr. Engel charged.

He said that in Washington Jews were excluded, by open or indirect means, from owning or renting in at least fifteen desirable neighborhoods within a three to five mile radius of the White House. He said that many high Government officials, living in those areas, participated in the exclusions 'knowingly or unwittingly."

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star, told the commission he had read its statement on Monday that it had received no complaints from New York, and then declared:

"Well, I am sure that the learned members of the commission are not naïve. I am sure you are aware that, directly or indirectly, discrimination in renting or purchasing apartments and homes does exist in New York. I guarantee that bean balls are still being thrown in the housing field as well as on the ball field."

Mr. Robinson said that as vice president in charge of personnel for Chock Full O' Nuts, a restaurant chain, he had started to organize a nonprofit housing project for Negroes among the 1,000 employes. He said city officials had denied him the sort of tax abatement being offered other nonprofit housing on the ground it would make the city "a target" for similar requests.

Problem Called National

Father Hesburgh said in a press interview before he left last night for South Bend, Ind., that the hearings had demonstrated that discrimination in housing was a national problem.

He said the commission would study the record and make a report and recommendations to the President and Congress in September. The findings will cover civil rights and denial of civil rights in voting, education and housing.

"I think New York has been taking more legal steps against discrimination than any other city or state," Father Hesburgh said. "Obviously, progress is being made here. I was particularly impressed by the great amount of work being done by so many voluntary groups."

James Andrews, as spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York, expressed opposition to the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law, which since last April has otulawed discrimination in the rental or sale of most private multiple housing in this city. He indicated that the board might support a court action to have it declared unconstitutional.

Compulsion Assailed

Asserting that "the property owner of New York is primarily a business man, not a social reformer," Mr. Andrews, a director of the board's brokerage division, said:

"There are many good people who believe that private housing can be integrated racially today. To those who have the financial means we suggest that they translate their conviction into action and construct housing for integrated occupancy. Perhaps we all will learn something. But let them undertake the experiment with their money and not the investments of others. And let them not intimidate legislators into enacting laws to compel others to do what they will not do themselves."

Doubts about the economic soundness of integrated private housing were expressed also by Emil Keen, past president of the State Home Builders Association.

Declaring that builders were reluctant to "enter a field frought with more than ordinary risk," he proposed that President Eisenhower release $250,000,000 of special assistance money to enable the National Federal Mortgage Association to purchase mortgages at par to underwrite such construction as an experiment.

Business Men Rebutted

A succession of witnesses challenged Mr. Andrews' view and Mr. Keen's doubts.

James H. Scheuer, a builder of private housing here and in other cities, said his profit experience in open occupancy had been "no better and no worse" than in restricted housing.

Among other witnesses who rebutted the contention that open occupancy as such depreciates values and has other adverse effects were Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York State Committee on Housing; Frank Lowe, vice president for housing of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Ramon Martinez, representing the Council of Puerto Rican and Spanish American Organizations, told of overcrowding and high rents in East Harlem. Of the Puerto Ricans living there, he said:

"We do not create slums. Like others, we may help to intensify them, but we are the victims of them. The slums were here before we came."

Federal Government Scored

Mr. Martinez, who declared the Federal Government at fault for not moving more forcibly against housing discrimination and other infringements of civil rights, said:

"I'm referring also to the Truman Administration. Mr. Truman got elected in 1948 on a strong civil rights platform, but he did not effectuate it."

Stanley Lowell, chairman of the executive board of the Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress, said President Eisenhower should appoint at once a commission with a directive to start getting all Federal housing agencies to deny aid to projects permitting discrimination.

"We don't need another study commission," said Mr. Lowell who was until recently an assistant to Mayor Wagner. "We need quick action. Such a commission should also be directed by the President to receive and resolve complaints of discrimination in such projects."

RIGHTS AIDE SEES HOUSING AS CRUX

Times

Bias in This Field Is Termed Threat to Gains in Others —U.S. Inquiry Here Today

P 12 C

By PETER KIHSS

Providing housing without discrimination is essential in insuring equal protection of the law, a member of the Civil Rights Commission said here yesterday.

New York NY

The statement was made by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame. Father Hesburgh will preside over the Federal commission's two-day hearings on housing discrimination, which start at 9 A. M. today at the Commodore Hotel.

Meanwhile, the Jewish Labor Committee called on President Eisenhower to set up a committee to help end discrimination in Federally aided housing. Walter L. Kirschenbaum, the labor group's public relations director, said the hearings would find a "conspiracy of racial and religious bigotry" in private and public housing here.

Mon 2-2-59

Father Hesburgh said that maps the commission had received "indicate that there may be more residential segregation in large Northern cities than in most Southern cities." The maps came from Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic.

First Housing Hearing

Today's hearing will be the first by the year-old Federal agency in the housing field. It will be attended by at least four commissioners. A fifth, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, was reported ailing, and the sixth, J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor, died last month.

The other commissioners are Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman; Robert G. Storey, vice chairman, and Doyle E. Carlton.

A private meeting of the commission took place at the Commodore last night to consider voting problems, on which hearings have been held in Alabama.

The commission will enter its third main field—schools—with hearings in Nashville, Tenn., March 5 and 6. Yesterday, Dr. John A. Hannah, its chairman, said he hoped all would be "calm and serene" when the first token school integration began in Virginia today.

The commission has received no complaints about housing discrimination, Father Hesburgh said. But it believed New York City was a good place to study the problem because of its size, mixed population and far-reaching laws.

Crux of Problem Seen

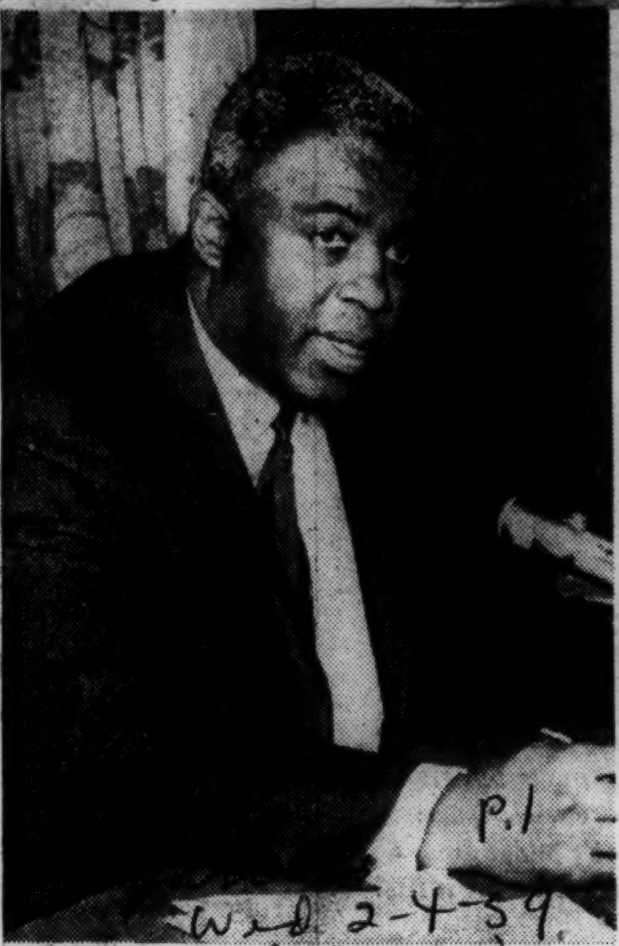
"To the extent that racial discrimination in housing exists in our midst," Father Hesburgh added, "progress that is made on other problems such as the protection of voting rights or the desegregation of public schools will be in jeopardy."

The commission is gathering data for recommendations to President Eisenhower and Congress by September. Among questions it is exploring are the effects of inadequate or segregated housing in terms of crime, juvenile delinquency, disease, interracial relations, education, property values, taxes and general standards of city life.

Mr. Kirschenbaum, spokesman for the Jewish group, spoke in Washington yesterday. He asserted that the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs law here, banning discrimination in private housing, had been passed despite "bigoted real estate interests" and politicians who were currying financial favor.

"Right now in Albany," Mr. Kirschenbaum added, "highly placed officials in the Rockefeller Administration are advising against the passage of the Metcalf-Baker bill, which would do on a state level what the New York City ordinance is designed to accomplish locally."

Testify Before the Civil Rights Commission Here About Discrimination in Housing

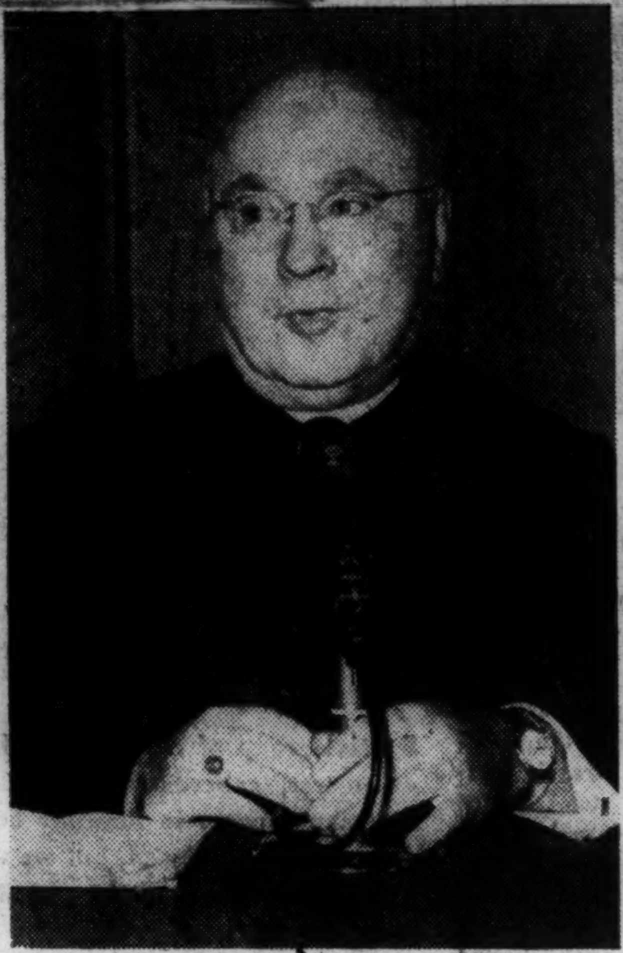


P.1

Wed 2-4-59

New York, N.Y.

Jackie Robinson, former baseball star who is now a personnel executive, tells about moving to Stamford, Conn., after failing to find a suitable home in New York City.



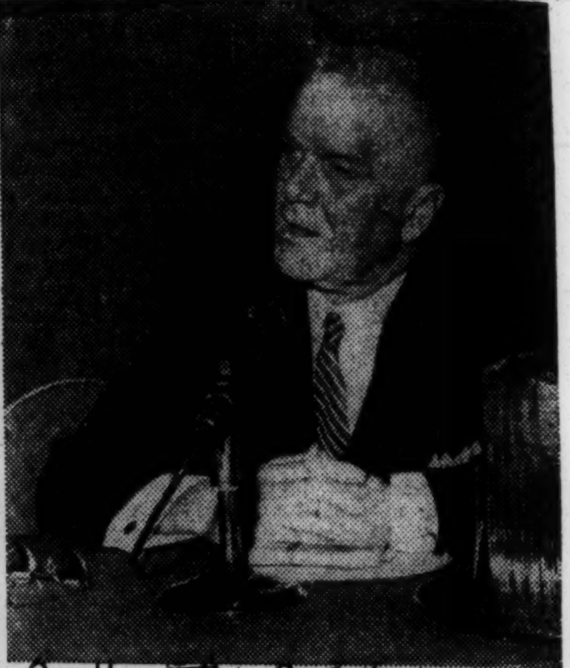
Cardinal Spellman as he discussed the general problem of "justice and equal rights for the minorities in America." He scored all who spread racial or religious hate.

The New York Times (by William C. Eckenberg)

Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, at the hearing at the Commodore Hotel. He said discrimination was praticed against Jews here and elsewhere.

Times Wed. 2-4-59 P. 24

Senator Jacob K. Javits at Civil Rights Commission hearing here. He said both legislation and executive action were required in the fight on bias in housing.



The New York Times

James Andrews, a spokesman for Real Estate Board of New York, as he opposed city law against discrimination in sale or renting of most private housing here.

ite Praised Upon ving Rights Post

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The resignation of W. Wilson as Assistant Attorney General brought out a wide dif- in the appraisal of the work of the recently created Division in the Justice Department.

a letter acknowledging with regret" the resignation of White, Attorney General Wil- P. Rogers said "much pro- has been made in the field civil rights" under Mr. White's ship."

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resignation of Mr. White announced at the White House President Eisenhower ac- the resignation with "re- Mr. White wrote him, in dated Sept. 16, "it is urgent I return to the private prac- of law."

his letter to Mr. Eisenhower, White said his work in the years as head of the Civil Division was controversial often unpopular, but that President's "inspiring leader- has made my work reward- and satisfying."

White, 53, and a native of became United States for the Eastern District of when the Eisenhower came into power. Mr. Eisenhower appointed Assistant Attorney General in of the Office of Legal Coun-

TO BROWNELL

that position Mr. White was for the memorandums which former Attorney General Brownell advised the Pres- that he had authority to Federal troops to Little Rock, September, 1957 to en- the Federal court order for of Central High School

Mr. White was named lat- 1957 to head the new Civil Division created by the Civil Rights Act, he refused Assistant Attorney Generalship announced purpose of al- name to go before the in connection with the civil rights post.

Battle resigns from rights commission

News

B'Ham, Ala.

Jou. 10-13-59.

PG

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP)—Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia has resigned from the Civil Rights Commission, which recently issued a controversial report on Negro voting rights, education and housing.

Battle was the only dissenter on the six-man commission in its recommendation for federal voting registrars where necessary to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to vote.

HE WAS JOINED by two other Southern members in objecting to another commission proposal. The three Northern members proposed a constitutional amendment to prevent voting discrimination, assuring the right to vote to any citizen who meets his state's age and residence requirements and who is not legally confined at the time of registration or election.

Battle said he felt present laws were adequate in both cases.

IN A LETTER OF resignation, accepted by President Eisenhower yesterday, Battle said he wanted to return to law practice in Charlottesville, Va.

The president had asked Battle to continue serving on the commission. He replied, "It is very difficult for me to decline any request from you, sir, but having served for the two years of the original life of the commission, I feel I must now ask to be relieved of this assignment in order that I may give my undivided attention to my private law practice."

Eisenhower said he regretted Battle's resignation, and added:

"You have my sincere thanks and appreciation for the great contribution you made to the work of the commission which, as you know, I consider of major importance to the welfare of the nation."

W. Wilson White Bows Out

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

10-10-59. P. 12

After two years in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, W. Wilson White has bowed out.

President Eisenhower expressed to Mr. White his "appreciation for the manner in which you have handled the many sensitive problems in the field of civil rights which have been your responsibility for the past two years."

Unfortunately The Courier cannot endorse Mr. Eisenhower's appreciation for Mr. White's services during the past two years since the Civil Rights Division was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which was certainly puny and toothless enough.

During those two years, the division headed by Mr. White, moved with the speed of an Antarctic glacier, and of the huge number of Southern Negroes who are voteless, not one has been able to cast a ballot as a result of the efforts of the Civil Rights Division.

Could this inaction have been due to a deal between Southern and Northern political strategists not to "rock the boat?"

If so, Mr. White may not have been the real culprit but simply the goat.

Resigns For Southern Principles

News

Jou. 10-13-59

Decatur, Ala.

We rather admire the courage shown by Virginia's ex-Governor, John S. Battle, in tending his resignation from the infamous and miscalled, Civil Rights Commission.

After serving on this politically motivated group which cares nothing for constitutional American government, Battle has learned the futility of trying to reason with fanatics.

We believe Battle can be of more service toward attaining the tried and traditional ideals of his Southland as an ex-member of this Civil Rights monster.

Leadership Called Key To Peaceful Integration

By CECIL HOLLAND

Star Staff Writer

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
P. A-5
3-6-59

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 6—strong and united community leadership is the overriding re- [illegible] for peaceful school desegregation.

This, more than anything else, was the central fact emerging from the Civil Rights Commission's two-day conference here with school superintendents from 13 States and the District of Columbia relating their own experiences with desegregation.

The States ranged from Delaware, where integration is all but completed, to the oil town of Hobbs, N. Mexico, which was one of the first communities in the country to comply with the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation order.

Most of the school officials came from the border States and the commission expects to use the information gleaned from their experiences in making recommendations to meet what Dr. John A. Hanna, the chairman, described as "a constitutional crisis all but unequaled in our life as a Nation."

One Southern Observer

Conspicuous only by their absence were representatives from all but one of the six States of the Deep South. The commission invited school authorities from those States to attend as observers but only Florida, where the first step toward desegregation was recently taken, accepted.

The school superintendents who reported yesterday emphasized the importance of community leadership in taking desegregation steps. School boards, the speakers said, must be firm and courageous and have the backing of city officials, police departments that will enforce order, responsible civic groups and effective, if quiet, newspaper support.

Most of the educators agreed with Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of the District schools, that desegregation had not lowered educational standards. Other comments discounted what one educator called the "myths" about desegregation—that it increased disciplinary problems and led to social mixing of the races. Disciplinary problems in desegregated schools, the speakers agreed, resulted more from home conditions rather than the mixing of races.

Little Mixing Reported

Most of the officials reported there had been very little social mixing even when both whites and Negroes attended such school events as proms. On the other hand, the educators reported that the Negroes in previously all-white schools took part as their talents merited in athletics, school orchestras and similar activities.

The extent of desegregation was as varied as the plans and methods under which it had been brought about. They ranged from Greensboro, N.C., where there is one desegregated school with five Negroes, to places like Washington and Wilmington, with complete or nearly complete integration.

Dr. Hannah said the speed in desegregation under varying local conditions was a matter for the courts. But the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame and a commission member, questioned whether "token" desegregation could not be expanded in some localities.

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Maryland's superintendent of schools, said desegregation "at this stage of the game" should be measured by its acceptance by both races and not in numbers. "The answer to the problem," he added, "lies in the hearts and minds of the people."

Admits Confusion

Father Hesburgh agreed but said he found himself confused "by a lot of good intentions and not much in the way of results."

Nashville's superintendent, William Henry Oliver, took part reluctantly in the conference because he said here the "fires of opposition" have not been extinguished. Nashville has 34 Negroes attending seven desegregated schools.

Only one representative from strife-torn Arkansas, Supt. Everett R. Kelley of Van Buren, was present for the meeting and he asked to be heard in a closed session because of the high feeling in its State. Virgil T. Blossom, former Little Rock school head, was invited but failed to attend, since he recently took over a school post in San Antonio, Tex.

Oklahoma school officials reported that 163 schools have been shut down in that State largely from consolidations carried out since desegregation. One byproduct of this consolidation has been that about 350 Negro teachers have lost their jobs. Both Oklahoma and West Virginia authorities report some savings in school costs from the ending of dual school systems.

Civil Rights Job Another Boost For Nixon Aide

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
4-29-59

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A woman who makes $14,190 a year as an employe of the Federal Civil Rights Commission is a former political campaign manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Mrs. Carol B. Arth, 36, said Tuesday the Vice President had nothing to do with her obtaining the job. She said Mr. Nixon didn't know about it until she told him.

The woman is executive secretary to Gordan Tiffany, the commission staff director, who makes $2[illegible],500 a year.

For five years before January, 1958, Mrs. Arth had been a public information assistant in the State Department. Her highest salary there was $11,395 a year.

"I was asked to come over here (to the Civil Rights Commission) on detail from the State Department for a few weeks to see if I couldn't get some administrative work under way," she said.

She said she went to the commission in January, 1958. Later she said Commission Chairman Dr. John Hannah asked her to stay, and she agreed.

Her salary was fixed at $12,770 a year in March, 1958. In November, 1958, it was increased to $14,190.

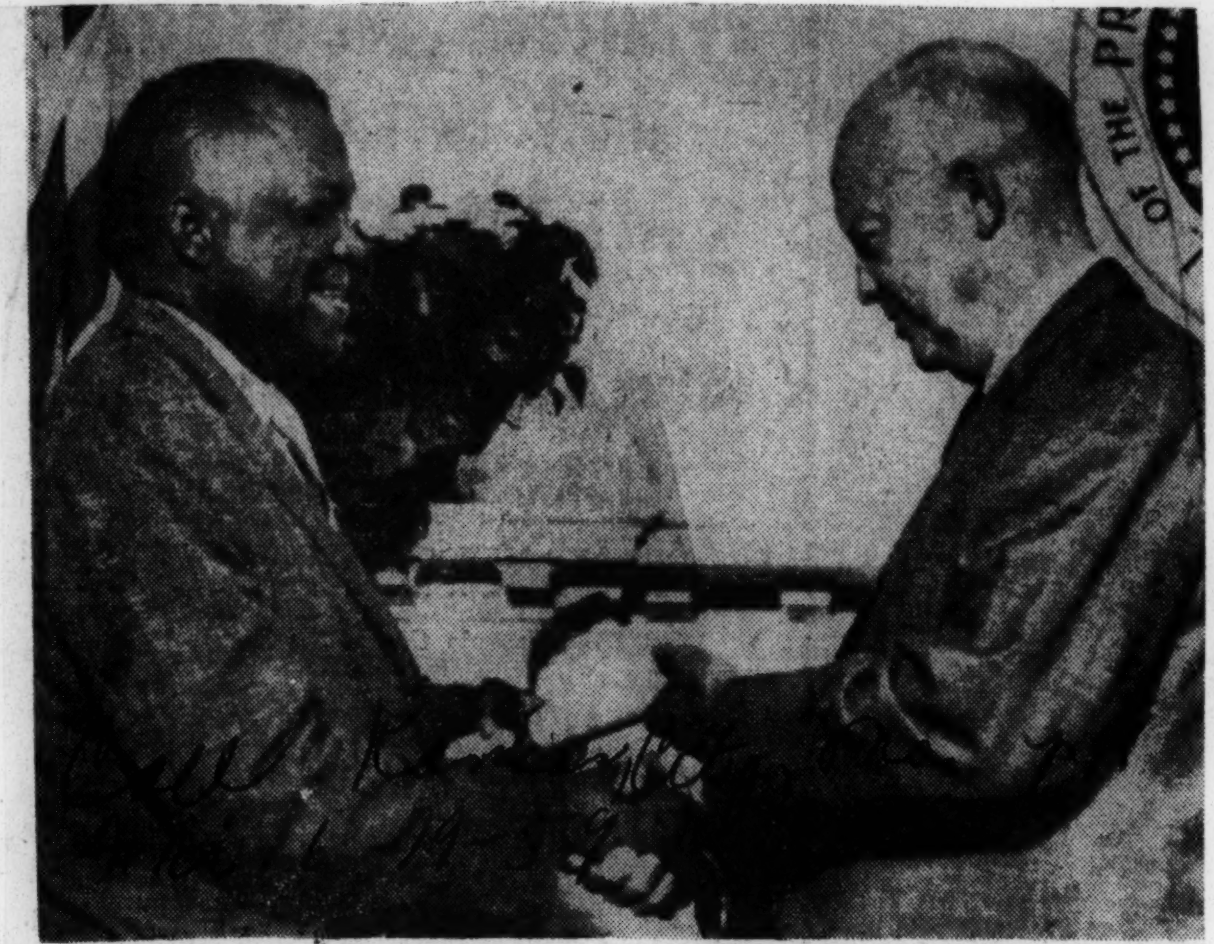
The commission was created by Congress Sept. 9, 1957. It was several months before it began operations.

In 1950, Mrs. Arth served as campaign manager for Mr. Nixon in Redlands, Calif., in his race for the Senate. She also performed the same duties for former Gov. Goodwin Knight, then a candidate for lieutenant governor of California.

In 1952, Mrs. Arth was chairman of a county volunteer group to re-elect former Senator William F. Knowland (R., Calif.).

Until January, 1953, the start of the Eisenhower Administration, her top salary had been $5,200 a year and expenses as acting chairman of the Young Republican National Federation.

Her fortunes soon changed. In August, 1953, she became a special assistant to the secretary of state in Washington at $10,800 a year.



COMMISSION MEMBER. — President Eisenhower congratulates George M. Johnson, former dean of Howard university law school, who was sworn in as a member of the federal Civil Rights commission in ceremonies held at the White House Tuesday, June 9. Johnson's nomination to the post was confirmed by the Senate recently. Johnson was named to the Civil Rights Commission on March 10 by President Eisenhower to fill the vacancy created by J. Ernest Wilkins. Johnson was dean of the Howard law school from 1946 until his resignation in May, 1958 to become director of the Office of Laws, Plans and Research of the Civil Rights Commission's staff. Dean Johnson is a brother of Dr. William A. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. Kenneth Johnson of San Bernardino, Calif.

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DISCUSSIONS ON DESEGREGATION—Five members of the Federal Civil Rights Commission attend a conference in Nashville, Tenn., with school officials on desegregation in classrooms. Left to right are former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, Dean Robert Storey of Michigan State University, former Gov. John. S. Battle of Virginia and the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.—AP Wirephoto.

Rights Complaints Erupt in State

10

By BOB SWIFT
Herald Assistant City Editor

Miami Herald

Miami Fla.

Mon. 5-18-59

P. 3/A

WASHINGTON — Gadsden County, a Florida panhandle county flattened against the Georgia state line, has become a hot spot of civil rights complaints in less than three months.

Nine Gadsden countians complained to the federal Civil Rights Commission between Feb. 16 and April 30 that their right to vote had been violated.

Only Louisiana — where nine parishes counted a total of 64 complaints — had more reported incidents of vote denial than Florida during that 2½ months.

From Jan. 1, 1957, until Feb. 16, 1959, the entire state of Florida reported only five complaints from citizens who said their voting rights had been denied.

But the sudden upsurge from Gadsden County raised Florida's total list of vote denial complaints to 14. Of these, 12 were formal, sworn complaints which the rights commission is empowered to investigate.

These figures were released in House hearings Sunday.

They showed a total of 310 complaints about voting violations — 253 of them sworn — have been sent to the rights group from all parts of the U.S.

The figures indicate the three biggest civil rights problem areas are Alabama (119 complaints), Louisiana (95) and Mississippi (41).

Public hearings have been held on the Alabama complaints, but the commission has thus far declined to hold hearings in the other two problem areas.

A commission spokesman said Sunday there is little likelihood of public hearings on the Florida complaints.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee which heard the rights group's report, expressed "surprise" at the small number of total complaints.

He said it looks as though the rights group hasn't had very much to do.

Commission Staff Director Gordon Tiffany replied that the complaints, though small in number, are "shocking."

Commission Chairman John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, explained that many people did not make sworn complaints because of "lack of knowledge" and "fear in some areas that pressures of one kind and another will be exerted on them."

The commission also listed, for the first time, a breakdown of complaints of all kinds of rights denials which it received since it began work.

Total complaints, other than those charging vote denial, were 498.

Florida's total was 26 for the period from 1957 through April 30 this year. These complaints were about discrimination in schools, employment or administration of justice or were from inmates of prisons or mental institutions.

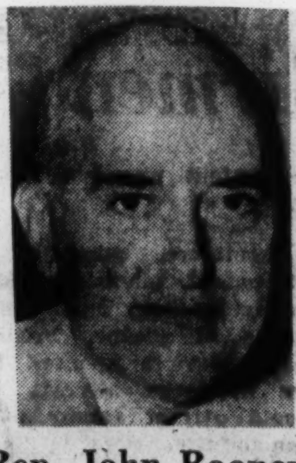
Tacked on the tail-end of the complaint list was a lonely complaint from Italy. Subject: administration of justice.

Explain commission officials: a man deported to Sicily as a gangster claimed they "got the wrong man."

Officials wrote the deportee. They were sorry, they said, but his case wasn't in their line.

John Hannah

. . . tells of 'fears'



Rep. John Rooney

. . . 'surprised

Rights hearing reported set in Louisiana

News

Birmingham, Ala. P.16

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—The Civil Rights Commission has decided to hold voting rights hearings in Louisiana next month, The Birmingham News has learned.

Fri 6-12-59

This will be the second series of voting rights hearings to be held by the commission — the first having been in Montgomery late last year.

The reason for the new hearing is the same as that given for the Alabama session, the refusal of local voter registration officials to open their records so that commission investigators could check on complaints charging racial discrimination.

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for several months that the commission was having trouble getting access to records in Louisiana. But officials of the commission have been reluctant to schedule any more public hearings on voting rights if this could be avoided.

It is necessary for the commission to schedule public hearings in a state before it can use subpoena powers under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

ONE REASON for the commission's reluctance has been the prospect of all-out legal resistance in Louisiana, just as the commission was opposed in Alabama.

The Justice Department lost a suit in Federal District Court in Alabama when it sought to enjoin Macon County voter registrars, past and future, from alleged discrimination against Negroes seeking to register and vote.

This case was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, and a decision is likely to come soon.

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4 southerners attempt to block George Johnson

Afro-American

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WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The final vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Committeemen approved the nomination 11-4, with all four votes against him being cast by Southerners. Absentees were polled after Mr. Johnson was approved by a 5-to-2 vote at a meeting of the committee Monday.

Sat. 5-30-59

For the nomination were Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; Thomas C. Hennings, Missouri; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming; John A. Carroll, Colorado; Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut and Philip A. Hart, Michigan, all Democrats.

Baltimore

And Republicans Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; William Langer, North Dakota; Everett M Dirksen, Illinois; Roman L Hruska, Nebraska, and Kenneth B. Keating, New York.

Voting against Mr. Johnson were Democrats Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina; John L. McClellan, Arkansas; Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina, and James O. Eastland, Mississippi.

Herman appointed to rights group

NEW YORK

Harold P. Herman, attorney of Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y., this week, was named as the ninth member of the New York State Advisory Committee of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Eight members were named in November. Mr. Herman is a Republican, a former N.Y. State Assemblyman and a former member of the board of education.

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pated.

Dr. Nkrumah arrived in Bombay on Dec. 22 for a 15-day visit to India. Thousands of Bombay citizens, including Ministers of the State Government, the Mayor of Bombay, high ranking military and civil officials, members of the Consular corps and about a dozen students studying in Bombay gave a warm welcome to Dr. Nkrumah at Santa Cruz Airport.

1-10-59

Replying to a question from newsmen about the union with Guinea, Dr. Nkrumah said: "It is coming off well. But the main job is to work an initial constitution in such a way that we can accommodate others when they come to join in the Union."

P. 5

AS DR. NKRUMAH stepped out of the plane, he was received by Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Bombay's Fiance Minister. After inspecting the guard of honor provided by the Indian Navy Dr. Nkrumah was introduced to the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Bombay Government and high ranking civil and military officials.

William T. Turner, the United States Consul General in Bombay, as dean of the consular corps, presented the members of the corps to the visiting Prime Minister.

Dr. Nkrumah was cheered by large crowds as he drove from the airport to Raj Rhavan, the Governor's residence. An estimated 100,000 people lined the 14-mile route cheering the visitor.

Santa Cruz Airport and important road junctions were decorated with the Indian and Ghana flags.

During his two-day visit in Bombay City, Dr. Nkrumah visited the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay and the Aarey Milk Colony. He was given a civic reception and met Ghana students in Bombay.

Besides Bombay and Delhi, his itinerary included Bhakra, Nangal, Chandigarh, Jhansi, Agra and Mysore.

Later in the evening the Governor of Bombay gave a dinner at Raj Rhavan in honor of Dr. Nkrumah.

Hubbard cited for civic service

WASHINGTON

Maceo W. Hubbard, attorney in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department, has been paid special tribute by the National Civic Service League for "an outstanding career in public service."

4-11-59

A graduate of Lincoln University, Mr. Hubbard joined the department in July of 1946 and was assigned to the Civil Rights section. He was acting U.S. Attorney for the Virgin Islands from October of 1950 to March of 1951. In December of 1957 he was named head of the Civil Rights division's due-process unit.

After graduation from Lincoln, Mr. Hubbard attended and obtained his law degree from the Harvard Law School. He resides at 1830 16th St., NW.

Writer joins staff of CRC

WASHINGTON

W. Otto McClarrin, artist, writer and editor, has joined the staff of the Commission on Civil Rights as a part-time consultant, Dr. John A. Hannah, Commission chairman, announced.

Mr. McClarrin will assist the Commission in preparing its report to the President and the Congress.

4-11-59

He was formerly a columnist, reporter and cartoonist for the Philadelphia Independent, Philadelphia Tribune, and AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

He also was an artist-designer for the Office of Price Administration, editor of Newspic Magazine, director of public relations at Howard University, and a United States Information officer in Southeast Asia.

DEAN JOHNSON, who has been nominated by the President to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission, called on Senator Kuchel to discuss their mutual interest in civil rights problems. Johnson, as you know, was educated in California. Sen. Kuchel was one of the Senators recommending the Dean for the Commission. In the picture, they are looking at the Congressional Record which contained Senator Kuchel's speech advocating a limitation on Senate filibusters, which Dean Johnson considers was one of the best addresses made on the subject. They also discussed the hearings which the Commission plans to hold in California in July.

Sat. 3-28-59

P. 1

Rights Unit Startled by Bias in N.Y.

The federal Civil Rights Commission, which begins a housing study here Friday, heard "startling" testimony about discrimination in New York City during its hearing there.

The commission's New York hearing was its first. And they heard many persons tell of widespread discrimination against Negroes, Jews and Puerto Ricans.

Some of the testimony was "most startling" said the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, who presided over the New York hearings.

P. 12

The Rev. Mr. Hesburgh has said there is more housing segregation in large Northern cities than in Southern cities.

Many of the witnesses appearing before the commission advanced proposals for "an open housing market," making housing available without regard to race, religion or national origin.

The proposal that received the most support was one calling for a presidential commission to see that all federal agencies that have anything to do with housing cut off all forms of governmental aid for private or public housing where discrimination is practiced or permitted.

Sen. Javits (R-NY), who appeared at the hearing, said he thought both executive action and legislation are needed to deny federal aid where housing discrimination exists.

Dr. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, said more than half of Manhattan's fashionable housing co-operatives and many luxury rental apartments discriminate against Jews.

He singled out Bronxville as a New York suburb that has no Jewish residents.

Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York Commission Against Discrimination, told the commission the federal government is evading its responsibility under civil rights statutes to give all citizens an equal opportunity to buy a house of their choice.

CRC Official Seeks Mixers In Mississippi

Jackson

By JIMMY WARD

A staff member from the Civil Rights Commission has been in Mississippi for the past week trying to sign up "collective thinkers" for a bi-racial state advisory board of the CRC.

The commission representative was George Harris, deputy special assistant to the CRC. He left Jackson Friday evening, but he did not say if his trip was successful.

Harris said he contacted about 45 persons in Jackson and throughout North Mississippi. He said his contacts were made from a list supplied him in Washington. The list was originally prepared, he said, by Frank Bane, who recently retired from a post on the council of state governments in Washington.

Sat. 3-14-59

Harris would not reveal the names of the list, nor the names of the 45 he contacted.

From five to nine members usually comprise these state boards, Harris said.

P. 1

INTEGRATION AIM

Purpose of these boards is to seek out means to establish integration in voting, housing and in education. The boards, he said, would study the subject, make reports on the good and bad and make recommendations.

Harris said some of those he contacted are considering assignment, but would not reveal if definite commitments had been obtained. He said this announcement, if any, would be made by the commission in Washington.

Harris said it was desired to have a board represent a geographical cross-section of the state.

Asked if he had done investigation work on whether economic pressure had been exerted on minority groups in Mississippi, Harris said this was not a purpose of his visit.

He volunteered he did visit one of the Jackson banks and was favorably surprised at the modern institutions. He said he saw both Negroes and whites doing business at the bank.

Harris was asked if Dr. Laurence Jones, president of Piney Woods School, had agreed to serve on the board. "Don't use that name," he snapped back at the writer.

"Did Dr. Jones agree to serve?" he was asked.

DODGES QUESTION

Harris was indefinite on whether Dr. Jones had accepted.

It is reliably reported, however, that Dr. Jones does not intend to join any controversial outfit, the association of which would tend to endanger his favorite institution, Piney Woods School.

The week-long trip by Harris was supposed to have been kept a "secret."

He expressed surprise when the Daily News contacted him at a downtown hotel. Earlier this week this newspaper said CRC Agents were in the state.

Harris left Jackson for Texas.

Members doubt value of work—

Rights commission to hold three last probes

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, April 21 — The U. S. Civil Rights Commission is scheduling three more big discrimination probes before winding up its operations in September.

The new probes will be in Chicago, Los Angeles and [illegible].

Purpose of the Chicago and Los Angeles hearings, in May and July, is to air charges of discrimination in housing. Particularly to be stressed in Chicago is the lack of effective Illinois laws.

4-21-59

In Los Angeles, the emphasis will be on inadequate enforcement of laws barring discrimination in housing.

The Florida proceedings will involve voting complaints. These hearings will probably be held during June in Miami, and will deal with conditions in several Florida cities.

1.3

THESE UNANNOUNCED plans have been disclosed to congressional leaders by Dr. John R. Hannah, commission chairman.

The Michigan State University president also told them:

1. Agents of the commission are looking into numerous complaints of denial of voting right in Louisiana and Mississippi. However, the commission has no plans to conduct hearings in these states. Instead, the findings of the staff will be included in the commission's final report.

2. This report will also contain a number of studies by "Voluntary groups" set up by the commission to scrutinize discrimination conditions in various sections of the country. One of these groups, which has already submitted a voluminous report on Michigan, is headed by former Defense Secretary Charles Wilson.

3. If Congress votes to continue the commission after its one-year term expires in September, only part of its six members will accept reappointment. President Eisenhower will have to find replacements for the other four.

4. No stand is being taken by the Commission on extending its work for another year or more. A major reason for this is that members have strong doubts as to its value. Most of them feel the commission "has accomplished some good educationally," but little beyond that.

In both the Senate and House, bills are pending to prolong the commission's investigating activities.

Representative Emmanuel Celler (D., N. Y.-, chairman of the House judiciary committee, is pushing a measure for two more years. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, Tex., who originated the commission, favors continuing it for another year.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has to do more for Negroes than it has in the past to win in 1960, in the opinion of E. Frederic Morrow, special projects member of President Eisenhower's White staff. Morrow told the Republican Women's Conference, "The Republican Party can't win elections until it recognizes Negroes as first-class citizens. . . . The party has to stand for something beyond the usual lip service. . . . Until it does, there is no remedy available that will overcome the Democratic Party's ballyhoo that it is the poor man's party."

SEN. JOHN KENNEDY told the Methodist bishops, when they conferred with him, that the American governmental system of checks and balances "protects the integrity and conscience of every public office holder."

He also asserted that "no Protestant president, in discharging the obligations and duties of his office, ever found it necessary to amend his oath or escape from it because of his religious belief or his adherence to the dictates of conscience."

FORMER DEMOCRATIC National Chairman Steve Mitchell is sounding out friends for backing

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Dean Johnson Approved For Rights Commission

Atlanta World

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The nomination of George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission, breezed through the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee Tuesday without running into any opposition.

Atlanta Ga.

After Senator Thomas C. Hennings, of Missouri, subcommittee chairman, held an executive session with himself, he announced that the vote was 5 to 0 to approve the nomination.

4-23-59

Senator Hennings voted the proxies of four other subcommittee members for approval. He did not have the proxies of four other members, who were absent, but the record was left open for 24 hours so that they could vote on the nomination.

The individual vote was not announced, but, in addition to Hennings, Senators Joseph C. O. Mahoney of Wyoming, John A. Carroll of Colorado, Democrats, and **William Langer of North Dakota, Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin** voted for the nomination.

Other subcommittee members are Senators Olin D. Johnson of South Caronila, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, Democrats, and Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois Republican.

NNPA learned that Dirksen is for the nomination.

MERE FORMALITY

The hearing was a mere formality with only Senator Hennings in attendance. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, California Republican, testified in support of Dean Johnson.

Kuchel said he shared the view of Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University Law School, a member of the Civil Rights Commission, and a past president of the American Bar Association, that Mr. Johnson is 'eminently qualified' to be a Commission member.

At one time, Kuchel noted, Mr. Johnson was a law associate of Walter A. Gordan, former govenor of the Virgin Islands and recently elevated to a Federal judgeship for the Caribbean possession.

He urged "speedy and favorable consideration" of the nomination. To function, he said, the Commission must be at its full strength.

Senator Clair Engle, California Democrat, submitted a statement supporting Mr. Johnson.

COMMISSION ENDORSEMENT

Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida, a member of the Commission, sent a telegram in which he said he believes Mr. Johnson will make a "good member" of the Commission.

Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Commission, called Mr. Johnson a "loyal and energitic" member of the staff and said he could not commend him too highly. Mr. Johnson is serving as director of the Office of Laws, Plans and Research of the Commission.

In very brief remarks, Mr. Johnson agreed with statements concerning the "delicate, even explosive nature" of the problem with which the Commission is grappling.

He said he believes that "this problem can be solved within our democratic processes and under the rule of law which must, in my judgement, prevail."

Asked by Senator Hennings whether he might also say "we hope but venture it is a possibility."

The nomination now goes to the full Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Hennings said he will ask for "early action" by the full committee and subsequent favor action by the Senate" so that Mr. Johnson will be able to serve as a member when the Commission holds hearings in Chicago on May 5.

Civil Rights Commission Lists 253 Sworn Complaints

78

Atlanta

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Civil Rights Commission reports it has received 253 sworn complaints since it was created two year ago from persons who charge they were deprived of the right to vote.

Atlanta Ga.

The commission furnished a table giving a breakdown of the complaints to a House appropriations subcommittee which published it Sunday with the commission's closed-door testimony on its budget.

Wed 5-20-59

Alabama led with 104 complaints, followed by Louisiana with 88 Mississippi with 40 and Florida with 12. The commission said it also received 57 unsworn voting complaints.

The commission provided a breakdown of the 79 voting affidavits it has received since last Feb. 16. These included: Louisiana - Claiborn County, 5 Mississippi - Claiborne County, 5. t Louisiana 64 - Bienville Parish 8, Bessier 9, Cadde 4, Claiborne 6, DeSota 11, Jackson 2 Ouachita 1 Red River 9, Webster 11. Florida-Gadsden County 9.

The commission said it had recevied 498 complaints about matters not regarding voting rights since it was set up in 1957.

New York led this list with 59, followed by California with 45, Florida and Ohio with 26 each, each, Alabama with 22 and Texas Pennsylvania and Illinois with 23 with 21.

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION EDUCATION- NEGRO TEACHERS

Negro Teachers Hurt By Mixing

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn

9-12-59

Rights Commission Report Says Firings Frequent During Integration

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Of The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — Negro teachers frequently are fired when schools are integrated, the Federal Civil Rights Commission has found.

"The process of school desegregation," the commission's 668-page report states, "can mean any one of a number of things for public school teachers belonging to minority groups.

10

"It can mean a new professional challenge or it can mean the loss of a job. It can mean virtually no change in the class room situation or the loss of the better students to white schools."

Education

The report said "Generally the integration of teachers has lagged rather far behind school desegregation, and in areas where small Negro schools have been closed and all of the pupils absorbed by the white schools, there has been a substantial displacement of Negro teachers."

Negro

344 Lose Jobs

As of Nov. 12, 1958, the report said that 344 Negro teachers had lost their jobs in Oklahoma as the result of racial integration and consolidation of schools. More than 160 schools had been closed.

teachers

"Integration of teaching staffs has not been accomplished in Oklahoma City," the report stated, "and although no Negro teachers have been displaced there, white teachers have been hired for vacancies that would have been filled by Negro teachers prior to desegregation."

In Kansas, it said some Negro teachers were retained in predominantly all-Negro schools or absorbed in other schools but others lost their jobs."

The report said that in Pittsburg, Kan., after the Negro school was closed, "no Negro teachers were reported to have remained in the school system."

Many Areas Affected

The commission found some states where full use was made of Negro teachers, but it added: minority group teacher is not restricted to one section of the nation. It exists in varying degrees in many sections, despite fair employment acts. The evidence indicated that some communities in the North and West are not yet willing to accept the concept of equal opportunity in teaching . . .

"Problems of discrimination in states as far north as New Jersey reveal themselves in recent Federal litigation and in proceedings before state agencies against discrimination . . .

"The Pennsylvania State Advisory Committee reported that although there were 500 school districts with Negro students, only 56 of them employed any Negro teachers."

"That the problem of discrimination in the hiring of teachers is serious," the commission concluded, "cannot be questioned."

Alabama's 119 Complaints

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Commission, after a year of apparently futile traveling and investigating has reported that a total of 310 formal complaints of vote denial have been received, and that 119 of these complaints came from Alabama.

The figures show that Alabama leads all other states in the number of such so-called derelictions.

The commission figures are not broken down so as to show what part of Alabama is the source of complaints of vote denial but it is probably well known to the commission and to the people of Alabama that Macon County is the hotbed of this kind of thing, and that in Birmingham and Montgomery we have some of the chief agitators and recipients of outside money and help to cause us trouble about race relations.

After all these months, if only 119 persons have complained of having trouble with registering to vote, it would appear that Alabama's record is excellent.

Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
[illegible]
5/19/59
Pg 4

Carlton-Hollings Talks On Rights Group Bared

By ROULHAC HAMILTON

Washington Correspondent

News

Courier

10

Charleston

S.C.

3-21-59

p. 1

WASHINGTON — Former Florida Gov. Doyle Carlton, a member of the Civil Rights Commission, has been "having talks" with Gov. Ernest F. Hollings about a civil rights advisory committee for South Carolina, but whether he is getting anywhere is a mystery, a Senate subcommitee was told Friday.

That statement by Commission Representative Robert G. Storey was about the only definite thing Sen. Olin D. Johnston could pry from Storey and Commission Staff Director Gordon Tiffany about the status of a South Carolina advisory committee.

Johnston questioned Storey and Tiffany searchingly as the two officials appeared before the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee.

South Carolina is one of three states in which no state advisory committee has been named by the Commission, although it was reported last September that the membership of such a committee had been approved and would be announced as soon as a routine Federal Bureau of Investigation check had been made.

Subsequently, the Commission admitted under questioning that it no longer had a committee—that an unspecified number of unidentified persons who had agreed to serve had changed their minds after Dr. T. C. McFall, prominent Negro physician in Charleston, had said that he had been appointed.

Johnston wanted to know from Storey or Tiffany if McFall had been appointed and if he constituted the state's advisory committee. Neither knew if the physician's original appointment still stood. Johnston wanted to know if anybody else had been appointed or approved for appointment. Neither Tiffany nor Storey knew.

Johnston then demanded to know the names of all the persons who had ever accepted or tentatively accepted appointments to the advisory committee, and how many persons were currently lined up for membership in it. Tiffany promised to produce the information later in Friday's hearing.

As the hearing neared an end, the information not having been forthcoming, Johnston renewed his demand for it. Tiffany and Storey, together at the witness table, held a huddled conference, summoned a staff member from the back of the room, huddled with him and sent him to a telephone.

The aide returned in a few minutes, held a whispered conference with Tiffany, and the state director announced in a voice at once relieved and worried: "Senator, the man who is in charge of South Carolina is out of town and we can't give you that information until he returns."

"When will he return?" snapped the obviously angry South Carolina senator.

"Monday," he was told.

"Then get me that information up here as soon as he returns," said Johnston, adding, "I want that information and I intend to get it."

Earlier in the day, Johnston had won a unanimous vote on a motion to suspend the civil rights hearings before the constitutional Rights Subcommittee until a date set by Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) after the Easter recess, which ends April 7.

That action canceled out tentative plans which had been made for Gov. Hollings to appear before the subcommittee on April 8 in opposition to pending rights legislation. A new date for Holling's appearance, originally arranged by Sen. Strom Thurmond, will be set when it is decided when the hearings will be resumed. Subcommittee staff members said "Sen. Johnston has taken over arrangements for Gov. Hollings' appearance."

The time for Hollings' appearance before the subcommittee has been a bone of contention between Johnston, who is a member of the subcommittee, and Thurmond, who is not, but who arranged for the Hollings' April 8 date without consulting his senior senator.

Johnston, who is attempting to stall as long as possible ultimate subcommittee action on civil rights legislation, had wanted to hold as an ace in the hole a demand that Hollings be given time for a late appearance before the committee. He has thought openly that Thurmond had invalidated the ace by arranging for Hollings earlier appearance.

Dean Storey Ready To Quit Rights Post

By ROULHAC HAMILTON

Washington Correspondent

News

Courier

Charleston

10 S.C.

Sat. 3-21-59

p. 3B

WASHINGTON — Under prodding by both proponents and opponents of civil rights legislation, the vice chairman of the Civil Rights Commission wouldn't say Friday that he thought the life of the commission should be extended. But he did say he wouldn't want to serve on it if it were.

Both Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo), a liberal, and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), a conservative, sought to obtain from Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University at least a "personal opinion" as to the future of the commission during an afternoon hearing before the Senate's constitutional rights subcommittee.

But about the only thing they could extract from Storey — who appeared as a substitute witness for Commission Chairman John A. Hannah—was the statement that "If Congress should extend the life of the Commission there would be a great deal it could do."

Even this was qualified, however. Storey said that whether there would be anything for the Commission to do if renewed would depend to an extent "on what new legislation in the civil rights field Congress might enact."

The Commission now is scheduled to report to President Eisenhower and to Congress not later than September 29, and to go out of business two months later.

Storey was summoned before the subcommittee, which is considering a batch of civil rights legislation, including bills to extend the Commission, because of newspaper stories that he and the other four surviving members of the Commission as originally appointed want to be relieved of their duties at the end of November.

The Souhern Methodist Law School dean earnestly assured the subcommittee that "no member" of the Commission has any intent to resign, but under questioning by Ervin and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) he conceded that he meant by that only that all the Commissioners were prepared to serve out their present terms expiring in November. He said speculation about what they would do if offered reappointment to new terms if the Commission were extended would be "premature."

Storey read into the record a telegram from former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida, a member of the Commission, in which Carlton said that he "joined in denying" newspaper reports that the commissioners were ready to quit because of a feeling of frustration, but refused to discuss whether he would continue to serve on a renewed body, on grounds that that would be "presumptuous."

Storey was asked about a statement, in a newspaper interview, by Hannah that he would "like to be freed of the responsibilities" of Commission membership. Did Hannah speak for all the commissioners, Carroll wanted to know.

Storey replied that "The statement speaks for itself but I would not presume to speak for other members of the Commission."

He added, perhaps significantly however, "not one of us wanted the job on this Commission. All of us had to be persuaded to take it."

Civil Rights Group Named In Hawaii

Louisville

Defender

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Louisville

Ky.

Thurs. 3-5-59

p. 14

Washington, D. C.—The Commission on Civil Rights has appointed an Hawaii Advisory Committee composed of eight persons, Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Commission, has announced. Of the eight, three are of Oriental ancestry.

Joseph V. Hodgson, a Honolulu attorney and former United States representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, was named chairman of the Hawaii group.

Other members of the committee are:

Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, president emeritus of the University Farrington, widow of former of Hawaii; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Governor Farrington and president of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Hung Wo Chiag, president of Aloha Airlines; Ralph T. Yamaguchi, former president of the Bar Association of Hawaii; Dr. Francis K. ySlva, chairman mission; J. Garner Anthony, of the Hawaii Aeronautics Comformer attorney general of Hawaii, and Harold W. Kent, president of the Honolulu Council of Churches.

All members are residents of Honolulu.

Notre Dame prexy quits rights body

Sat. 4-11-59

Afro American

p. 3

10

Baltimore

Md.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (ANP)—The president of Notre Dame University announced Thursday that he will quit as a member of the Civil Rights Commission Sept. [illegible]

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg, in making the announcement, said: "That will be just the end of an assignment and should not be interpreted as any dissatisfaction with the commission's work."

Rights probers said unhappy

Birmingham

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Wed 3-18-59

P. 9

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP)—A move by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) to delay hearings before the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee met a rebuff today.

Johnson reported unwillingness of a majority of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission to accept reappointment even if Congress agrees to extend its life beyond September, as President Eisenhower has requested.

A member of the subcommittee, Johnston sent a letter yesterday to Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) urging that commission members be called to testify before hearings start on the proposed civil rights legislation.

Johnston said commission members, incuding Chairman John A. Hannah, had indicated they were unwilling to accept reappointment "because of the non-existence of any answers to civil rights problems."

Hennings rejected the request.

He noted that Hannah has been invited to testify Friday and said that will give the subcommittee "ample opportunity to question him as to the reported intention of the several commissioners."

Johnson Given Post On Rights Commission

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

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Sat 3-21-59

p. 11

WASHINGTON — George M. Johnson, a member of the staff of the Civil Rights Commission, has been appointed as commissioner.

The appointment was sent to the Senate for confirmation by President Eisenhower.

Johnson resigned his position as dean of the Howard University Law School last May to accept the place on the commission staff where he served as director of the office of laws, plans and research.

■

WITH THE NEW appointment Johnson will resign his full-time position which pays an annual salary of $14,190, to accept a part-time assignment which pays $50 a day plus expenses for the days which the commission is meeting.

The commission meets about once a month plus time scheduled for hearings.

If Johnson's appointment is confirmed by the Senate, he will be the only Negro member of the six-man commission. He will fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Ernest Wilkins on Jan. 19.

Solicitude For Minorities

Alabama Journal

Montgomery Ala

10

Sat 4-11-59

P. 4A

A FRONT PAGE UPI story in yesterday's Journal from Atlanta, announced: "The U. S. Civil Rights Commission opens its first public hearing in the South today on the status of housing for minority groups throughout the nation."

That announcement was a reminder that it is in many respects a distinct advantage, and can be of benefit in terms of hard cash, to be a member of a "minority group." Right here in Montgomery, we have notable examples of public housing projects for Negroes carried on in a big way.

Members of majority elements have to be housed, too. They need food, clothing, and other necessities, just the same as minorities. In fact, it may well be argued that their need is greater, because if a part of the population constitutes a majority, that must mean there are more of them.

But somehow the plight of the majority does not carry the sentimental appeal and soul-searching interest associated with minorities. This is especially true of minorities which are strong in certain areas up North and whose members vote in blocs.

We have a similar situation in the international field. Ever since Woodrow Wilson waxed misty-eyed and sentimental over the valiant Belgians (who well deserved it), the tendency has been to glorify small nations, to assume that all such ones are worthy. This has been carried to the ridiculous extreme of small nations bullying and lording it over big ones, knowing they will not hit back.

Minority status is certainly no automatic guarantee of superior worth, yet in the eyes of some it is looked upon as just that. The nest-feathering aspect of such a doctrine is verily begin exploited to the limit.

Rights Unit Startled by Bias in N.Y.

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

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Fri 4-10-59

P. 13

The federal Civil Rights Commission, which begins a housing study here Friday, heard "startling" testimony about discrimination in New York City during its hearing there.

The commission's New York hearing was its first. And they heard many persons tell of widespread discrimination against Negroes, Jews and Puerto Ricans.

Some of the testimony was "most startling" said the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, who presided over the New York hearings.

The Rev. Mr. Hesburgh has said there is more housing segregation in large Northern cities than in Southern cities.

Many of the witnesses appearing before the commission advanced proposals for "an open housing market," making housing available without regard to race, religion or national origin.

The proposal that received the most support was one calling for a presidential commission to see that all federal agencies that have anything to do with housing cut off all forms of governmental aid for private or public housing where discrimination is practiced or permitted.

Sen. Javits (R-NY), who appeared at the hearing, said he thought both executive action and legislation are needed to deny federal aid where housing discrimination exists.

Dr. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, said more than half of Manhattan's fashionable housing co-operatives and many luxury rental apartments discriminate against Jews.

He singled out Bronxville as a New York suburb that has no Jewish residents.

Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York Commission Against Discrimination, told the commission the federal government is evading its responsibility under civil rights statutes to give all citizens an equal opportunity to buy a house of their choice.

RIGHTS BILL GAINS IN STRATEGIC STEP

Times New York

Subcommittee Backs Basic Plan That Liberals Hope to Widen on Floor

Sat. 7-11-59

P. 8C

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By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10—e Senate subcommitte on onstitutional Rights took a nall but significant step today oward moving a civil rights ll to the Senate floor.

By a vote of 4 to 3, the subommittee agreed to extend the fe of the Civil Rights Comnission until Jan. 31, 1961. By he same vote, it rejected a measure that would provide Federal grants to school communities needing financial help to make the transition from segregated to integrated schools.

Although civil rights proponents regard extension of the commission's life as a minimal legislation, Democratic leaders believe today's vote was highly important to their strategy for getting a bill before the full Senate.

At this point the most difficult problem is to get some sort of rights legislation out of the committee system, which is dominated by hostile Southern Democrats.

Faces Eastland Until

Any bill approved by the subcommittee will go to the parent Judiciary Committee for final approval or amendment.

The judiciary committee chairman is Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, who is opposed to any form of civil rights legislation.

There is speculation, however, that Mr. Eastland might let a modest bill go to the floor this year rather than use the classic Southern technique of killing it in committee by parliamentary delaying tactics.

One reason for this is the threat of Senate liberals to repeat the 1957 strategy that bypassed the Judiciary Committee and brought a strong rights bill before the Senate.

Would Block House Bill

Under this strategy a bill passed by the House could be blocked on avvival in the Senate. Instead of being referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, it would then lie before the Senate until called up for debate. Th House Judiciary Committee will resume study of a broad bill Tuesday.

The significant feature of today's vote was that Southerners made it possible. The subcommittee contains three Southern Democrats, Senators Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

3 RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS MAY QUIT

Term Expires In September; Carey Mentioned As Possible Appointee

Oklahoma Eagle

Tulsa Oklahoma

Thurs 3-12-59

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CHICAGO— (ANP)— There were persistent reports Saturday that members of the Civil Rights Commission may quit when the life of the commission ends in September.

Reports circulated here and in Nashville, Tenn., that at least three top members of the committee, including Chairman John Hannah of Michigan State university, have expressed their anxiety to step out of the picture. Two other members of the six-man group were uncertain about their tenures. The sixth and only Negro member of the commission, Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins died r ecently.

When asked if they would stay on after September, commission members expressed their attitudes as follows:

P1

Hannah—"My present feeling is no. By September we'll have done our job."

Vice chairman Robert Storey—"No I wouldn't. Even with the delay in getting started, we'll have a report. That's all we promised to do." The Rev. Theodore Hesburg "I'm already overcommitted on things to do. I have about four other jobs waiting. We'll have done in September the things we agreed to do. What will happen then, I don't know."

Former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida—"It will depend on te situation at the time."

Former Gov. Battle of Virginia—"I don't care to comment. We will have to watch and see what happens."

Secretary Wants Out

Even Gordon Tiffany, the commission's executive secretary, said he wanted out. He said he wouldn't stay, saying he doesn't have "Potomac fever."

Meanwhile, it was rumored that Atty. Archibald J. Carey Jr., prominent Chicago minister and lawyer and chairman of President Eisenhower's committee on Government Employment policy, is among a number of prominent persons mentioned for the commission post left vacant by the death of Wilkins.

by the Associated Negro Press in Chicago, Carey said he did not know about it. In fact, he asked if the rumors came from reliable sources. Informed that they were, he hinted that they might be based on speculations.

Also mentioned prominently for the vacant post is Commissioner of Parole Pardons Scoval Richardson of Missouri.

Asked if he would accept ap-Carey said it would be difficult to turn down a White House appointment but that he preferred to remain as chairman of the policy-making committee if appointment to the commission meant giving it up.

RIGHTS COMMISSION TO HEAR HOUSING WOES

Birmingham World

Birmingham Alabama

Wed 3-11-59

P1

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — The Civil Rights Commission has scheduled hearings on housing in Atlanta for April 10, as the first of three cities chosen to give a national picture of problems and accomplishments, it was revealed Saturday.

John A. Hannah, chairman of the commission, said sub-committees of the commission will gather facts as part of a fact finding endeavor, the results of which will be presented to President Eisenhower and Congress September 9.

Other cities to be visited for hearings are Chicago, May 5 and Los Angeles on July 9. Each of these cities was chosen as being representative of an area of the United States. Hearings have already been held in New York City to cover a fourth area.

Hannah released the following statement:

"We are holding housing hearings in these cities, not because of any complaints received by us, but because we want to understand the housing problem in its many varieties. It really is a study, rather than an investigation-the fact of the study, of course, will go into our final report to the president and Congress which is due, September 9, 1959."

Idea for the national hearings was born during a New York hearing which began February 23. The city was found to have a huge housing problem, along with anti-discrimination laws.

The commission then and there decided it would be a good idea to get the housing picture on a national scale. Chicago was chosen because of heavy minority concentrations, but no anti-discrimination laws in housing. Los Angles, because anti-discrimination laws are fairly well established, but none in housing.

Atlanta was chosen to represent the South. However, it was pointed out the city was considered uique on a national scale as apparently the only major city in the United States where a true Negro suburb has been established despite housing discrimination in the area.

The committee said it expects to gain valuable information on voting during its probe of housing. It was felt the two problems are interlinked, in that Negroes are not registered in slum areas, and places where they are denied urban renewal chances.

The committee will also attempt to determine if federal housing policies cause increased segregation in housing; the quality of federal housing and the qquantity.

Wed 3-11-59

A commission spokeman said it is hoped that the Georgia advisory committee on civil rights "can be on hand to advise us during the Atlanta hearings. It was also revealed that the chairman of the state chairmen and vice chairmen natioal committee has called all of state groups to a national conference in Washington, D. C., June 9 to 10.

Present members of the commission include: Robert G. Storey, vice chairman, and dean of Southern Methodist Law School; John S. Battle, former Virginia goevrnor; Doyal E. Carlton, former Florida governor; and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame.

No successor has been chosen as yet for the late J. Ernest Wilkins, only Negro member of the group. it was revealed.

Rights Group to Hear Complaints

News—
Observer
Raleigh N.C.

GREENSBORO (AP) — Several persons have given notice to the North Carolina Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission that they wish to air complaints when the committee meets here Wednesday.

Greensboro lawyer McNeill Smith, who heads the nine-member body, declined to identify either the persons or the subjects on which they wish to complain.

Sun., 3-22-59

The committee, which was formed in January, is studying the denial of civil rights to citizens because of their race, creed or national origin.

P 2-7

Its special fields of interest are voting, housing, education and employment.

Cooperation.

Smith said his committee is getting "excellent cooperation" from county election boards on its request for voting lists showing white and Negro registrations.

He said reports of many election boards would be available at the 2 p.m. meeting Wednesday in the City Hall annex.

But Smith expressed surprise at the response his group has received from heads of colleges and universities since they requested information of them as to any studies being made on discrimination in the fields of housing, voting, education and employment.

He said not a single college president knew of a study of these areas which had been made recently or was in progress now.

The committee has held meetings in Durham and in Charlotte since its formation.

In Charlotte, the head of the NAACP in the State complained about discrimination against Negroes in the textile industry, and a Negro dentist said he was being kept out of the State Dental Association because of his race.

CALIFORNIA

10

MUTUAL INTEREST — Dean Johnson, who has been nominated by the President to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission, called on Senator Kuchel to discuss their mutual interest in civil rights problems. Johnson was educated in California. Sen. Kuchel was one of the Senators recommending the Dean for the Commission. In the picture they are looking at the Congressional Record which contained Senator Kuchel's speech advocating a limitation on Senate filibusters, which Dean Johnson considers was one of the best addresses made on the subject. They also discussed the hearings which the Commission plans to hold in California in July.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-26-59
P. 1

Help Is Promised For Rights Board

Commercial
Appeal

Legal Aid To Be Given In Louisiana Battle

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13. — The Civil Rights Commission will receive legal assistance from the Justice Department in fighting Louisiana's contention that the commission is unconstitutional.

Tues. 7-14-59

W. Wilson White, head of the department's civil rights division, said Monday that Commission Chairman John A. Hannah had wired Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers for Justice Department assistance.

"Mr. Hannah has been assured by the attorney general that the department will give the commission all the assistance it can," Mr. White said.

Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins of Shreveport, La., has restrained the commission from holding a public hearing in Louisiana on alleged discrimination against Negroes' voting pending a test of the commission's constitutional authority.

A three-judge Federal Court will meet July 22 to consider the question, which was raised by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

P. 3

Rights Group Budget Receives 'Token' Cut

News Courier
Charleston S.C.
7-1-59
P 1-B

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The House Appropriations Committee today refused to make significant cuts in the budgets for the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, although both had been accused of doing nothing by their leading proponents on the committee.

The committee recommended an outlay of \$541,000 for the Civil Rights Division for the year beginning July 1, \$17,000 more than the estimated current year spending. It also recommended \$280,000 for the Civil Rights Commission for the period from July 1 to November 9, the date on which the agency now is slated to die.

The latter figure represented a cut of \$8,000 under the commission's budget request, but this was regarded as no more than a "token" in view of the repeated sharp complaints, by Chariman John J. Rooney (D—NY) of the appropriations subcommittee which handled the bill, about the commission's lack of activity.

"On the face of it, it does not look as though the commission has had very much to do," Rooney declared at one point during the testimony of Chairman John A. Hannah. And, "I cannot help but be impressed by the small number of complaints that you have heard" he declared at another point.

Rooney was right about the small number of complaints, the commission's own records showed when submitted to the money committee. The commission at first claimed it had had 922 complaints during its life. "My first reaction to this is that I am surprised at the small number," said Rooney — before it developed that the number of complaints valid under the commission's own rules were substantially smaller than the number listed, although exactly how much smaller the appropriations group never succeeded in finding out.

The total number of complaints included 310 voting complaints, and this number also lifted the Rooney eyebrows, particularly when Commission Staff Director Gordon Tiffany admitted that only 253 of these were regarded by the commission as "valid."

Under pressure from Rooney, the commission finally put in the record a breakdown by states of its complaints docket, which showed a total of 13 complaints, including three invalid voting complaints, had been filed from South Carolina.

Two of these were education, two involved prison inmates, one an inmate of a mental institution, four administration of justice, and one was classified as "miscellaneous." There were no valid voting complaints from the state.

The breakdown showed only five states — Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota and Vermont — from which there were no complaints. Fourteen states had larger numbers of complaints than listed for South Carolina and two the same number.

Largest number of complaints came from Alabama, 113, including 101 voting complaints, 15 of which were held invalid. Outside the South, such figures as 51 from New York, 24 from Ohio, 37 from California and 18 from Pennsylvania were listed.

When Rooney said the number of complaints were small, Chairman Hannah said he thought the number "very significant." But a little later in the hearing, when Rooney wanted to know what the figures "are worth" when they showed 51 cases in New York, only 17 in Georgia, Hannah said "it is not very significant."

The pattern of the hearing on the rights commission was much the same as that for the rights division of the justice department, in which officials were unable to come up any substantial show of activity, causing Rooney to complain that they were making it difficult for him to justify approval of their appropriations request.

Civil-Rights Act Test Is Ordered

Post & Times
Herald
Washington

SHREVEPORT, La., July 13 (AP)—A Federal judge who canceled the appearance of 17 voter registrars before a U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing today ordered a three-judge panel to test the law creating the Commission.

P. 20

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District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. said rules of the hearing denied the registrars their constitutional rights to know their charges, confront witnesses and cross-examine accusers.

Dawkins added there was also a serious question raised about the validity of the act establishing the Commission. He said he would leave that to the three-judge court.

The judge late yesterday granted a temporary restraining order on a petition by Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion, and set the special tribunal date as July 22. Gremillion had described his petition as the first aggressive action against the Commission.

The six-member Commission, headed by John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University came here to study complaints of 67 North Louisiana Negroes who alleged registrars had unlawfully deprived them of their rights to vote.

Gremillion said he believed the Judge's order did not stop the Commission from meeting, but served only to prevent it from questioning the registrars.

Alabama Advisory Comm. To CR Commission

Word P. 1 Birmingham Ala.

Dr. A. G. Gaston of Birmingham, Mrs. L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College and Dr. E. B. Goode of Mobile, were named May 25 in Montgomery to the 11-person Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

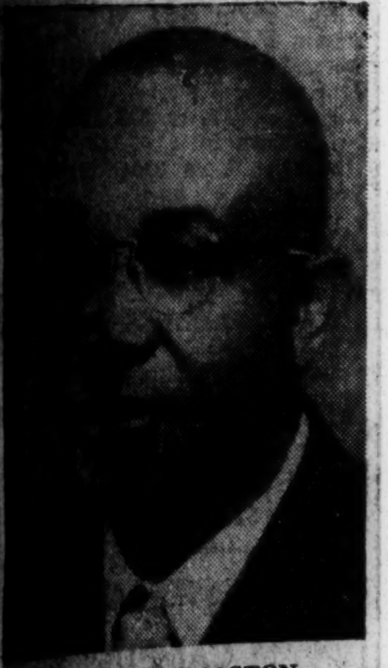
Dr. Goode, a Mobile dentist and fraternal figure, was elected vice-chairman of the committee at an organizational meeting held last Monday at the Maxwell AFB.

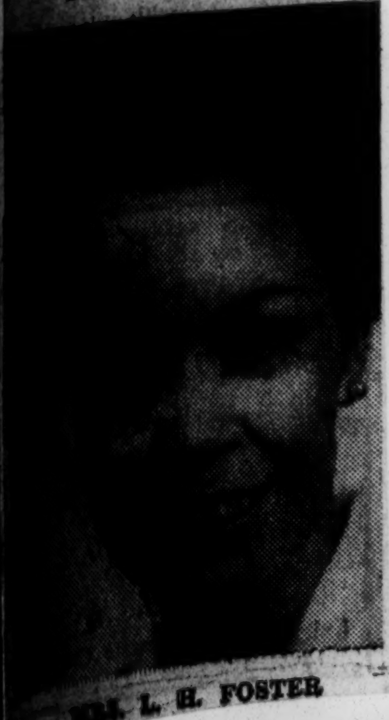
Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark was elected chairman of the committee. He plans to attend the meeting of state chairman scheduled for July 9-10 in Washington, D. C. Sat, 5-30-59

Dr. Gaston is president of Smith and Gaston Interest and secretary-treasurer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Foster is the wife of Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Other members of the committee are Mrs. Robert D. Elly, of Birmingham, a member of the national executive committee of the United Presbyterian Women, elected secretary of the committee; Dr. Walter D. Agnew of Greensboro, former president of Huntington College at Montgomery; Louise Eckl of the Florence Times and the Tri-Cities Daily; Bryon K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman; Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Fairhope, a member of the board of visitors of Tulane University; Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville lawyer and Mrs. Flectcher McLeod, Montgomery church and civic leader.

The committee decided to make a study of voting opportunities in Alabama.


DR. A. G. GASTON


MRS. L. H. FOSTER

DR. A. D. GRAY

Group In Alabama To Check On Rights

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Advisory Unit Will Keep Commission Posted

Wed 5-27-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26. — (AP) — Creation of an 11-member advisory committee to keep the Federal Civil Rights Commission posted on conditions in Alabama was announced Tuesday following the organizational meeting. P. 28 10

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark was elected chairman at the meeting at Maxwell Air Force Base here Monday. Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile Negro, is vice chairman, and Mrs. Robert D. Elly of Birmingham, a member of the national executive committee of the United Presbyterian Women, was named secretary.

Committee members decided as their first task to undertake a study of voting rights in Alabama.

Other committee members are:

Dr. Walter D. Agnew of Greensboro, former president of Huntingdon College at Montgomery; executive editor Louis Eckl of the Florence Times and Tri-Cities Daily; Mrs. L. H. Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham Negro funeral home owner; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, Negro president of Talladega College; Byron K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman; Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Fairhope, a member of the board of visitors of Tulane University; Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville attorney, and Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, Montgomery church and civic leader.

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9 Negroes Claim Rights Violation

Commercial Appeal P. 4 Memphis Tenn.

Affidavits Filed Charge Denial Of Voting

Fri. 7-3-59 10

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 2. —(UPI)—The Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Committee reported Thursday it had received affidavits from nine Montgomery Negroes charging they were denied the right to vote.

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark, committee chairman, said the complaints were sent to the United States Civil Rights Commission in Washington.

Mayor Brown said the affidavits were filed at a meeting of the committee at Maxwell Air Force Base here.

He said the meeting was the last for the committee since the Federal law under which it was created is about to expire.

"Even if the Civil Rights Commission is continued there is no assurance the members of the present group in Alabama will continue to serve," he said.

Mayor Brown declined to identify the Negroes who said they were denied the right to register as voters.

Civil Rights Unit Limits Investigation

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala.

Alabama Advisory Committee Restricts Itself To Voting

Mon. 6-1-59 10 P. 5

MONTGOMERY, May 31 (AP)—The newly created Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Committee will devote its attention solely to Negro voting rights, a Montgomery newspaper said.

Based on telephone interviews with the 10 members, The Advertiser defined them as "moderate" on the racial question, including the four Negro members.

The newspaper quoted one Negro, A. G. Gaston of Birmingham, saying he thinks Negroes are entitled to vote but that "I'm not so interested in the other things—schools and housing. I think the Negro should have the right to vote and improve himself economically. I think most of the other stuff is superfluous."

It was Gaston who, at the recent organizational meeting of the committee, made the motion to confine its efforts to voting.

Two of the 12 members originally appointed on the committee to keep the U. S. Civil Rights Commission posted on conditions in Alabama said they declined to serve.

Milton Lanier, vice chairman of the state Republican Committee, Huntsville attorney, said he turned the appointment down because of business.

Byron K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman, said he declined to serve because of his health.

Of the 10 committee members, only Mrs. Robert D. Elly of Birmingham reported receiving unfavorable reaction. But Mrs. Elly said she has also received favorable comment.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
GEORGIA, etc.

Businessman, Doctor On Georgia Rights Committee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
Sat
1-17-59
p.13

WASHINGTON, D. C. — L. D. Milton, Atlanta businessman, and Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Monticello physician, were among the six Georgians appointed by the Commission on Civil Rights to its Georgia Advisory Committee last week.

The appointments were announced by Commission Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university. A seventh member will be named later, he said.

* * *

MR. MILTON is president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta, co-owner of the Yates and Milton chain of drug stores, treasurer of Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance company, and a director of the Afro-American Insurance company, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Milton is also a director of the Southern Regional Council, and chairman of the board of trustees of Howard University. At the organizational meeting of the committee, he was elected temporary secretary.

Dr. Funderburg is engaged in the genreal practice of medicine in Monticello. He is a member of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS of the Georgia Committee are Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Times; the Right Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara of the St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic church, Savannah; Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Atlanta, wife of the retired dean of Emory University School of Theology, and Howard See, Atlanta, retired vice president of Armco Drainage and Metal Products company.

L. D. MILTON
On Rights Group

---

2 on rights advisory body for Georgia

Afro-American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat
1-11-59
p.3

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Two colored men, a Jew, a Catholic priest and a prominent Protestant are included in the membership of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, which the Commission announced Tuesday.

Appointment of the Georgia committee leaves only six advisory groups to be named. The unnamed groups are for Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. A spokesman for the commission said the committees for Louisiana and North Carolina will be named in the next few days.

The Georgia advisory committee had its organizational meeting in Atlanta Monday and elected as its temporary chairman Sylvan Myer, editor of the Gainesville (Ga.) Times. He is Jewish.

* * *

NAMED AS temporary secretary is a colored man, L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta.

The other members of the committee are the Rt. Rev. Monsignor T. James McNamara, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, Savannah; Dr. F. D. Funderburg, a colored physician, Monticello; Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Atlanta, wife of the retired dean of Emory University School of Theology and a member of the National Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, and Howard See, Atlanta and Fairburn, retired vice president of Armco Drainage and Metal Products Company, a member of the Personnel Board of the City of Atlanta, and a farmer.

Ike Names Negro Educator To Civil Rights Commission

Advertiser 1C
Montgomery
Ala.
Tues.
3-11-59
p.1

WASHINGTON (AP) — George M. Johnson, Negro educator, was nominated by President Eisenhower Tuesday to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Johnson, dean of the Howard University law school in Washington in 1946-1958, was named to succeed the late J. Ernest Wilkins, also a Negro.

Johnson has been director of the commission's office of laws, plans and research.

From 1940 until last year, he was professor of law, in addition to serving as dean, on the Howard law faculty.

Johnson, 58, served in 1941-45 as a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment practices.

Eisenhower also nominated Cecil P. Milne to be an assistant secretary of the Navy. He now is a deputy assistant secretary of defense.

Prior to joining the Defense Department in 1957, Milne, 62, was a director of the First National Bank & Trust Co. at Racine, Wis., his home.

Eisenhower also formally nominated J. Allen Overton Jr., of Parkersburg, W. Va., to be a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

He was named for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1962, succeeding Edgar B. Brossard, who is retiring from the commission.

Overton has been deputy general counsel of the Commerce Department since 1956. He is 37 years old, and a Republican.

RIGHTS PROBERS ACK IN ALABAMA

Birmingham

Birmingham

[illegible]-30-59

vestigation entered In allas County

Patterson Pledges All-Out Fight Against Action

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 29 — Gov. John Patterson disclosed today that Federal Civil Rights Commission agents are investigating Negro voting complaints in Alabama again.

Patterson told reporters he was [illegible] two days ago that Federal [illegible] have reopened investiga[illegible] in Dallas County, one of the Alabama counties where the [illegible] Rights Commission looked [illegible] complaints from Negroes [illegible] a year ago.

The governor said he had not [illegible] to members of the voter registration board in Dallas County, but that his advice [illegible] to registrars throughout the state is to refuse to co-operate in any way.

Patterson said civil rights agents "have no right to be down here meddling in our domestic affairs. They will get no help or assistance from me whatsoever. We will fight them at every turn and they will find it will be uphill and hard going all the way."

Notice Comes From FBI

The governor said the notice came to him from the FBI agent who told him merely that FBI men and Civil Rights Commission officers had gone to Dallas County to reopen the investigation.

Dallas County is in west central Alabama. The county seat, Selma, is 50 miles west of Montgomery.

Members of the board of registrars there—Chairman J. L. Tackett of Marion Junction, Mrs. Ruth Horn of Selma and J. P. Majors of Safford—were not immediately available for comment.

Patterson was visibly upset as he discussed the investigation with newsmen. He accused the Eisenhower Administration of reopening the investigation "in an attempt to get votes for Nixon from minority groups in the North."

Intervention Denounced

Patterson said Federal intervention is doing more than anything else to break down relations between the Federal and State governments.

"Instead of coming down meddling in our affairs," the governor declared angrily, "I think they could better spend their time investigating race riots and muggings in New York where it isn't even safe to go out on the street.

"They ought to see Gov. Rockefeller. He knows more about race riots than I do."

Civil Rights Commission agents investigated complaints in Dallas and five other Alabama counties late last year that Negroes were denied the right to vote because of their color.

The other counties which became involved in the commission's first public hearing were Barbour, Bullock, Macon, Wilcox and Lowndes.

Negroes outnumber white residents in all six counties, but have only a small number of registered voters.

Later the Justice Dept. filed a suit in Federal Court to prohibit registration officials in Macon County from discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

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Suit Thrown Out

The suit was thrown out by Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery on the grounds that registration officials in Macon County had resigned and that there was no one under the civil rights acts for the Federal government to take action against. He ruled that the government could get an injunction only against individuals and not against the registration board itself or the state government.

B'ham Post

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with Johnson, and the Federal government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Patterson's disclosure came while he was discussing a proposed new school-closing law which has been bogged down by filibusters in both houses of the state Legislature. It would give the chief executive power to close any integration-threatened school.

Patterson said the intervention of the Civil Rights Commission convinces him that Alabama is headed for trouble over racial problems and that "we need all the legal tools we can get." He described the school-closing measure as one of those.

The governor told reporters that state officials already are having trouble getting people to serve on registration boards for the coming four years and that the renewal of Federal intervention makes it worse.

Macon County, in fact, has had no functioning board of registrars since the last two members resigned in the wake of the investigation there last December.

Dallas Registration Our Problem

The Birmingham News

B'Ham, Ala.

Sun 11/1/59

Alabamians generally agree that voter registration is and ought to be a matter for decision by citizens of this state.

New reports on FBI inquiry into the registration situation in Alabama have come up again. Dallas County is being looked into by FBI agents. The chairman of the board of registrars, J. L. Tackett of Marion Junction, says that FBI agents have visited him investigating Negroes' claims of denial of the right to vote.

Dallas is not something new. It was referred to in the Montgomery Civil Rights Commission hearing last December. Joseph Ryan, head of the civil rights division of the Justice Department confirms that the Dallas situation is "an open case."

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Gov. Patterson has condemned this newest invasion. He ascribes it to "an effort to get votes for Nixon from minority groups in the North." We have no idea how he can so precisely attribute the continued investigation to any Nixon move. The truth is that virtually any candidate for office, in either party, doubtless would believe he had to support the Civil Rights Commission and call on the Justice Department for help.

It may be political, but it is not politics limited to any one hopeful.

For ourselves, we have no doubt that FBI agents are not happy about this kind of assignment. But they do what the Justice Department orders.

Loud cries against the investigative action are going to accomplish nothing. In the first place it is not likely the rights group will hold any hearings until the legality of commission hearing procedures has been clarified.

A three-judge federal panel in Louisiana held that methods of examination of witnesses are unconstitutional. There must be a successful appeal by the Justice Department or further congressional action before the commission can go ahead with new hearings of the sort they held in Montgomery and tried to hold in Shreveport.

Meanwhile the problem continues. As *The News* has emphasized, what Alabama can most usefully do is put more order into its registration procedures. There is little doubt some qualified Negroes have been denied registration. We have said before and say again we cannot successfully allow any board of registrars arbitrarily to bar Negroes when qualification is obvious.

We have urged state legislation to provide more than one questionnaire for applicants, to set up uniform procedures, to provide registrars with clerical help, legal assistance, and to provide for them standards of inquiry into qualification. In short, this state must produce a voter registration setup which screens applicants very, very closely, but which cannot be successfully subjected to legal attack. Make no mistake, the federal government will, under *any* administration, yield to Negro pressure in the matter and take action.

Our job is to out-think them and handle the business ourselves. Registration, anywhere in the United States, is and ought to be handled by state and local officials. We bitterly resent Rights Commission proposals for federal registrars imposed from Washington.

But to protect ourselves we've got to be a lot smarter than thus far we have been. Neither Negroes nor the federal government will be stopped by cries of politics.

We've begun making gains in getting our points across to the nation. Let's not lose such gains by outright stubbornness. We must set standards which will insure an electorate acceptable to the state's majority. But if we permit glaring cases of extreme unreasonableness in barring registration, we can expect only more and more of federal encroachment.

In Dallas County—

The Birmingham News

Patterson says rights probe is for Nixon

Birmingham, Ala.

Fri 10-30-59. P. 1,

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30—Gov. John Patterson charged today that a new federal civil rights investigation of voting records in Black Belt Dallas County is aimed at drumming up minority votes in the North for Vice President Richard Nixon.

Patterson, in denouncing the new federal probe asserted:

"I think it's an effort to get votes for Nixon from minority groups in the North."

In referring to Nixon's bid for the Republican presidential nomination, the governor said this [illegible] federal probe of voting conditions in an Alabama county was a joint undertaking by agents of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

However, a commission spokesman denied at Washington that the commission had any agents engaged in the inquiry.

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"They're just trying to make examples of us for political reasons," Patterson added. "They think they will get votes for Nixon from the minority groups by doing this."

IN WHALING AWAY at the federal snoopers, Patterson declared, "I think these agents had better spend their time investigating race riots, muggings and other violence in New York and Chicago, rather than in Alabama.

"I think they ought to go to see Gov. Rockefeller of New York. He knows more about race riots and racial troubles than I do."

[illegible] urged members of [illegible] boards of registrars and local officials not to cooperate with these federal investigators.

"[illegible] have no right to be in [illegible] and harassing our officials," said the governor. "They [illegible] a breach between the races in Alabama."

The governor deplored the fact that the FBI agents had been "thrown into a race-baiting" investigation in this state. He added that "this represents a departure from the usual operation of the FBI. It will ruin them if they aren't careful."

J. L. TACKETT of Marion Junction is chairman of the Dallas County Board of Registrars. Mrs. Ruth Horn of Selma and J. P. Majors of Safford are associate members.

Patterson said he had not had a chance to talk to board members, but that he was informed by FBI agents that the investigation was started Tuesday.

Patterson said "I understand that Mr. Ryan (Joseph M. F. Ryan, head of the civil rights division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice) is directing this investigation. He probably is mad because he took a licking in the courts the last time he was down here."

The governor was referring to the fact that Ryan was chief counsel in the Macon County Board of Registration case in which Alabama officials were upheld in Federal Court.

RYAN WAS QUOTED BY The Associated Press as stating that "we've had that case down there as an open case. There are complaints in Dallas County and we've asked the FBI to investigate. The timing and mechanics of the investigation are up to the FBI. We didn't tell them how to do their business."

Tackett, a cattle farmer, said he received a call about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning from Selma. Some men said they wanted to talk to him. He said two men arrived in about 30 minutes and showed credentials indicating they were FBI agents.

THEY STAYED about five minutes and all they did was tell him they wanted him to know he was being investigated, he related.

"They asked no questions. They did not tell me how the investigation would be held. I'm not worried. We've done everything that's right," he declared.

It was brought out during hearings conducted by the Civil Rights Commission at Montgomery nearly a year ago, that only a few Negroes were registered in Dallas as compared with about 7500 white persons. There are more Negroes than whites living in the county.

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PATTERSON, IN CHARGING that the investigation was "politically inspired," said "We will fight them on every turn in every way we can. It's going to be an uphill fight."

Patterson asserted that "Negro agitators" were furnishing federal investigators reports about the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes. He mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery Negro leader, as one of these.

Agents' Invasion Hit By Patterson

The Commercial Appeal P. 39.

Says Civil Rights Men In Alabama To Stir Up Race Trouble

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29.—Gov. John Patterson said Thursday night that United States Civil Rights Commission agents are investigating new Negro voter registration complaints in Alabama and urged state officials to refuse to cooperate.

Fri 10-30-59

"I resent this interference from Washington," Governor Patterson said. "This is just another election attempt to win votes for (Vice President Richard M.) Nixon from minority groups in the north."

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The governor angrily denounced the agents who, he said, "contact the Negro agitators and go to work for them."

Peaceful Relations

He said there are peaceful race relations in Alabama.

"Washington should spend its money investigating muggings, killings and stabbings in New York and Chicago. Nelson Rockefeller knows more about race riots than I do," he said.

Governor Patterson said he has "urged every Alabama official to give these meddlers, these practitioners of harrassment, no aid or comfort, and I promise to pack them out of the state as soon as I can.

"My advice to any Alabama official accosted or approached by these Federal agents or FBI men is not to co-operate for they only create a wider breach between whites and Negroes."

Governor Patterson said he was notified "personally" by an FBI agent that the Civil Rights Commission had sent investigators into Dallas County, Ala., located in the state's so-called "Black Belt." Dallas was one of five counties in which civil rights complaints by Negroes were investigtted last year.

Opened In December

The Civil Rights Commission opened hearings here last December but broke them off after only one day when vote registrars refused to testify or produce records the commission tried to subpena. The commission turned the case over to the Justice Department for court action and a Federal judge held the commission did not have the power to force registrars to produce such records. The ruling is on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Governor Patterson said commission attorney Joseph M. F. Ryan "apparently sent the agents back into Alabama because he is sore over the licking he took."

U.S. Probing Votes, Gov. Patterson Says

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Federal agents are investigating Negro voting complaints in Alabama again, Gov. Patterson disclosed Thursday.

Fri 10-30-59 P. 2

He told reporters he understood that the newly reopened probe in Dallas County was being spearheaded by Civil Rights Commission and FBI agents.

But in Washington, a spokesman for the federal agency denied Thursday night that any Civil Rights Commission agents have been working in Alabama recently.

FBI INVOLVED

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The only civil rights investigators to enter the picture so far are agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a unit of the U.S. Justice Department. The probe may have originated in the Justice Department's civil rights division, however.

Patterson told reporters he was notified two days ago that federal agents have reopened investigation in Dallas County, one of the six south Alabama counties where the rights commission looked into complaints from Negroes nearly a year ago.

The governor said he had not talked to members of the Voter Registration Board in Dallas County, but that his advice generally to registrars throughout the state is to refuse to cooperate in any way.

'HAVE NO RIGHT'

Patterson said civil rights agents "have no right to be down here meddling in our domestic affairs. They will get no help or assistance from me whatsoever. We will fight them at every turn, and they will find it will be uphill and hard going all the way."

The governor said the notice came to him from the FBI agent who told him merely that FBI men and civil rights officers had gone to Dallas County to reopen the investigation.

J. L. Tackett of Marion Junction, chairman of the county registration board, said two FBI agents came to his home Wednesday.

He said the agents told him they were investigating "alleged discrimination" and "violation of civil rights" under orders of the acting U.S. attorney general.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

NEGRO VOTING RIGHTS

ITHIN FEW WEEKS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Civil Rights Group To File New Voting Suit In South

Montgomery Ala.

Mon, 10-18-59

p. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Joseph M. F. Ryan, acting chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said Saturday the government would soon file a new suit in an unnamed southern state in support of Negro voting rights.

He told United Press International it would be brought within a few weeks but would not say where. Meantime, he said, he has not yet received a request from the Civil Rights Commission to rush a Supreme Court appeal of a Louisiana federal court's decision that the commission's hearing procedures on Negro voting rights are unconstitutional.

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He said he had written to Commission Chairman John A. Hannah requesting instructions. But he said he was certain there would be an early appeal. Hannah said the request has been made.

Ryan has been acting chief of the division since W. Wilson White resigned Oct. 3. He defended the division's record in prosecuting the voting cases. He said critics, including some commission members, apparently did not grasp the legal complexities involved.

The commission said in a recent report to President Eisenhower that not a single Negro had been enabled to vote as a result of the division's actions. A leading member of the commission, former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, has resigned.

The commission met last Wednesday for the first time since it received a new two-year lease on life from Congress. Hannah announced afterwards it would hold no more hearings on voting [illegible] the Louisiana case [illegible] settled.

Ryan said the three cases [illegible] by the division, which are awaiting consideration by the Supreme Court, take up [illegible] of the important legal questions that have arisen under the Civil Rights Act.

He said the new suit, dealing directly with Negro voting rights, would round out the government's position. "I can't anticipate any other problems under the act," he added. "We will then have all the legal bugs ironed out."

p. 2

ORIGINATED IN GEORGIA

One of the cases before the Supreme Court, originating in Georgia, broadly tests the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act. Ryan said he hoped the court would hear arguments before the end of the year and rule on it before spring.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has said he would like to argue the case in person. He has signed his name to the government brief.

The other case before the court deals with the question of who should be held principally responsible for denials of voting privileges. The government argues that the state, not the voting registrars, is responsible.

This case originated in Alabama where the government argues that the state, not the voting registrars, is responsible.

The case originated in Alabama where the government claims the registrars blocked Negro voting then resigned to avoid responsibility.

Negro on President's Unit Praises Retiring Battle

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct 24 '59

p. 1

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WASHINGTON — It seemed a little irregular that Dr. George M. Johnson, the only Negro member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, should propose a resolution warmly praising the former Virginia Governor John S. Battle for his work on the commission.

Governor Battle, who recently resigned from the commission, was the only commissioner who dissented on the recommendation made in the commission's report that Federal officials be used to register Negro voters where necessary.

Besides Battle, there were two other Southern members on the commission, neither of whom opposed this recommendation.

■

ALTHOUGH DR. JOHNSON, former dean of the Howard University law school, is generally known as an outspoken advocate of civil rights, he paid a glowing tribute to the ex-Virginia Governor.

He praised Battle for being a man dedicated to the cause of harmony between racial groups. He said Battle, who is generally thought of as a rank segregationist, gave an "honest and sensitive appraisal of the delicate issues" confronting the commission.

The resolution was made public at the regular monthly meeting of the commissioners. It was supposedly adopted as a symbol of harmony between the Northern and Southern members. This was probably considered an answer to Southern suggestions that the commissioners were sharply divided into Southern and Northern thinking.

At its last meeting, the commission hinted that it might broaden its field of investigation beyond that of voting, education and housing, the three fields in which it concentrated its energy during the past year. It was thought that it would come to come conclusion at this meeting, but no decision was reached. Staff members said they were still studying the cost and subject matter involved.

NEW VOTE SUITS FOR SOUTH

Birmingham World

Action To Support Right To Ballot In South

Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 10-21-59.

P. 1.

By SUSAN WAGNER For UPI

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Joseph M. F. Ryan, acting chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said Saturday the government would soon file a new suit in an unnamed southern state in support of Negro voting rights.

He told United Press International it would be brought within a few weeks but would not say where. Meantime, he said, he has not yet received a request from the Civil Rights Commission to rush a Supreme Court appeal of a Louisiana federal court's decision that the commission's hearing procedures on [illegible] voting rights are unconstitutional.

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He said he has written to Commission Chairman John A. Hannah requesting instructions. But [illegible] said he was certain there [illegible] an early appeal Hannah [illegible] the request has been made.

[illegible] CHIEF

[illegible] has been acting chief of [illegible] division since W. Wilson [illegible] resigned Oct. 9. He defended the division's record in prosecuting the voting cases. He said [illegible] including some commission [illegible] apparently did not grasp the legal complexities involved.

The commission said in a recent [illegible] to President Eisenhower [illegible] not a single Negro had been [illegible] to vote as a result of the [illegible] actions. A leading member of the commission, former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, has re- [illegible]

The commission met last Wednesday [illegible] the first time since it re- [illegible] a new two-year lease on [illegible] Congress. Hannah announced afterwards it would hold [illegible] hearings on voting re- [illegible] until the Louisiana case was [illegible]

[illegible] said the three cases brought [illegible], two of which are [illegible] consideration by the Supreme Court, take up most of the important legal questions that have arisen under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

He said the new suit, dealing directly with Negro voting rights, would round out the government's position. "I can't anticipate any other problems under the act," he added. "We will then have all the legal bugs ironed out."

ORIGINATED IN GEORGIA

One of the cases before the Supreme Court, originating in Georgia, broadly tests the constiutionality of the Civil Rights Act. Ryan said he hoped the court would hear arguments before the end of the year and rule on it before spring.

Birmingham World

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has said he would like to argue the case in person. He has signed his name to the government brief.

Birmingham, Ala

Wed. 10-21-59.

P. 1.

The other case before the court deals with the question of who should be held principally responsible for denials of voting privileges. The government argues that the state, not the voting registrars, is responsible.

The case originated in Alabama where the government claims the registrars blocked Negro voting then resigned to avoid responsibility.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

VOTING
MACON, GEORGIA

[illegible]dge Voids Vote Section Of 1957 Civil Rights Law

New York Times

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

4/17/59

WASHINGTON, April 16—The most important section of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was held unconstitutional today by a Federal district judge in Macon, Ga. Judge [illegible] Davis struck down the provisions allowing the Federal Government to seek injunctions on behalf of Negro voting rights. This was the [illegible] significant addition to civil rights law in the 1957 act and was regarded as the [illegible] of Federal power in [illegible] field.

The Justice Department immediately announced that it would appeal Judge Davis' decision. Under a provision of the Judicial Code the appeal can be taken directly to the Supreme Court.

Two Dismissals in Two Cases

The final resolution of the case can be expected in the Supreme Court before next fall, barring some special procedure. In the interim, enforcement of the 1957 act is certain to be hampered by legal uncertainties.

The Justice Department has so far brought proceedings in only two voting cases under the act, and both of them have now ended in dismissals in the trial court. The ruling in the other case was made on non-constitutional grounds last March 6 by Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery, Ala.

The case decided today concerned Terrell County, Ga. In a suit brought last Sept. [illegible] the Justice Department charged that the five county registrars had prevented Negroes from registering to vote. The complaint noted that only [illegible]eight of 5,036 Negroes of voting age in the county were registered.

The Justice Department charged that the registrars kept lists of whites and Negroes on [illegible] of different colors and gave [illegible] tests unfairly to Negroes. One was said to have been excluded because a registrar said he "slurred" the word "original" in pronouncing it during an oral test.

The department named four Negro teachers with college degrees who it said had been excluded by the literacy test. It asked the court to require registration of those four and of other qualified Negroes, without racial discrimination.

Judge Davis did not pass on any of the particular facts alleged. Instead, in a lengthy opinion, he considered the statute on its face, without regard to its application in this case.

The critical factor for him was the well established legal principle that the Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting, applies only to "state action."

This concept means that only state officials, or those acting under state law, are barred from discriminating against Negro voting in a state election.

Private Acts Not Covered

The ordinary private citizen is not barred by the Federal Constitution from interfering with Negro voting in a state election. The Federal Government can reach the private citizen only when he interferes in a Federal election.

The 1957 Civil Rights Act covered both state and Federal elections. It allowed the Justice Department to use civil injunctions for the first time to protect Negro voters, instead of the clumsy and often ineffectual weapon of criminal prosecution.

Judge Davis said that the act, as he construed it, would allow the Justice Department to move against a private citizen in a case concerned only with state elections. That would be beyond the Federal Government's power, he said, since the Fifteenth Amendment applied only to "state action."

In this case, Judge Davis conceded, the Justice Department had actually moved against state officials—the five registrars. He said there was no doubt that "state action" was being challenged in Terrell County. But Judge Davis said:

"The tenure of the Attorney General being what it is, the courts can hardly reply on his intentions as to the Administration of an act which in itself would support the grant of unconsitutional relief as requested."

"The fact that the instant case is a suit against state officials," the Judge said at another point, "cannot alter the scope of the statute. This illustrates the danger of this type of legislation."

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

MEETING-NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF 18
SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School Chiefs Offer Ideas on Integration

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

...VILLE, Tenn., Mar. 7.— ...tion of suggestions for eas- ... task of school ... were in the hands of the ... Rights Commission today ... conferences with school ... here.

... the more explosive ... was for the Fed- ... assume a ... role in both a financial ... a police way in communi- ... which encounter difficul- ... and violence in carrying ... the Supreme Court's school ...

Clinton Proposal

... was made at ... of the two-day ... yesterday by R. G. ... of Clinton, Tenn., ... the high school ... under orders of the Federal ... was damaged in a dyna- ... explosion last October. ... Crossno accused the Fed- ... Government and its agen- ... of "failing, and failing ... to help communi- ... carry out integration.

... similar view was voiced, it ... learned, by Everett R. Kel- ... superintendent of the Van ... (Ark.) schools, in a ... commission meeting. Mr. ... requested the executive ... because of the high ... in his State growing out ... the Little Rock situation and ... use of Federal troops to ... Federal Court orders ... integration.

... Dr. John A. Hannah, presi- ... of Michigan State Univer- ... and chairman of the com- ... said the conference ... everything we ... accomplished ... had in mind."

P. A-17

Cites Precedent

... Before returning to his uni- ... post last night he said ... a brief interview that the ... had compiled the ... written record of the ex- ... of educators in car- ... court-ordered de- ... of schools.

Eighteen school superintendents or representatives took part in the meeting. Their reports, Dr. Hannah said, revealed that problems of desegregation differ widely and that the solutions differ.

In many instances, the commission chairman added, it has taken courage for the school boards to act.

Information obtained in the meetings here will be used by the commission in drafting recommendations to the President and Congress. The recommendations will be submitted not later than September 9 when the life of the commission will expire unless it is extended by Congress.

Conclusion of Meeting

Commission members offered no summary on their findings during the meeting here, but several conclusions seemed obvious. Among these were:

1. Desegregation even under the most favorable circumstances becomes a ticklish business, but once the step is taken difficulties tend to lessen.

2. School superintendents are divided over whether a rapid or gradual approach is best. A majority of those attending this meeting indicated they favored the gradual approach, even over a period of years.

The commission's meeting went off without incident, except for a mild time bomb scare in an anonymous telephone call to a funeral home. But the meeting was not without criticism.

The Nashville Banner, in an editorial on the afternoon of the commission's departure, said the commission "has threshed with straws" and intruded on the school question without legal basis "by a role self-assigned." The hearing, the Banner added, did not belong in Nashville and was not invited and the commission, it asserted, "can help not at all the State problems created by Supreme Court decree."

INTEGRATION ROLE OF U. S. CRITICIZED

Tennessee School Official Declares It Full Federal Duty to Bar Disorders

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

Times
New York
Sat
3-7-59
P. 24-0

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6—An education official blamed the Federal Government today for the strife arising from school desegregation and another attributed it to poor and sometimes unscrupulous Southern political leadership.

The two gave their views at the closing session of a two-day conference held in the Hermitage Hotel here by the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

The conference brought together educators from the District of Columbia and twelve states that have achieved some degree of compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Although education superintendents of the six Deep South states that are resisting desegregation were invited, the only one that sent a representative was Florida.

Echo of Clinton Riots

It was R. G. Crossno, a member of the Board of Education of Anderson County, Tenn., who criticized the Federal Government. The town of Clinton is in Anderson County and riots and the dynamiting of the high school there followed the admission of Negro students in 1956.

Mr. Crossno declared that local and state authorities should not be held responsible for controlling a situation that they did not create. Enforcement of desegregation orders, he said, should be handled by the Federal Government.

He urged legislation to make the bombing of a school a Federal offense and called for Federal financial ad to schools subjected to bombings.

"It should be the responsibility of the Federal Government all the way," he asserted.

Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools in Louisville, Ky., said that political leaders in Kentucky had been "exceedingly helpful" in efforts to comply with court desegregation orders but that that was not true in some other Southern states.

"The problem is not educational leadership," he declared. "It's bad political leadership that has got us into the trouble we are in."

He asserted that in more than one case office holders had acted "selfishly."

He said that news media had been "enormously helpful" in the peaceful desegregation of the Louisville schools.

Today's conference participants generally agreed with the eleven officials who appeared at yesterday's session that no damage had been done to academic and disciplinary standards by desegregation.

However, Mr. Carmichael said that Louisville had experienced a slight increase in school disciplinary problems as a result of integration, although it was "substantially less than I thought we would have."

He reported a difinite rise in scholastic standings of Negro students and a much smaller rise among the white students. He ascribed the trends to an over-all improvement in instructional standards and to a greater interest in education stemming from the preparations for desegregation rather than to desegregation itself.

He and the other conferees declared it important that there be careful planning to promote acceptance of desegregation by students, teachers, parents and the general public.

John H. Fischer, Baltimore Superintendent of Schools, noted that his city had a long history of interracial cooperation. He said that desegregation would probably come about in Baltimore in the course of events even without Supreme Court action.

Joshua K. Shepherd, acting chairman o fthe commission's Arkansas Advisory Committee, urged that the commission refrain from recommending legislation providing for the use of troops in enforcing desegregation. He declared that the South needed more time to comply with the orders of the Court.

In closing the conference the commission chairman, John A. Hannah, who is president of Michigan State University, declared that the difficulties of desegregation could not be removed by legislation on the Federal or state level.

"In the final analysis," he added, "this matter is going to be setted only when the citizens of all sections of the country realize that this is an important problem."

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

HOUSING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LONG CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HEARING ON ATLANTA HOUSING IN ALDERMANIC CHAMBER

(l), Attorney who acts as legal League's Robert Thompson following

GOVERNOR DOYLE E. CARLTON now a Rights Commission, meets witness T. M.

JOHNSON (l), newest addition to the com- with Southern Regional Council Direc- Johnson is awaiting confirmation of his ap-

P 1

Commercial Appeal
Sat 4-11-59
P 1

Atlanta Scores Mixed Housing

Rights Commission Told It Won't Work in South

BRINGS STRIFE, CHAOS

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International Staff

ATLANTA, April 10.—Atlanta officials told the Civil Rights Commission Friday that segregation is in the best interest of Negro housing—in the South and, in effect, integrated housing policies or laws won't work.

Memphis Press

The commission, holding a fact-finding hearing on housing opportunities and problems of minority groups, heard warnings that public opinion in the South strongly opposes mixed housing. In this field, the officials said, public opinion must be considered.

The officials cited advances in providing better housing for Negroes in this Southern metropolis. They said integration attempts would destroy public housing programs and bring chaos in that field.

Brings Bitterness

In private housing, mixed neighborhoods bring strife, bitterness and a general decline, they said. Financing of either public or private housing, programs would be impossible unless the color line is observed, they said.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield said segregation is supported by public opinion and, with inter-racial co-operation and confidence, is best for all concerned.

He cited a "model" upper class Negro housing development in what had been a "tension" area in Atlanta's west side. An inter-racial committee obtained voluntary agreements from both races which brought about a solution to the problem and resulted in progress, he said.

M. B. Satterfield, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, warned that integration in public housing would create "chaotic" conditions. Atlanta Housing Authority Chairman John O. Chiles said an integration clause in public housing laws "would damage if not destroy good race relations here."

Forced Change Opposed

Cecil Alexander, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal Housing, said that program "must work in the environment in which it finds itself." A change in racial patterns through government interference, he said, would mean "any possibility of working out racial problems will be lost."

A complaint that houses of the same quality cost more in Negro areas of Atlanta than houses of white residents was voiced by J. B. Blayton, chairman of the Negro advisory committee to the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Little Rock Incident Blamed

WASHINGTON, April 10. —(UPI)—A spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said Friday that Congress helped bring on the Little Rock school crisis by failing to enact a stronger civil rights bill in 1957.

Herman Edelsberg, testifying before the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, said it was important that Congress not repeat the mistake in writing new civil rights laws.

"It is now clear that much of the trouble in Little Rock stemmed from local miscalculation regarding the interest, responsibility and determination of the Federal Government to enforce the law laid down by its courts," he said.

He said the elimination by Congress of the controversial Title III section of the 1957 civil rights law "contributed to this unfortunate miscalculation."

Title III would have authorized the attorney general to seek Federal Court injunctions to halt violations of civil rights. Persons violating such court orders ordinarily would not receive jury trials.

Senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.), representing the South

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 173
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

ern viewpoint, urged that all the proposals be killed in order to "help re-establish harmony among our people and to rebuild unity."

Irving Ferman, Washington director of the Civil Liberties Union, endorsed bills by the Eisenhower Administration and Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) that would permit the Federal Government to aid communities complying with integration orders.

Atlanta Outdoing Northern Cities In Civil Rights Work, Hannah Says

Alabama Journal
Montgomery Ala
Sat 4-11-57

ATLANTA (AP)—The chairman of a Civil Rights Commission investigating housing discrimination says a committee set up in Atlanta to help solve the problem is doing better work than similar groups in many northern cities.

Chairman John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, made the comment Friday during a one-day hearing on the housing problem. The commission will submit its findings and recommendations to Congress at the end of its study early in September.

NEGRO LEADERS HEARD

During the lengthy session, Atlanta Negro leaders sharply attacked all types of Southern segregation practices. And a white real estate man said any attempt by federal agencies to promote housing integration would bring about the utter ruin of the home building industry in the South.

Hannah said that he was from a northern state where there is no discrimination in schools or voting "but there is very serious discrimination in housing."

"I would like to point out," he said, "that the West Side Development Committee work here is far better than anything we have in the north."

SET UP BY MAYOR

Hannah referred to a committee set up in 1952 by Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The mayor told the commission he felt the committee was moving in the right direction. "You will find Negroes are restricted in the matter of obtaining land but we have tried to solve the problem," he said.

T. M. Alexander, Negro businessman and committee member, said the committee had succeeded in opening up a new section for privately owned Negro housing on the West Side. He said the city's greatest need is private housing for low-income Negroes.

REAL ESTATE MAN HEARD

John O. Chiles, real estate man and chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said "I cannot tell you of the chaos that would result" if the federal agencies attempted to force integration in private housing built under FHA or GI loans or in public housing.

"We are not ready for it," he said. "The good relations that exist between the races in Atlanta now are more important than anything you could possibly obtain through forced integration."

J. B. Blavton, chairman of the Negro advisory committee to the Atlanta Housing Authority, agreed that forced integration would seriously affect building but he challenged the view that the damage would exist over an extended period.

Journal
Sat
4-11-57
10

NEGROES PROTEST ZONING

Q. V. Williamson, a Negro realtor, charged Atlanta zoning practices prevented development of adequate housing for his race and that lack of police protection was to blame for bombing of houses bought by Negroes in or near white sectins.

He said that 12 houses bought by Negroes in Atlanta over the past eight years had been bombed or burned and that "no one was ever arrested."

Williamson also said that Negroes are charged from 1 to 2 per cent more for mortgage money than whites by private firms but agreed that loans from agencies with governmental backing are made at the same rate for both races.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

VO T I N G
GEORGIA

Rights Unit Beds Down At Ft. Mac

Constitution

10

[illegible] US Civil Rights Commis[illegible] begin a housing [illegible] had to solve a ques[illegible] itself.

[illegible] white and Negro members [illegible] commission could stay to[illegible] Atlanta—traditionally [illegible] Ft. McPherson.

President Eisenhower's new [illegible]

[illegible] heard "startling" [illegible] in New York. Story [illegible] Page 12.

Ga.

[illegible] to the commission, [illegible] M. Johnson, former dean [illegible] Howard University's Law [illegible] Washington, is one of [illegible]. The staff also [illegible] attorney.

4-10-59

[illegible] senate [illegible] yet on the [illegible] is attending the [illegible] background for [illegible] service.

[illegible] are slated for [illegible] and Los Angeles [illegible]

[illegible] to attend Friday's [illegible] in the Alder[illegible] City Hall [illegible] John Hannah, president of Michigan State University; vice chairman Robert G. [illegible], dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, and [illegible] E. Carlton, former governor of Florida.

They have invited 15 Atlantans [illegible] local conditions.

The commission expects to develop [illegible] answers to such questions as:

How does minority group housing in Atlanta compare in quality and quanity with other housing?

[illegible] minority groups have trouble finding suitable housing? If so, why [illegible]?

Constitution

Does segregated housing substantially effect the crime rate, juvenile delinquency, disease, education, property values, the municipal tax base, race relations and other general standards of the city?

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Does the state or any Georgia city have laws policies or programs to promote equal opportunity for good housing?

4-10-59

The effect of federal housing laws on housing in Atlanta and local building programs?

What proposals should the commission consider to help all people find adequate housing?

CANDIVER SUGGESTION

Appearing before the commission will be Mayor Hartsfield, C. C. Barfield and T. M. Alexander, West Side Mutual Development Committee; Robert Stuart, Metropolitan Planning Commission; M. B. Satterfield, John O. Chiles and J. M. Blayton, Atlanta Housing Authority (Blayton is chairman of the Negro Advisory Committee).

Cecil Alexander, Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal; Robert Thompson, Atlanta Urban League; Arthur Burdette Jr., Atlanta Real Estate Board; Q. V. Williamson, Empire Real Estate Board; W. O. Duvall, Atlanta Savings and Loan Assn.

Bishop William Wilkes, Negro Citizens Committee; Morris Abram and Hugh Howell, developers of Highpoint, Negro apartments, and C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University professor.

New Civil Rights Suit Due In Mystery State

Daily News

[illegible]on, Miss

[illegible] — (UPI) — Jos[illegible]n, acting chief of [illegible] Department's Civil [illegible] Division, said today the [illegible] would soon file a [illegible] an unnamed Southern [illegible] support of Negro voting [illegible].

[illegible] United Press International [illegible] would be brought within [illegible] but would not say [illegible], he said, he has [illegible] received a request from [illegible] Commission to [illegible] court appeal of [illegible] federal court's decision that the Commission's hearing procedures on Negro voting [illegible] unconstitutional.

[illegible] written to Commission Chairman John A. Hannah [illegible] instructions. But [illegible] said he was certain there [illegible] an early appeal. Hannah's request has been [illegible].

Ryan has been acting chief of the division since W. Wilson White resigned Oct. 3. He defended the division's record in [illegible] the voting cases. He [illegible] critics, including some Commission members, apparently did [illegible] the legal complexities [illegible].

The Commission said in a recent report to President Eisenhower that not a single Negro had been enabled to vote as a result of the division's actions. A [illegible] member of the Commission, former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, has resigned.

The Commission met last Wednesday for the first time since it received a new two-year lease on life from Congress. Hannah announced afterwards that it would hold no more hearings on voting [illegible] until the Louisiana case was settled.

Ryan said that the three cases [illegible] by the division, two of which are awaiting consideration by the Supreme Court, take up [illegible] of the important legal questions that have arisen under the Civil Rights Act.

The new suit, dealing directly with Negro voting rights, would round out the government's position. "I can't anticipate any other problems under the act," he added. "We will then have all the legal bugs ironed out."

One of the cases before the Supreme Court, originating in Georgia, broadly tests the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act. Ryan said he hoped the court would hear arguments before the end of the year and rule on it before spring.

Attorney General William P. Rogers has said he would like to argue the case in person. He has signed his name to the government brief.

The other case before the court deals with the question of who should be held principally responsible for denials of voting privileges. The government argues that the state, not the voting registrars, is responsible.

Civil-Rights Board Awaits Court Ruling

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

By The United Press

Thurs 10-15-59

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Civil Rights Commission decided Wednesday to hold no more public hearings until the Supreme Court decides whether it must reveal the names of witnesses in voting-discrimination cases and allow registrars to confront them.

PB

Chairman John A. Hannah told newsmen after a commission meeting that the Justice Department would be asked to rush an appeal from a Federal District Court decision in Louisiana which officials said would handcuff the rights group.

The three-judge court ruled that the commission could hold no more hearings in Louisiana unless it permitted the cross-examination of witnesses and permitted voting registrars accused of discrimination to confront the witnesses.

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Decision Is Likely Soon

Hannah said he felt the Supreme Court would probably hand down a decision fairly quickly.

He said the civil-rights group also would study the possibility of expanding its investigations into the question of discrimination in the administration of justice and employment opportunities. It ordered its staff to see if there was enough money and personnel to expand its activities.

Hannah said the commission would continue its investigation of discrimination in the fields of voting, housing, and education. The main emphasis will continue to be on voting, as has been the case since the commission first was set up.

k Ruling On S. Vs States Vote Denials

world

Ala.

9-30-59

tice Dept. Asks Study Remedy In Vote Denials

By LOUIS LAUTIER

D. C. — (NNPA) — The Justice Department the Supreme Court to review one of two cases in- of whether the remedy for deprivation of prescribed by the 1957 Civil Rights Act, is any

n the Justice
the court to de-
the Act authorizes
to sue a state to
against
unconstitutionally
right to vote.
District Court at
Ala. and the United
Circuit Court of New
held.
the United States could
State of Alabama be-
Civil Rights Act did not
against states.
Grady Rogers and E.
could not be sued as
of the Board
for Macon County,
Institute is locat-
had resigned before
brought.
County Board
a suable en-
law nor a
suit within the
Civil Rights Act.

QUESTIONED

Department
down these
General will
hamstrung in seek-
right to vote.
Terrell County
District Court went
held unconstitu-
giving the Attorney General authority to bring civil suits to enjoin illegal denials of the right to vote.

The Alabama and Georgia cases will probably be argued before the Supreme Court at the same time.

The Justice Department, in asking for a review of the Alabama case, says the case dramatically illustrates the proposition that, if a state is not amenable to the Act, the statutory objectives may be thwarted.

As soon as there is an inkling that a federal investigation is afoot the voting registrars may resign, the petition states.

Rogers and Livingston resigned as registrars in Macon County after the Civil Rights Commission initiated its investigation of the refusal to register qualified colored persons.

If the state may be sued, the Just Department states, there is ample and appropriate powers to require the state to take steps to remove discriminations which have been imposed in the past and give effect to the right to vote.

REFUTES RECISION

The Justice Department contends that lower Federal courts have incorrectly decided that the Attorney General may not sue a state to enjoin denials of the right to vote for two reasons:

1. The language of the 1957 Civil Rights Act does not preclude a suit against the state and the question whether such an action is authorized must be answered by the purposes and history of the legislation.
2. A study of the background and environment of the Act demonstrates that it was designed to carry out the command of the 15th Amendment.

The 15th Amendment provides that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2 gives the Congress "power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Lower Federal courts held that an injunction under the 1957 Civil Rights Act may not issue against a state.

The Justice Department maintains that the Act does not impose any such limitation upon the grant of relief.

"The history of the struggle over civil rights legislation in the 85th Congress leads one fairly to the conclusion that, so far as the right to vote was concerned," the petition asserts, "Congress undertook to provide the most comprehensive protection."

Negro Vote Guarantee Urged in Rights Report

Evening Star

Wash. D. C. Pol.

Appointment of Federal Registrars, Banning of Literacy Tests Proposed

By ROBERT E. CLARK

Star Staff Writer

Tue. 9-8-59

In a report denounced in advance by Southerners in Congress, the Civil Rights Commission proposed today that the Federal Government guarantee Negroes their right to vote in any election for Federal office.

The chief recommendation of the already-controversial report covering 20 months of investigation and hearings by the commission calls for appointment of Federal registrars to register Negroes kept from the polls in many parts of the South.

Splitting with the three Southern members, Chairman John A. Hannah and the two other Northerners on the six-man commission also proposed a constitutional amendment that would safeguard Negro voting rights by barring the use of such devices as the literacy test.

Partial Text of Report. Page A-8

Born in Controversy

Born in controversy and under fire from Southerners throughout its two-year life, the commission already has drawn a fresh torrent of criticism with its first formal report. Its proposals, leaked to congressional offices last week, have been bitterly attacked by Southerners as an invasion of traditional States' rights.

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, broke the official release of the report, set for today, by placing 20 pages of it in the Congressional Record last night. The proposals are certain to provoke impassioned debate next year as Congress probes the touchy question of voting rights in advance of the 1960 elections.

Describing them as "extreme and shocking," Southern Senators said they would oppose legislation needed to carry them out.

The report also contained recommendations in the fields of housing and education, but dealt with these issues more delicately and less controversially.

While its principal recommendations were beamed at the South, it carried a strong indictment of the racial prejudice that often deprives the Negro of equal opportunity in the North.

"Abuses" Summed Up

Summing up its investigation of voting abuses in seven States, the commission said:

"None in good conscience can state that the goal of universal adult suffrage has been achieved. Many Americans, even today, are denied the franchise because of race.

Javits Introduces Bill For Federal Voting Registrars

Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Sun. 9-13-59

WASHINGTON (AP) Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) introduced a bill Saturday to carry out a recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission for establishment of a system of federal voting registrars.

P. 15-A

The registrars would be appointed by the President to serve where necessary to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to vote for federal officials without discrimination.

Javits said he would offer his bill as an amendment to any civil rights legislation brought before the Senate.

The commission recommended the registrars system in a report to Congress earlier this week. The only member of the commission to dissent was former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

Southern senators have denounced the proposal as a violation of the constitutional right of the states to determine the qualifications of voters.

Under Javits' bill, any individual believing himself qualified to vote under the laws of his state in a federal election who feels he is being denied the right to register or vote for discriminatory reasons may complain to the President.

If nine such complaints are filed from the same registration district within one year, the President would refer them to the Civil Rights Commission for investigation.

If the commission upheld the allegations, the President would designate a federal officer or employe in the area to serve as a temporary federal registrar.

The registrar would enroll all qualified individuals seeking to vote in federal elections until such time as the President determines that no citizens in the district are being denied the right to vote solely because of race, religion, color, or national origin.

U. S.-Registrar Proposal Meets Southern Anger

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

Wed. 9-9-59 P. 2

Plan Of Rights Body To Assure Vote Of Minorities Backed By Some Northerners

By The Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8.—A Civil Rights Commission recommendation that federal registrars be used to assure minority groups the right to vote set off a new round of angry protests from Southerners Tuesday.

It also won vigorous support from various Northerners. There were new steps, too, to extend the commission's life.

Senator Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) said the commission's report, formally released Tuesday, was "unparalleled for the arrogance and calculation by which it proposes to extend federal power over the intimate lives and inalienable liberties of the American people."

"One of the most indefensible and irresponsible statements of a public agency that I have ever read," said Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.).

But Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) called it "a well-reasoned, middle-of-the-road document proposing some solid, hard-headed recommendations."

Called 'Public-Spirited'

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) praised the commission's members for "excellent, painstaking and public-spirited work."

Javits introduced a bill to preserve registration and voting records in line with commission recommendations. He also offered a bill to make local registration officials subject to injunctions if they fail to fulfill their duties impartially.

Javits said he was having drafted for introduction soon a third measure to provide for the establishment of federal voting registrars.

Of the six commission members, only former Governor John S. Battle of Virginia dissented from the recommendation for the appointment of federal registrars. The report said this should be done whenever it could be shown that Negroes and members of other minority groups were being denied the right to vote in elections for United States officials, such as president and members of Congress.

2 Southerners Concur

The other Southerners, former Governor Doyle E. Carlton of Florida and Vice-Chairman Robert G. Storey of Dallas, joined in the recommendation.

The three other members—Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and George M. Johnson, a Negro lawyer—favored a 23d constitutional amendment to prevent voting discrimination. Since the three Southerners voted against it, this did not take the form of a recommendation.

Could End in 2 Months

Before holding a news conference to answer reporters' questions, the six members of the commission laid the report before President Eisenhower at the White House.

"He seemed very much interested," Hannah reported. "He indicated he hoped Congress would extend the commission."

Unless Congress acts to extend its life, the commission, in the words of Hannah, "folds up and fades away" in two month.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted Tuesday, 13 to 7, to try to put a rider into the foreign-aid money bill, extending the commission's life two years beyond November 9. To do this would require a two-thirds vote in the Senate. There is a similar situation in the House.

The commission was created under the 1957 Civil Rights Act and its report was based on investigations that have been under way since the beginning of 1958.

Rights Commission

Would Have U. S. Government Take Over Vote Registration

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 9-11-59

P. 1.

By LEON BURNETT

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission recommended Tuesday, September 8, that the federal government be allowed to take over voter registration at the local level when necessary to halt discrimination.

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Three of the six members also proposed a constitutional amendment designed to guarantee voting rights, along with suggested steps to combat discrimination in education and housing.

The Commission included 13 specific recommendations in a comprehensive report to Congress and President Eisenhower on work done since its creation in 1957. The group will cease to exist on November 8 unless Congress votes to extend its life.

Member John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia, dissented to several of the proposals, and in a brief accompanying statement expressed disagreement with "the nature and tenor" of the entire report.

Call Kansas City Mo.

Would Limit States

P. 4

The proposed constitutional amendment would limit the requirements states can make for voter registration. Two members dissented to this in a special statement, and Battle endorsed their objections.

Battle was the only dissenter on the federal registration proposal.

The report voiced particular concern over discrimination against non-white voters. "Our investigations have revealed . . . that many Negro American citizens find it difficult, and often impossible, to vote," it said.

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In the field of education, the Commission urged that it be allowed to function as a clearing house and advisory agency on [illegible] integration—provided Congress [illegible] it in existence. It also called for improved methods of gathering statistics on the number and race of students.

Should Revamp Policies

Taking note of the major role the federal government plays in public housing, the report asks that the President order all departments dealing in this field to reshape their policy to guard against discrimination.

Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist university law school, dissented to this and other statements in the report with regard to housing. Battle and former Florida Governor Doyle E. Carlton shared his views.

The Commissioners reported extensively on their study of voter registration procedures, particularly in Alabama and Louisiana. Those two states "led in the number of voting complaints received," they said, and gave the least cooperation.

Under the key voter proposal, machinery for federal intervention could be set in motion by nine or more persons complaining of having been denied the right to vote on a discriminatory basis.

The complainants would submit affidavits to the President, who in turn would refer them to the Civil Rights Commission. If the Commission found the complaints to be valid, the President then would appoint any local federal official in the affected county or district to step in as registrar.

The federal official would handle these duties until the President saw fit to return registration to local control.

Other proposals on voting:

—Compilation by the Census bureau of nation-wide figures on registration and voting, including race, color and national origin of all individuals.

—A law requiring states to preserve registration records for five years, during which time they would be subject to public inspection.

—An amendment to the section of the Civil Rights Act which forbids action designed to deprive anyone of voting rights. It would extend the provision to cover discrimination through failure to carry out a public duty.

—Authorization of the Commission to apply directly to a federal court for aid in enforcing a subpena, rather than making such application through the attorney general.

The members were evenly split or a proposal that the federal government require guarantees of equal opportunity before granting money to institutions of higher learning.

This was suggested by Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and George M. Johnson, law professor at Howard university. Storey, Battle and Carlton objected on grounds that education might suffer, and that guarantees of equal protection under law should remain solely a judicial function.

Recommendations on housing primarily concerned a change of federal policy designed to guarantee equal opportunity for all races, and suggestions that local authorities set up bi-racial panels to work out housing problems.

Storey, Battle and Carlton expressed the view that the recommendations were keyed to integration, rather than housing, and if carried out might result in "dissension, strife, and even violence."

President OKs Aid Funds and Rights Measure

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa

Tue, 9-29-59.

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Eisenhower Monday signed legislation providing $3,225,813,000 in new foreign aid funds and extending the Federal Civil Rights Commission for another two years.

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P. 2

Both were contained in a catch-all appropriations bill, the last measure to clear Congress before it adjourned at dawn on Sept. 15.

EXTENSION IN RIDER

During an all-night session, Congress tacked onto the bill a rider providing for the two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission, which otherwise would have died Nov. 8. It also included $500,000 requested by the President to finance the commission's work through next June 30.

The foreign aid money, which is for the fiscal year that started July 1, was $704,182,000, or 19 percent, less than the amount requested by Mr. Eisenhower in his budget last January. It was $1,204,182,000 below the total he sought, including a mid-session plea for an extra $500,000,000.

FUNDS FOR DEPARTMENTS

The measure also appropriates some $402,000,000 for various Government departments. The whole package comes to $3,626,718,136, a reduction of $1,197,766,000 in the totals requested by Mr. Eisenhower.

One provision in the bill seeks to tighten Congressional control over spending abroad. It permits spending for any country or project to be cut off if the International Cooperation Administration withholds information sought by Congress, unless the President himself forbids disclosure.

HIGHWAY MONEY

Also included in the measure is $359,000,000 for the highway trust fund to make up a deficit in the current fiscal year. Congress spelled out its intention that this sum should be paid back to the Treasury before June 30 if this does not cause a default in obligations to the States.

The allotment for military aid abroad is $1,300,000,000, or $300,000,000 less than Mr. Eisenhower wanted.

The bill carries $695,000,000 in defense support—economic aid for Allies—of which $45,000,000 is for Spain, where the United States has important bases.

Funds for economic development loans abroad are limited to $550,000,000 this year.

CRC Suspends Activities To Await Ruling

Daily News Jackson, Miss

Thurs. 10-15-59

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission will hold no more public hearings until the Supreme Court decides whether it must reveal the names of witnesses in voting discrimination cases and allow registrars to confront them.

P. 5

Chairman John A. Hannah told newsmen that the Justice Department would be asked to rush an appeal from a district, federal court decision in Louisiana which officials said would handcuff the rights group.

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The three-judge Louisiana court ruled that the commission could hold no more hearings in Louisiana unless it permitted cross-examination of witnesses and permitted voting registrars accused of discrimination to confront the witnesses.

Hannah said he felt the Supreme Court would hand down a decision fairly quickly. The commission decided Wednesday to suspend public hearings pending a ruling.

Hannah said the group also would study the possibility of expanding its investigations into the question of discrimination in the administration of justice and in hiring. The commission ordered its staff to determine whether there was enough money and personnel to expand its activities.

U.S. Vote Registrars Asked By Rights Unit

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tue. 4-8-59.

Pol.

Preservation Of Records Also Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commission on Civil Rights, in its report, is proposing federal registrars to administer state registration laws "until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination."

Three of the six commissioners also proposed a 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution striking down all restrictions to vote registration except age, residence, and U.S. citizenship.

The recommendations are embodied in a report which the Civil Rights Commission had intended to release at 11 a.m. EST Tuesday. However Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) Monday night inserted 38 pages of excerpts from the commission's report in the Congressional Record. The excerpts are expected to appear in printed form early Tuesday prior to the commission's release time.

The proposal for federal registrars of voters was approved by five of the six commission members. Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia dissented.

BITTER RENUNCIATION

Although still not formally presented to President Eisenhower and to Congress, the report already has roused Southern congressional leaders to bitter denunciation.

All six commissioners joined in recommending federal action to require preservation of all registration and voting records by states and territories for five years, with the records subject to public inspection during the period if proper precautions are taken to preserve secrecy of the ballot.

The report was based on commission studies and investigations since January, 1958, covering discrimination in voting, education and housing.

OUT OF BUSINESS

The law creating the commission specifically directed it to probe alleged denial of voting rights, authorized the other studies but did not direct that they be made.

The commission, under the 1957 law creating it, will go out of business in November unless Congress takes action before then extending its life.

The commission conducted hearings and court actions in Alabama and investigated complaints from New York, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Oklahoma.

Advertiser

An attempt to conduct a hearing in Louisiana resulted in a court test by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion challenging constitutionality of the statute creating the commission.

Montgomery, Ala.

The report said: "Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors, the U.S. government appears, under present law, to be helpless to make good the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution."

Tue. 4-8-59.

Despite action in federal courts by the attorney general, the commission said, no single person has registered as a result of action taken under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

'OTHERWISE UNABLE'

"Some method must be found by which a federal officer is empowered to register voters for federal elections who are qualified under state registration laws but are otherwise unable to register," the report said.

"Such a temporary federal registrar should serve only until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination," it added.

The commission laid down procedure whereby petitions would be filed and investigations made by its staff, with the President finally naming the federal registrar if it is found voting rights are being denied.

The commissioners are: Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School; John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia; Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; and George M. Johnson, the Negro member who is a former dean of the Howard University Law School.

Hannah, Hesburgh and Johnson proposed the voting amendment, with Storey, Carlton and Battle opposing it in a separate statement.

Pol.

BATTLE DISAGREED

Battle frequently disagreed with other commissioners. In a statement received after the text was complete, he objected to the entire report.

"I must strongly disagree with the nature and tenor of the report," Battle said in part. "In my judgment it is not an impartial factual agreement, such as I believe to have been the intent of Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

Asking $288,000—

Rights group planning no more vote hearings

Birmingham News

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 18—The Civil Rights Commission got "much valuable information" in its hearing in Alabama, but it won't hold any more voting rights hearings anywhere if it can help it.

Chairman John A. Hannah told a House appropriations subcommittee in testimony just released that the commission chose to hold its first and only voting rights hearings in Alabama because:

Mon.

1. It received far more sworn complaints of alleged denial of voting rights from Alabama than any other state. (Of 253 sworn complaints up to April 30, 1959, from all sources, 104 came from Alabama—mainly from the Tuskegee area.)

5-18-59

Pol

2. "There was a good deal of commotion," said Hannah, "and a good deal of effort on the part of some of the local officials in Alabama to make it impossible for the commission to get the information it sought."

HANNAH SAID Gov. John Patterson, who was attorney general at the time of the hearings in Montgomery, made "every effort" to keep local officials from appearing before the commission. After one local official testified, Hannah said, a second was about to appear when Patterson "tried to make a speech and insisted that he speak for them, which he was not permitted to do."

Hannah said the Montgomery hearings made it "perfectly clear to the members of the commission what was happening in Alabama" (in the way of denying Negroes in Macon County their right to register

News

and vote), but due to limited time (the life of the commission will expire this Fall unless it is extended by Congress) "we would like to avoid another hearing if we can," he added.

Mon. 5-18-59

The commission is asking for $288,000 to pay for its operations from July 1, 1959, until it stops in the Fall unless renewed. In the current fiscal year, it got a total of $777,000 in appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS subcommittee Chairman John J. Rooney (D., N. Y.) voiced surprise that the commission had received only 922 complaints of various kinds up to April 30, 1959. Of these, 57 were unsworn voting complaints, and the remainder were complaints of alleged denial of rights in education, housing, employment, the administration of justice, etc.

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Fifteen of the unsworn voting complaints were from Alabama, giving it a total of 119 including 104 sworn complaints. Next highest total of voting complaints was from Louisiana, which had 95, of which 88 were sworn. Mississippi was third, with 41 complaints, only one of which was unsworn. The only other state from which more than 10 voting complaints were received was Florida, with 14 complaints, of which only two were unsworn.

One sworn voting complaint was received from each of these states: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

SIX STATES HAD more nonvoting complaints sent to the commission than did Alabama. They were New York—59, California—45, Florida and Ohio—26 each, and Illinois and Pennsylvania—23 each. Twenty-two such complaints were received from Alabama.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

MR. W. OTTO McCLARRIN

McClarrin Joins Staff Of Civil Rights Commission

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. —W. [illegible] McClarrin, artist, writer [illegible] has joined the staff [illegible] Commission on Civil Rights as a part-time consultant, Dr. John A. Hannah, Com[illegible] has announced.

[illegible] will assist the commission in preparing [illegible] report to the President and [illegible] Congress, the deadline for which is September 9, 1959.

A 1940 GRADUATE of Howard University, where he was editor of the Hilltop newspaper and president of the Art Daubers Club, Mr. McClarrin has many years of newspaper, art and public relations experience.

He was formerly a columnist, reporter, and cartoonist for the Philadelphia Independent, Philadelphia Tribune, and Afro-American newspapers. He also was an artist-designer for the Office of Price Administration, editor of Newspic Magazine director of public relations at Howard University, and a United States Information officer in Southeast

W. OTTO McCLARRIN
Joins Rights Staff

McClarrin Joins Civil Rights Staff

Defender Chicago Ill

Sat 4-25-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — W. Otto McClarrin, artist, writer and editor, has joined the staff of the Commission on Civil Rights as a part-time consultant, Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman, has announced.

McClarrin will assist the commission in preparing its report to the President and the Congress, the deadline for which is Sept. 9, 1959.

A 1940 graduate of Howard university, where he was editor of the Hilltop newspaper and president of the Art Daubers Club, McClarrin has many years of newspaper, art, and public relations experience.

He was formerly a columnist, reporter, and cartoonist for the Philadelphia Independent, Philadelphia Tribune, and Afro-American newspapers. He also was an artist-designer for the Office of Price Adminitration, editor of Newspie Magazine, director of public relations at Howard university, and a United States Information officer in Southeast Asia.

MR. THOMAS W. YOUNG., MANAGER
NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Full Time To Business

Journal & Guide

W. Young Leaves Post With Rights Commission

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WASHINGTON, D. C. —Thomas W. Young, a consultant to the Commission on Civil [illegible] has [illegible] as president and general manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Commission, has announced.

3-21-59

Mr. Young, who joined the Commission staff on June 18, will be on inactive status, and has agreed to assist the Commission from time to time, Mr. Tiffany said.

SINCE JANUARY 1, Mr. Young had been serving the Commission three days weekly, returning to his business in Norfolk on Thursdays. In asking to be relieved of his duties, Mr. Young said that the publishing business with which he is connected required his full-time attention.

In accepting his request, Mr. Tiffany said that Mr. Young had "made a valuable and lasting contribution to the effectiveness of our work." He added that Mr. Young had "won the respect and deep affection of the entire staff."

Young Leaves Post With Rights Unit

Birmingham

World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas W. Young, a consultant to the Commission on Civil Rights, has returned to his duties as president and general manager of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Commission, has announced.

Mr. Young, who joined the Commission staff on June 18, 1958, will be on inactive status, and has agreed to assist the Commission from time to time, Mr. Tiffany said.

Birmingham

Since January 1, Mr. Young had been serving the Commission three days weekly, returning to his business in Norfolk on Thursdays. In asking to be relieved of his duties, Mr. Young said that the demands of his publishing business had become so "pressing" as to require his full-time attention.

Sat. 3-21-59

In accepting his request, Mr. Tiffany said that Mr. Young had "made a valuable and lasting contribution to the effectiveness of our work." He added that Mr. Young had "won the respect and deep affection of the entire staff."

P. 1

ANSWERS ARE INCONCLUSIVE

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Will Mississippi People Be Asked To Back Mixing?

Mon. 11-16-59. P. 1

What is the purpose of the federal Civil Rights Commission? Is it designed to promote integration or is it not? These are questions of major importance in Mississippi today.

Apparently, there is disagreement on this subject between the six President Eisenhower-appointed commission members and that body's administrative personnel.

This difference of opinion came to light with the commission's new effort to appoint a State Advisory Committee from Mississippi.

The commission is attempting, after at least one unsuccessful effort, to name a nine-man committee in Mississippi. Six names have been made public. Five of those persons are considering the appointment; the sixth has turned it down. Names of the other three, including two Negro members, are unknown.

A letter from the Commission, signed by George B. Harris Jr., deputy special assistant to staff director Gordon M. Tiffany, emphasized to the Mississippi committee candidates that "It would not be the function of the committees to seek ways to foster integration."

CONFLICTING STATEMENT

This statement is in conflict with the 1959 report of the six-member Civil Rights Commission.

Harris told the proposed committee members that "the purpose of the committee would be to report facts and make recommendations to the commission."

The letter continued:

"We do not ask committee members to compromise their views. Moreover, service on the Mississippi Advisory Committee would afford an opportunity to Mississippians to voice their opinions. It would not be the function of the committees to seek ways to foster integration. The act which establishes this commission does not mention integration or segregation. We cannot emphasize too strongly that the commission is not connected with the Department of Justice.

"It is our hope that the residents of Mississippi will not default in this opportunity to be heard through a committee of their own citizens. The composition of the commission itself includes able and strong representation of traditional southern views."

While little mention is made of the terms, "segregation," and "integration," the 1959 report of the Commission to President Eisenhower points up the strong anti-South feeling of the majority of the commission and offers recommendations which are aimed at breaking down racial segregation.

Jackson Daily News

The report was made by staff director Tiffany and these six Commission members: chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University Notre Dame; Robert G. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School; Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida, and George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University Law School.'

Jackson, Miss.

BATTLE OBJECTS

At the conclusion of the report Battle made strong objections to it.

Mon 11-16-59 P 1

In the 201-page report the commission sets out that in 1957 Congress provided for the establishment of such a body because it was 'disturbed by allegations that some American citizens were being denied the right to vote or otherwise deprived of the equal protection of the laws because of their race, color, religion or national origin."

Specifically, the Civil Rights Act directed the commission to do three things. These were:

To investigate allegations in writing under oath or affirmation that States are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin; which writing, under oath or affirmation, shall set forth the facts upon which such belief or beliefs are based.

To study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

To appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of its activities, findings and recommendations not later than two years from the enactment.

Since that time the life of the Commission has been extended two years.

In its first two years the Commission concentrated on voting, housing and public education.

With one major exception investigations were carried out only in southern states. That exception was in public housing. In that probe, the commission went to New York City, Chicago and Atlanta, and heard reports from several other eastern cities.

STATES MENTIONED

The commission report points out that investigations of voting complaints were made in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. No other states were mentioned in this area of investigation.

The report of the Mississippi investigation of voting practices takes up four pages of the voting section.

The report, taken from studies by the commission in Bolivar, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Claiborne, Jefferson Davis, Forrest and Clarke, states, "Racial disparities in voting appear to be wider in Mississippi than in any other state."

The Commission writes: "There were 14 Mississippi counties with a total 1950 population of about 230,000, of whom 109,000 were Negroes, where not a single Negro was registered in 1955. In six of these counties Negroes constituted a majority of the population in 1950. In exactly half of the state's 82 counties fewer than one per cent of voting-age Negroes were registered; in 63 counties fewer than five per cent; in 73 counties, fewer than 10 per cent."

The commission reported that in Bolivar county Negroes testified they were given voter application blanks but were refused registration when told, "Your answers won't do."

Negroes in Sunflower county, the commission said, tried to register but were turned away, some being told that registrations were being held up while the legislature was "considering something."

In its report to the President, the commission "presumed" that this "something" was "a proposed uniform policy of registration of Negroes which the Mississippi Legislature considered in 1956."

REFUSED TAXES

The fact-finding body said Tallahatchie County Negroes were refused registration because the sheriff's office refused to accept poll taxes from them. And one Negro in Leflore County said two hours ater he tried to register and was turned down two white men visited his house, advising him not to go back.

The same reports came from studies in Forrest and Jefferson Davis Counties and in Clarke County the commission said Negroes were told they could not register until "the mess in Little Rock is worked out."

Similar reports came from the other southern states in which investigations were held.

Three paragraphs at the end of the lengthy voting section were given to a report that the commission found that Puerto Rican Americans are being denied the right to vote, "in substantial numbers" in the state of New York.

Among recommendations made to the President by the commission, in regard to voting, were these:

That Congress require all state and territorial registration and voting records be public records and be preserved for a period of five years, during which time they shall be subject to public inspection.

That in case of refusal to obey a subpoena issued by the commission on Civil Rights for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of written or other matter, the commission should be empowered to apply directly to the appropriate U.S. district court for an order enforcing such subpoena.

REFERRED TO CRC

That, upon receipt by the President of sworn affidavits by nine or more individuals from any district, parish, county or other subdivision of a state, alleging that the affiants have unsuccessfully attempted to register with the duly constituted state registration office, and that the affiants believe themselves qualified under state law to be electors, but have been denied the right to register because of race, color, religion or national origin, the President shall refer the affidavits to the commission on civil rights.

The commission, then, would investigate the allegations and dismiss them as unfounded or certify all well-founded affidavits to the President.

The President, upon such certification, would designate an existing federal officer or employee in the area from which the complaints were received to act as temporary registrar.

That registrar would direct registration of voters. Jurisdiction would be retained until such time as the President determined that the presence of the appointed registrar was no longer necessary.

Commissioner Battle objected to the federal registrar recommendation.

The commission concluded its voting report with a recommendation for a constitutional amendment calling for voting rights for all citizens within a state.

The commission used the South as a target for its report on public education, as it did its voting probe.

The report said studies on desegregation of schools in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore showed that the overall standards of the schools had gone up, not down, after race mixing.

REPORT DIFFERS

A Nashville report, however, said Negro students unquestionably rank lower scholastically than whites.

"Problems of discipline have been presented by desegregation," the commission said. "But in general they have proved to be less serious than many school administrators anticipated.

Five years after the supreme court's school decision, the commission reported, the record showed a move toward compliance in 11 of the 17 compulsory segregated states of 1954. Six states, including Mississippi, remained noncompliant.

Of the six, each had Negro populations of more than 30 per cent. Mississippi's nonwhite population is 45 per cent.

In its recommendations for public education the commission stated bluntly, "The commission based its study of legal developments constituting a denial of the equal protection of the laws in the field of public education upon two fundamental premises:

"The American system of public education must be preserved without impairment because an educated citizenry is the mainstay of the Republic and full educational opportunity for each and every citizen is America's major defense against the world threat to freedom.

The constitutional right to be free from compulsory segregation in public education can be and must be realized, for this is a government of law, and the Constitution as interpreted by the supreme court is the supreme law of the land."

HOW TO COMPLY

The commission concluded that "The problem, therefore, is how to comply with the supreme court decision while preserving and even improving public education. The ultimate choice of each state is between finding reasonable ways of ending compulsory segregation in its schools or abandoning its system of free public education."

These were some of the recommendations made by the commission, in regard to education:

The Congress enact legislation to authorize the Civil Rights Commission to serve as a clearinghouse to collect and make available to states and to local communities information concerning programs and procedures used by school districts to comply with supreme court mandate either voluntarily or by court order.

That the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, conduct an annual school census that will show the number and race of all students enrolled in all public educational institutions in the United States.

WITHHOLD FUNDS

And, that federal agencies be authorized and directed to withhold funds in any form to institutions of higher learning, both publicly and privately supported, which refuse, on racial grounds, to admit students otherwise qualified for admission.

This recommendation, adopted to speed integration of institutions of higher learning, contrary to Harris' letter to the Mississippi nominees, was objected to by Battle and Storey.

The commission said it carried its housing probe into the North and West and found the "black belts" of Negro residential areas now spreading in most metropolitan centers result in schools that are segregated in fact, if not in law. The commission said high degrees of concentration of nonwhite housing were found in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Birmingham and New Orleans.

"On the basis o. studies of census tracts," the Commission declared, "Chicago is the most residentially-segregated large city in the nation."

MIXED HOUSING

The commission reached the conclusion that Negroes could receive equal, adequate housing only in integrated housing programs.

With that in mind, the commission made these recommendations:

That biracial committees on housing be established in every city and state with a substantial nonwhite population. These committees would be empowered to study racial problems in housing and would consider whether legislation was necessary to provide equal opportunities in housing.

That the Civil Rights Commission prepare and propose plans to bring about "the end of discrimination" in all federaly-assisted housing.

That all buildings construction houses under FHA or VA programs agree in writing that they will abide by laws against discrimination.

At the end of the long report, Battle emphasized, "I have stated my objections to certain specific recommendations contained in the report.

"In addition thereto, and without in any way impugning the motives of any member of the commission, for each of whom I have the highest regard, I must strongly disagree with the nature and tenor of the report. In my judgment it is not an impartial factual statement, such as I believe to be the intent of the Congress, but rather, in large part, an argument in advocacy of preconceived ideas in the field of race relations."

This is the 1959 report of the "fact-finding" commission.

Mississippians invited to join a state advisory committee are faced with this question:

What is the purpose of the Civil Rights Commission?

Ross Won't Talk To CR Nominee

Jackson Daily News p. 1.

Jackson, Miss.

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

11/16/59

A sixth Mississippian verified today that she has been offered membership on the State Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission.

The prominent civic worker said, however, she has made no decision because the incoming administration won't talk to her about it.

P. 1

Mrs. A. C. Griffin Jr. of Jackson said she received a letter dated October 20 from the commission asking her to accept membership on the state committee.

The letter was written by George B. Harris Jr., deputy special assistant to commission staff director Gordon M. Tiffany.

Five other Mississippians have said they have been asked to join the committee. One, editor Easton King of Pascagoula, has refused. The other four are still considering the proposal. They are State Rep. Joel Blass of Wiggins, retired Admiral R. P. Brisco of Liberty, Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt of Jackson, president of United Church Women of Mississippi; and Forest attorney O. B. Triplett.

The Civil Rights Commission is attempting to appoint a nine-man committee in Mississippi. Three, including the proposed two Negro members, are unnamed.

Like Mrs. Schutt, Mrs. Griffin is an officer in the United Church Women of Mississippi organization. She is a member of the UCW's national board and a member of that organization's national public relations advisory committee.

Mrs. Griffin is also a board member and past president of the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs.

She said only a few days after she received the commission's invitation, she received a telephone call from Harris in Washington. She said she told him she would accept membership "if the people of Mississippi wanted a state committee and if the people want me to serve."

Mrs. Griffin said she then decided to check both the present governor, J. P. Coleman and Gov.-elect Ross Barnett, who takes office in two months.

She was unable to contact Governor Coleman, but a spokesman in his office told her Mississippi had not had such a committee before.

"Early on the Monday after I received the letter," Mrs. Griffin said, "I telephoned Gov.-elect Barnett to talk to him about the committee."

Mrs. Griffin said she was told by Barnett's secretary that he was in conference and was not available. Shortly thereafter, she said, Barnett's secretary telephoned her and said she would take the information in shorthand and present it to Barnett.

COULDN'T TALK

"After waiting until the middle of the afternoon for a reply," Mrs. Griffin said, "I telephoned Mr. Barnett's office again.

"His secretary told me he was talking to 'important people' and could not talk to me."

Mrs. Griffin said she is still waiting to talk to Barnett before she makes a decision.

Barnett refused to comment on the state committee when contacted by the Daily News last week.

Minister Takes Advisory Post

The Commercial Appeal

Rev. Cox To Serve On State Board To Civil Rights Commission

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 16.—The first white Mississippian to say he will serve on the state advisory board to the United States Civil Rights Commission was disclosed Monday — Gulfport Methodist minister the Rev. Murray Cox.

11-17-59

P. 17

Other developments on the nine-member board included Gov.-elect Ross Barnett's denial he is avoiding a prominent Jackson woman who said she has sought his advice on whether to accept a bid and Pascagoula editor Easton King's rejection of a board invitation.

Still Considering

Four other white persons were reported still considering bids to serve.

The Rev. Mr. Cox, semi-retired, affirmed he told the commission he would serve. Meanwhile, Mrs. A. C. Griffin of the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs said she was asked Oct. 20 to serve.

She said she told George B. Harris Jr., Washington official of the commission, she would serve if the people of Mississippi wanted a board and wanted her to serve.

The civic worker said a spokesman in Gov. J. P. Coleman's office told her the state had not had such a board before. She said she was unable to contact Governor Coleman.

Mrs. Griffin declared she phoned for advice from incoming Governor Barnett, but said his secretary told her he was in conference, took notes on why she was calling and said Mr. Barnett would call her back.

No Reply Again

Mrs. Griffin stated she got no reply and phoned Mr. Barnett again. This time she said she was told he was tied up "with important people" and couldn't talk with her.

MINISTER WILL SERVE ON UNIT

The Times Picayune

First to Accept Civil Rights Post

New Orleans, La.

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — The first white Mississippian to say he will serve on the state advisory board to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission was disclosed Monday—Gulfport Methodist minister Murray Cox.

11-17-59

P. 2

Other developments over the nine-member board included Gov.-Elect Ross Barnett's denial he is avoiding a prominent Jackson woman who said she has sought his advice on whether to accept a bid.

And Pascagoula editor Easton King's rejection of a board invitation.

Four other whites were reported still considering bids to serve.

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Mrs. Griffin stated she got no reply and phoned Barnett again. This time she said she was told he was tied up "with important people" and couldn't take with her.

She said she is still waiting for him to call.

Barnett said Monday, "This is the first I ever heard of her trying to contact me. She is foolish to make a statement like that . . ." He asserted he is available for her to call.

10 1959 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
NORTH CAROLINA

Three Race Men Named to N. C. Rights Group

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Conrad O. Pearson and Asa T. Spaulding of Durham and Curtiss Todd of Winston-Salem, are among the nine persons named Tuesday by the Commission on Civil Rights to its North Carolina Advisory Committee.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Todd are attorneys. Mr. Spaulding is the new president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank.

The new committee held its first meeting on Tuesday in the Durham City Council chamber. Mr. Spaulding was appointed vice chairman.

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Pittsburgh

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24/10/59

P 5

Rights Board Operating Illegally, U.S. Court Says

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

SHREVEPORT, La. (UPI)—A three-judge federal court Wednesday ruled that the Civil Rights Commission is operating illegally and threw it out of Louisiana.

10-8-59

The court, in a split decision, held that the commission's rules are unconstitutional because it won't let persons under investigation cross-examine witnesses, confront witnesses or know the charges against them.

So the court, taking a slap on the side at federal attorneys, gave the State of Louisiana a permanent injunction against commission hearings. However, the court said that if the commission revises its rules of procedure to eliminate the parts that were ruled against today, it can come into the state and hold its hearings.

The case grew out of a hearing the commission tried to hold last July 13 in Shreveport to investigate charges by 67 north Louisiana Negroes that their voting rights had been denied them.

Constitution

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion took up the cudgel for the [illegible] registrars subpoenaed [illegible] and asked Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins for an injunction.

Thurs. 10-8-59

[illegible] granted a temporary [illegible] the day before the [illegible] to have been held [illegible] the three-judge panel. [illegible] arguments from the state and federal attorneys on Aug. 7, [illegible] handed down its ruling today.

The ruling observed that federal attorneys "seemed to say in their [illegible] that their invesigation is so [illegible] important that this court [illegible] hold that the traditional [illegible] should be afforded to [illegible] registrars."

[illegible], a member of the panel, [illegible] District Judge Edwin [illegible] concurred in the majority [illegible], while Fifth Circuit [illegible] Minor Wisdom dis[illegible]

[illegible] had two major contentions—that the act that created the commission was unconstitutional, and that the commission was operating unconstitutionally. The State of Arkansas filed a "friend of the court" brief with the panel in behalf of Louisiana.

Rights Group Is Upheld By U. S. Court

Daily Home
Talladega Ala.
Fri. 10-9-59
P. 3

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — A three-judge federal court today upheld the constitutionality of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

However, the court ruled the commission could not force Louisiana voter registrars to testify without first advising them of charges against them.

The original suit was filed by Louisiana's Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion on behalf of vote registrars. It asked that hearings by the commission on voter registration complaints by Negroes be stopped.

U. S. Dist. Judge Ben. C. Dawkins Jr. issued a temporary restraining order July 12 to block the hearings.

The three-judge special court composed of Dawkins, U. S. Dist. Judge Edwin F. Hunter of Lake Charles, La., and Judge John Minor Wisdom of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, heard arguments Aug. 7

The court granted the state an injunction against the hearings.

Louisiana Court Ousts Civil Rights Commission

Herald B'Ham, Ala.
Thurs. 10-8-59.
P. 1

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 7 (UPI) —A three-judge Federal court today ruled that the Civil Rights Commission is operating illegally and threw it out of Louisiana.

The court, in a split decision, held that the commission's rules are unconstitutional because it won't let persons under investigation cross-examine witnesses, confront witnesses or know the charges against them.

So the court, taking a slap on the side at Federal attorneys, gave the state of Louisiana a permanent injunction against commission hearings. However, the court said that if the commission revises its rules of procedure to eliminate the parts that were ruled against today, it can come into the state and hold its hearings.

The case grew out of a hearing the commission tried to hold last July 13 in Shreveport to investigate charges by 67 North Louisiana Negroes that their voting rights had been denied them. Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion took up the cudgel for the 17 voting registrars subpenaed to the hearing and asked Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins for an injunction.

Rights Aide Sees Ruling As Crippler

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 10-9-59
P. 2

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission could be handcuffed by restrictions placed on its hearings by a Louisiana federal court, a commission official said Thursday.

The commission has not yet received a copy of Wednesday's three-judge court's decision, and had no official comment.

But a spokesman said the commission could not hope to receive complaints of alleged civil rights violations if it operated under the ruling.

The court, in a split decision, ruled the commission could not hold hearings in Louisiana unless it permitted cross-examination of witnesses, allowed the accused to confront witnesses, and made the charges public.

The court granted an injunction to the state after the commission scheduled a hearing on charges by 67 Negroes that their voting rights had been denied.

U. S. COURT HALTS CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

Times
New York

Judges Rule, 2-1, That Study in Louisiana Must Cease Till Method Is Revised

Thurs. 10-8-59.
P. 37

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 17 (UPI)—A three-judge Federal court ruled today that the Federal Civil Rights Commission was operating illegally and barred it from Louisiana.

The court, in a split decision, held that the commission's rules were unconstitutional because it would not let persons under investigation cross-examine witnesses, confront witnesses or know the charges against them.

The court gave the State of Louisiana a permanent injunction against commission hearings.

However, the court said that if the commission revised its procedure to eliminate the parts that were barred today, it could hold hearings in the state.

Result of July Hearing

The case grew out of a hearing the commission tried to hold last July 13 in Shreveport to investigate charges by sixty-seven north Louisiana Negroes that their voting rights had been denied.

Jack Gremillion, Louisiana Attorney General, defended the seventeen voting registrars subpoenaed to the hearing and asked Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins for an injunction.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

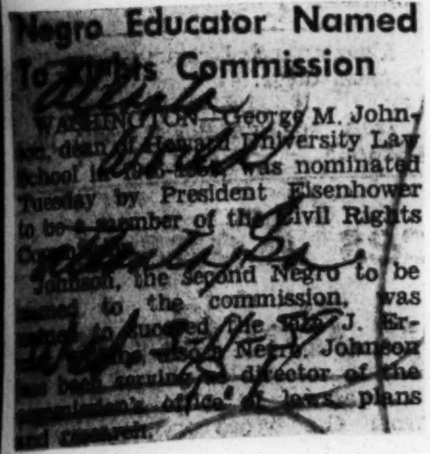
ATTY.GEORGE M. JOHNSON
NOMINATED BY PRESIDEBT EISENHOWER
TUES. MARCH 10,1959 to be a member
of CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION TO
SUCCEED THE LATE J. ERNEST WILKINS

WASHINGTON (AP) GEORGE M. JOHNSON, NEGRO EDUCATOR WAS Nominated by President Eisenhower Tuesday to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Johnson, dean of Howard Univ.,Law School in Washington 1946-1958 was nominated to succeed the late J.Ernest Wilkins, also a Negro.

. . . .

NEWS and Courier
Wed. 3-11-59
Charleston,S.C.



Negro Educator Named To Rights Commission

WASHINGTON—George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University Law School in [illegible], was nominated Tuesday by President Eisenhower to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Johnson, the second Negro to be named to the commission, was named to succeed the late J. Ernest [illegible], also a Negro. Johnson has been serving as director of the commission's office of laws, plans and [illegible].

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

S. C. Negroes Plan Civil Rights Jaunt

Charleston S.C.

[illegible] — Eight South Carolina Negroes were chosen [illegible] to represent members of their race at congressional [illegible] hearings in Washington.

The group, picked by the S. C. [illegible] Democrats and the [illegible] National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, will appear before the House subcommittee on proposed civil rights legislation Wednesday.

They will go before a similar [illegible] sub-committee Thursday.

The two organizations decided to send representatives to Washington because spokesmen said Gov. [illegible] could not fairly represent or characterize the lot of the South Carolina Negro.

[illegible] and a party of high [illegible] officials appeared [illegible] congressional committees.

[illegible] Negro group [illegible] Veal, president of Allen University; the Rev. I. D. [illegible] Newman of Spartanburg, president of the state chapter of the NAACP; the Rev. E. N. [illegible] of Anderson; John McCray, Columbia newsman; the Rev. [illegible] Gordon of Columbia; J. Ar[illegible] Brown of Charleston; Billy Fleming of Manning; the Rev. J. [illegible] Abney of Charleston.

In addition to Newman, Brown and Fleming are representatives of the NAACP. The others will represent the Progressive Democrats.

[illegible] than 100 Negroes attending the meeting on the Allen campus contributed more than [illegible] toward defraying expenses of the Washington trip.

The group agreed after much discussion that their testimony should be kept secret until the delegation actually appear before the committees.

"[illegible] of our weaknesses is too [illegible] of what we intend [illegible]," [illegible] Veal. "We ought not [illegible] information to our [illegible]"

[illegible] president urged everyone attending the meeting here [illegible] themselves a committee [illegible] telegrams to the Senate and House."

"I'm sure that those you have chosen to go to Washington represent at least 95 per cent of the Negroes in South Carolina."

The Rev. McKinley Bowman of Columbia argued that "if somebody is going to speak for the Negroes of South Carolina, "we ought to have some idea before they go what they are going to say."

"After all," Bowman added, "the people who sent Gov. Hollings knew what he was going to say."

URGES SECRECY

McCray joined Veal in advocating secrecy on the testimony.

"We ought not to be tied up with a statement that is not thought out," he said. "We're not sending illiterates to Washington."

The Rev. Mr. Abney disputed Hollings' contention that the Negro is content to remain segregated in South Carolina.

"I want the world to know that patience does not necessarily mean that we are satisfied," the Rev. Mr. Abney said.

A. J. Whittenburg of Greenville said "We are being pushed, shoved, and molested by other South Carolinians. . .and what we are doing today is one of the best steps we've ever taken."

"Gov. Hollings doesn't know us and it seems he doesn't want to know us," Whittenburg declared.

NO 'SUGAR COAT'

The Rev. James W. Rhodes, a Columbia preacher of flowery oratorical bent, urged the group going to Washington "to speak in the affirmative and not to sugar coat what we have to say."

But, he added, "this meeting here today won't mean much unless we have enough voting registration certificates to back us up.

"Let us be so loud that our voices reverberate all over the world."

First approved and then rejected at the meeting was a proposal that the Rev. Mr. Newman be named chairman of the delegation.

McCray argued that its organization should be left up to the group itself.

Expected to accompany the eight other Negroes to Washington as observers were the Rev. Houston Anderson of Union, the Rev. R. S. Turner of Columbia and Dr. R. W. Mance of Columbia.

Matthew McCollum of Orangeburg presided over the meeting.

10 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

ATTY.GENERAL
MacDONALD GALLION

Gallion aiming double-barreled Rights Act blast

News B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 10-16-59.

A-27

10

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion is aiming a double-barreled legal blast at the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

If either barrel hits the mark, the Civil Rights Commission and the civil rights division of the Justice Department—both set up by the act—will be badly wounded if not killed outright.

Gallion's attack is in a brief recently filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in opposition to a Justice Department petition for high court review of the Macon County, Ala., voting rights case.

(IT WILL BE recalled that the department lost this case before Federal District Judge Frank Johnson in Montgomery, and that Johnson's ruling was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

(Both lower courts rejected the department's arguments that (1) Resignations of Vote Registrars Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston were not valid and (2) Gov. John Patterson and other state officials representing the State of Alabama could be sued for "failure" to appoint new Macon County voter registrars.)

With one of his gun barrels, Gallion seeks to fire a shot that would nail down the lower courts' decisions holding that the Rogers-Livingston resignations submitted two months before the Justice Department suit was filed are valid and final, and that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 does not authorize suits against Alabama or any other state.

THE DEPARTMENT insists that it is "of vital and final importance" that it be permitted to sue a state and to sue voter registrars who, in its view, resign to avoid suit.

Otherwise, the department warned, future administration of the Civil Rights Act will be jeopardized.

With his other barrel, Gallion takes a pot shot at the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act itself. He cites a number of reasons why the State of Alabama thinks the act is unconstitutional. And he notes that at least one case is now pending before the high tribunal in which this issue is raised.

THIS IS THE Terrell County, Ga., case which a fedaral district judge threw out on the grounds that the act was, in fact, unconstitutional. There is also a chance that the U. S. Supreme Court may review a Louisiana case in which a three-judge court held the act constitutional but added that the Civil Rights Commission's rules go beyond the authority granted in that act.

In any event Gallion argues that the pending case on constitutionality "should be decided instead of, or at least before" the Macon County case.

Negro Dentist May Serve CRC Outfit

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 11-21-59

Former NAACP President Is Silent On Nomination

P. 1. 10

A Negro dentist in Columbus today was reported to have been asked to serve on a nine-man Civil Rights Advisory Committee for Mississippi.

Dr. E. J. Stringer refused to confirm or deny the invitation. He said he believes any statement on the committee "should come from Washington".

He was reported to be one of two Negroes in the state asked to serve on the committee. Seven white persons have said they were invited and only one, the Rev. Murray Cox, Gulfport Methodist minister, has said he accepted.

Retired Admiral R. P. Briscoe of Liberty said he asked the Civil Rights Commission to ask other prospective Mississippi members if they would acept him. Briscoe said he had only recently moved to the state.

Some of the others have rejected the invitation and others said they are still considering it.

Dr. Stringer is reported to be a former state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but in recent years has become inactive in the organization.

Report of the invitaion to him followed a warning from the Citizens Council that any Mississippian accepting a post on the board would be a "Quisling".

W. J. Simmons, editor of the Councils newspaper, declared "Let there be no Quislings in our midst, working for the destruction of our segregated social system while turning friend against frisnd, neighbor against neighbor."

He called for Mississippians to "unite behind the leadership of responsible officials and organizations. Let us not weaken our position by shackling our state to a motley 'advisory group' of Mississippi integration experts serving as front men for the Federal Civil Rights Commision" Simmons said.

EDITOR DISAGREES

Yesterday Editor Erle Johnston Jr., of the Scott County Times at Forest suggested that an advisory committee could "carry the story of Mississippi's traditions and beliefs into the inner sanctums of the federal government."

Johnston said a committee named with the approval of Mississippi's leadership the "whole idea of a committee might prove to be a great opportunity."

Johnston was publicity manager in Gov.-elect Ross Barnett's campaign last summer.

CIRCUIT JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

ights Men Get Access o Alabama Vote Files

Now Been Invited To Inspect Records 2 Counties, Despite Judge's Defiance

Courier-Journal

By the Associated Press

Montgomery, Jan. 13.—United States Civil Rights Commission agents Tuesday won the right to examine disputed registration records that a defiant Alabama judge

Louisville, Ky.

Circuit Judge George Wallace, admittedly inviting a jail contempt, turned the over to hurriedly grand juries in Barbour

1-59

federal judge had show the records C.R.C. agents. Wallace the records to grand juries complaints of ir-

of civil-rights bills in the Senate yes- Governor Orval Faubus the Arkansas Legisla- to battle inte- Stories on Page 2.

in registering voters. the Barbour jurors permit the agents to records for evidence denial of Negro vot-

Accepted

accepted the of- checking the Bar- at Clayton when the in adjoining telephoned a

C.R.C. com- said he would Bullock jurors later other investi- accept the plan. agreed to produce in the presence of foreman. declined comment grand-jury action Wallace, or would the commission with getting the juries. offer, the Bul- the agents' "re- of the making an to show recognition of jurors stand.

Wallace was ordered last week by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., to allow the federal agents to see voter records of the two counties Monday and Tuesday.

A hearing is scheduled before Johnson here Wednesday to see if his order has been complied with.

Since Wallace did not obey the order, Johnson could hold that he is technically in contempt.

Stresses Independence

"I have no apologies and no regrets for the action that I have taken," Wallace said.

His charge to the Bullock grand jury stressed again that a grand jury is an independent body and the supreme investigating authority of a county.

The Alabama judge impounded voter-registration records of the two counties two months ago. His term as circuit judge will expire Monday. He did not seek re-election.

Ala. Judge Must Yield Vote Files

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—U.S. Civil Rights Commission agents Tuesday won the right to examine disputed voter registration records which a defiant Alabama judge had withheld.

Observer

Circuit Court Judge George Wallace, admittedly inviting a jail term for contempt, turned the voter files over to hurriedly called grand juries in Barbour and Bullock counties.

Raleigh N.C.

Although a federal judge had demanded he show the records to civil rights agents, Wallace gave the records to grand juries to investigate complaints of irregularities in registering voters.

However, the Barbour jurors offered to permit the agents to inspect the records for evidence on alleged denial of Negro voting rights.

1-14-59

Accepted

Investigators accepted the offer and were checking the Barbour files at Clayton when the grand jury foreman in adjoining Bullock County telephoned a similar proposal.

P.1

A. H. Rosenfeld, commission complaints director, said he would notify the Bullock jurors later whether he and other investigators would accept the plan. Both counties agreed to produce the records in the presence of the grand jury foreman.

Rosenfeld declined comment on how the grand jury action might affect Wallace, or whether the commission was satisfied with getting the files from grand juries.

In making their offer, the Bullock jurors said the agents' "respectful request for use of the records, rather than making an arrogant demand, tends to show their new-found recognition of state authority." The jurors commended Wallace's stand.

Wallace was ordered by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to allow the federal agents to see voter records of the two counties Monday and Tuesday.

Civil Rights

U.S. Court Order Is Flouted

Miami

CLAYTON, Ala. — (UPI) — A defiant Alabama judge, ordered by Federal Court to surrender vote records to the Civil Rights Commission, gave them to a grand jury instead on Monday. The grand jury also refused to give them up.

Miami Beach

The grand jury decided to hold the records in its custody past a deadline set by a federal judge in Montgomery. Circuit Judge George Wallace recessed the grand jury until Thursday at its request.

Fla.

Tues 1-13-59

The federal judge last Friday ordered Wallace to produce the Barbour County records for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission by tonight. Wallace told the grand jury Monday he is "willing to face the consequences" if his action brings a contempt citation. He said he no longer has control of the records.

P. 5A

The grand jury said it had offered to permit civil rights agents access to the records during the course of a grand jury investigation, but that the agents refused.

It was reported that Wallace planned to take similar action in Bullock County Tuesday. Civil rights investigators are seeking to inspect vote registration records in Barbour, Bullock and Macon counties in efforts to determine if Negroes were denied voting rights.

From Federal judge—

Wallace to learn fate in defiance of rights probers

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15—Circuit Judge George C. Wallace was scheduled to learn today the cost—if any—of defying agents of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

A hearing before Federal Judge Frank Johnson was to determine whether punishment, possibly a jail term for contempt, will be meted out to Wallace for not obeying a federal court order to show voter registration records of Barbour and Bullock counties to commission agents.

Montgomery

ALTHOUGH WALLACE defied the letter of the court degree, issued by Johnson last week, the federal jldge may decide that the objective was fulfilled.

Wallace, rather than showing the impounded records to commission agents, turned them over to grand juries in Barbour and Bullock Counties for investigation into charges of fraud and perjury.

Thurs. 1-15-59

But the juries made them available as they completed their investigation yesterday in Bullock County. Wallace had told the juries they could do as they wished with the records.

P. 1

JUDGE JOHNSON was to hear this morning a report from the agents as to their investigation of the Barbour and Bullock County records for evidence of discrimination against Negro voters.

Wallace's rebellious action was originally scheduled for hearing yesterday before Judge Johnson. Federal attorneys were granted a 24-hour delay in order to complete a report on the Barbour and Bullock inquiry.

Johnson can jail the 39-year-old Clayton jurist, a former college classmate, on contempt for giving the records to grand juries instead of showing them to commission agents as ordered.

Attorneys for Wallace likely will appeal any contempt order from Johnson. In the meantime the federal jjudge could order him confined during the appeal.

THE FIERY WALLACE, who says he is ready to "face the consequences" for his defiance, leaves office next Monday. He decided to vacate the post to run for governor last year. He was runnerup.

Wallace first ignored a subpoena to produce the registration files at a civil rights commission hearing here early last month. He didn't even show up.

Since then, he has disobeyed two federal mandates to show the records to agents. Johnson called today's hearing to see if Wallace had obeyed the second order.

Throughout the controversy, Wallace stood firm on his convicition the civil rights agency had no authority to investigate the records. He impounded the Barbour and Bullock files two months ago and held them for Grand Jury probes on complaints of illegal voter registration.

THE AGENT'S three-day examination of the records bogged down temporarily yesterday in Bullock County. They let Washington officials decide the next move after reading a Grand Jury report which insinuated they were hedging.

The investigators refused at first to take the files after running onto the following sentnce in the jury's report to Wallace notifying him of its offer to the commission:

"We feel that this act of the Civil Rights Commission in coming to Bullock County . . .and making a respectful request for use of these records rather than making an arrogant demand is evidence tending to show their newfound recognition of state authority, for which your honor is to be further commended."

Alabama Grand Jury Opens Voter Records

CLAYTON, Ala., Jan. 13 (UPI) — An Alabama grand jury opened voter-registration records to Civil Rights Commission investigators today.

The Barbour County grand jury turned over the records which Circuit Judge George Wallace handed it yesterday. Wallace today also turned over another set of registration records to a Bullock County grand jury in Union Springs, Ala.

Wallace was ordered by the Federal court to surrender the records to civil rights investigators by today. Wallace refused to do so and gave them to the grand juries instead.

Wallace had recessed the Barbour County grand jury until Thursday but its foreman, Winn E. Martin, called it back into session today. It decided to let civil rights agents inspect the records while Martin and another county official, Solicitor Sam Le Maistre, watched.

Le Maistre said the agents has "full access" to the records. Martin said the grand jury was recalled because the commission agents gave newsme the impression that they were denied full opportunity to look at the records Monday.

Federal Judge George M. Johnson Jr. is scheduled to hear a report in the civil rights controversy Wednesday in Montgomery and observers said he might cite Wallace for contempt.

Wallace said he based his action on "a matter of principle of a state judge to perform his judicial functios without any interference."

The Civil Rights Commission has been trying for weeks to inspect voter registration records in several Alabama counties in which there have been complants that Negroes are denied voting rights.

Post

Washington D.C.

1/14/59

P. A2

Talmadge Reasserts Civil Rights Stand

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 10-14-59. P. 23

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—Sen. Talmadge, predicting a prolonged and bitter fight in Congress over civil rights legislation, promised Tuesday to speak against it "as long as I can stand on my two feet and utter a sound or until the gag of cloture is voted on me."

Talmadge said the fact that [illegible] is a presidential election year will have the result of "generating new pressures for more anti-South legislation" when the second session of the 86th Congress convenes in January. Addressing the state convention of Kiwanis clubs at the General Oglethorpe Hotel here, Talmadge said civil rights legislation "will be resisted by Southern senators with every effective weapon at our command."

EXPECTS DEMANDS

"We can expect those whose chief stock in trade is South-[illegible] and South-bating to be more vociferous than ever in their demands for laws to coerce our region," he said.

"Bills to implement several of the alarming proposals of the Commission on Civil Rights were introduced before Congress adjourned and they, and others to come, undoubtedly will be pushed next year," he said.

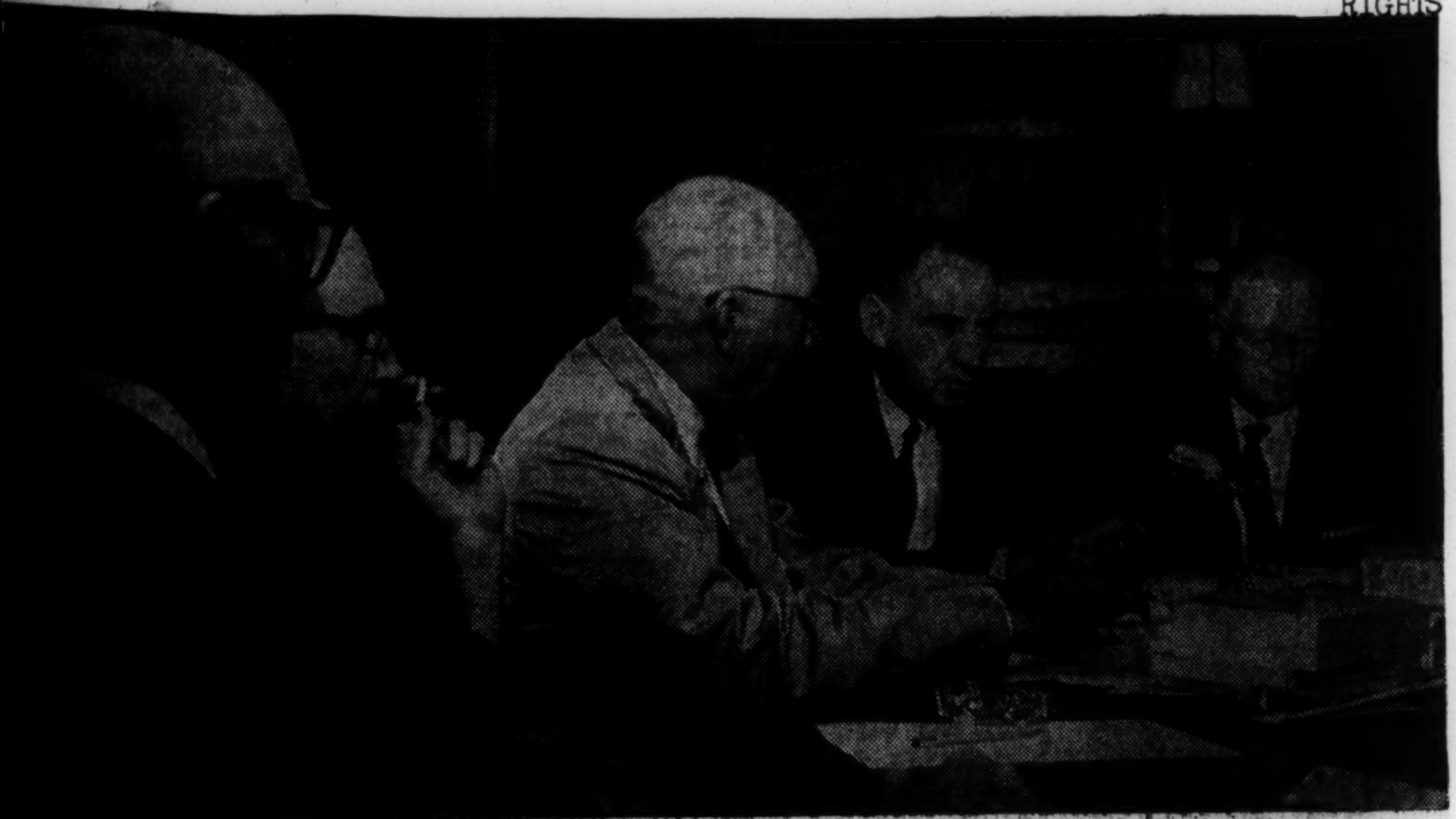
Talmadge said, however, he [illegible] the possibility that [illegible] racial violence and tensions in metropolitan areas outside the South may give some legislators cause to stop and think about the wisdom of Congress adding any more fuel to the flames."

SMITH PICKED

George Smith of Cairo was elected new district governor of Georgia Kiwanis succeeding John [illegible] Jr. of Gainesville. Robert [illegible] of Atlanta was named secretary and Larry Martin of [illegible] was named treasurer.

Fifteen lieutenant governors of the organization were chosen. They are William H. Row, Car[illegible]; Edmond A. Landau Jr., [illegible]; Chester L. Higgison, Brunswick; Jack Kelt, Vienna; George Jackson, Crawfordville; Garland Radford, Monroe; Joseph L. Ingram, Brooklet; Welborn Johnson, Roberta; Earl Storey, Lawrenceville; Dr. Earl McGhee, Dalton; Thomas J. Brown Jr., McDonough; Wilson Wilkes, Adel; Richard S. Carney, Morgan Thomas and Marion C. Snead of Atlanta.

In another convention speech Tuesday, Congressman Prince Preston, recently returned from Russia, expressed belief that "Russia's chief object is to get us involved in a war with Red China."



REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT HEARD BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Left To Right) Lambert, Eckl, Goode, Swann (Who Presented Report), And Brown

State Civil Rights Data Held Correct

'Obstinate Officials' Blamed By Brown For Adverse Report

Advertiser p 1

Montgomery, Ala.

By DICK HINES

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark Wednesday expressed overall agreement with the Federal Commission on Civil Rights' report to the President and Congress and charged that obstinate Alabama voting officials were responsible for some of the recommendations contained in the report.

Brown made the statement following the formal presentation of the report to members of the Alabama Advisory Committee on Civil Rights in a meeting at the Federal Building.

Brown is chairman of the state group.

Thurs. 9-10-59

The outspoken chairman said that during the civil rights hearings here alleged denial of Negro voting rights in several Aalbama counties, "many officials handled the situation very poorly" and that "hiding the (voting) records didn't help the problem."

STATE LAWS

"I feel very strongly that citizens qualified to vote under state laws, whether white, Negro or Indians in southwest Alabama, should be allowed to vote," Brown said.

He said "there was a lot reported that should have been reported" in the federal commission's report "and a lot of recommendations that should have been recommended."

He said Alabama officials "brought it on themselves and they should be able to take it."

CITIZEN GROUPS

"If we're not big enough to clean up our own house, I don't see any other outcome but that someone else will give qualified citizens the right to vote—in federal elections at least," he said.

One of the most controversial recommendations in the report calls for the appointment of federal registrars in areas where citizen groups are denied the right to vote because of race.

Brown termed sections of the report on education and housing as "very conciliatory."

The report to the state committee was given by William H. Swann, special assistant for state advisory committees. He read from what he called the "short report" and commented on various sections.

Advertiser

He said the nine members of the committee will receive copies of the full report soon and requested them to study the report and be prepared to give opinions of it at another meeting to be held here Oct. 14.

Thurs 9-10-59

Swann complimented members of the committee, which includes three Negroes, on their work. The committee forwards voting complaints to the federal commission.

During a discussion period, Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Fairhope, said that voting rights is the "No. 1 problem" in the civil rights picture. But he said that in his own county of Baldwin, there had been no complaints from Negroes.

FAIR JOB

Louis Eckl, executive editor of the Florence Times and the Tri-Cities Daily, stated that of the 67 counties in Alabama, "some 60 are doing a fair job of registration."

Lambert said in his opinion this number was too high, but he agreed that those practicing discrimination in voter registration are in the minority.

In opening the meeting, Swann said that premature release of the federal report to the press and comment on excerpts of the report by congressmen brought about "distorted" news stories and "caused confusion in the minds of the readers."

He said there was a differnece in recommendations made by the committee and the proposals set forth in the report by some of the commission members.

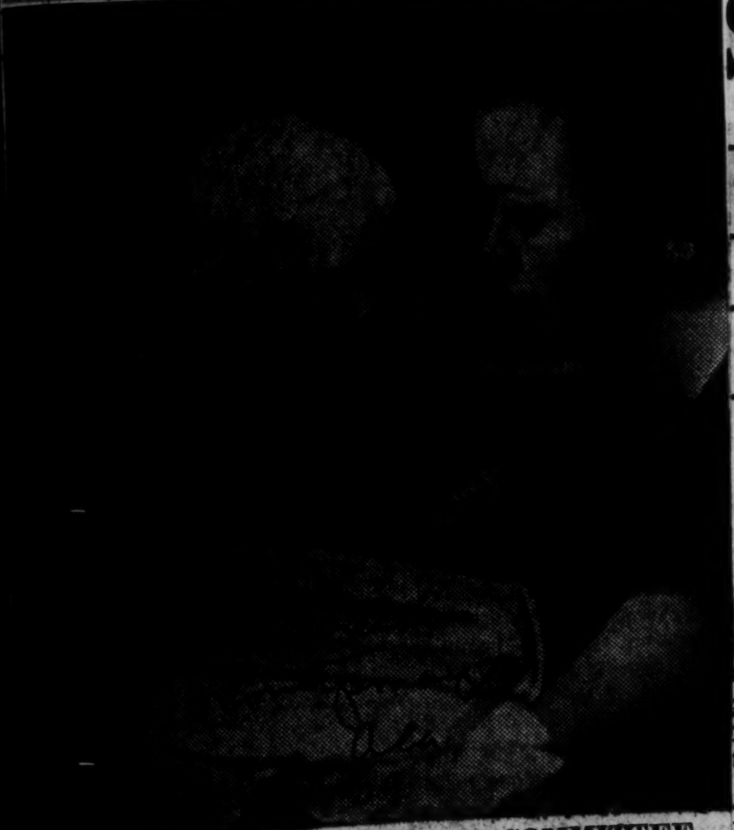
PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

There were 13 recommendations, he said. Five dealt with voting, two with education and six with housing.

Except for the recommendation for appointing federal registrars to prevent discrimination, all recommendations were passed unanimously by the six commission members, he said. John Battle, former governor of Virginia, dissented on the federal registrar recommendation, Swann said.

An example of a proposal, he said, was of the three northern members of the commission that all qualifications for voting be removed except those for age, citizenship and residence and that the prospective registrant not be confined at the time in an institution.

In addition to Brown, Eckl and Lambert, committee members present were Mrs. L. H. Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, Montgomery church and civic leader; Dr. E. B. Goode of Mobile and A. G. Gaston, Birmingham Negro funeral home owner.



TWO WOMEN MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
Mrs. McLeod (Left) And Mrs. Foster

10 1959

U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROBLEMS, MARCH 5 and 6, 1959

School Officials To Attend The Civil Rights Education Meeting

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-23-59
p 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than two-third of the participants invited to the Commission on Civil Rights' education conference in Nashville, Tenn., March 5-6, have already accepted, Gordon M. Tiffany, Commission staff director, announced today.

Invited to the conference as participants are representative local public school officials from 13 States who have had actual experience with the administrative, scholastic, social and community problems involved in public school desegregation. Invited as observers are the 13 State school superintendents from these States, plus State superintendent from seven other States where no public schools have desegregated.

The purpose of the conference will be to gather facts on the problem to include in the Commission's report to the President and Congress, the deadline for which September 9.

NO AUTHORITY

A Commission spokesman said that "while the commission does not exercise any authority to enforce desegregation, it has a responsibility under the Act of Congress which created it to study and collect information concerning legal developments under the equal protection of the laws clause, and that is the purpose of this conference."

"We are not a catalytic agency," he said, "but rather a fact-finding group."

Commission Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, said he was "gratified" by the number of acceptances that have been recieved. Dr. Hannah will preside at the conference.

When all invitations have been acknowledged, the names of the participants will be released to the press.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, general attorney on the Commission staff, who has been working with Dr. Hannah on the arrangements for the conference, said that the conference will be the first time since the 1954 decision in the Brown case that Southern educators — and others who are concerned with the problem — have had an opportunity to meet with a Federal agency to discuss the complex problems posed by desegregation.

PUBLIC EDUCATORS

The professional public educators already having experience in the transition are best equipped, Mrs. Cole said, to define the problem clearly and "assess results in terms of the possible effects on educational standards, on both white and Negro children touched by it, and on the community as a whole."

10
2 pg
1-23-59

She added that the Commission "needs to know whether one type of desegregation plan is more successful than others, or whether one type is appropriate for the large city, another for the medium-sized city and still another for the small city or town and the rural community." Several relevant factors — percentage of non-white population, area economics, recent history, the type of local leadership possibly will be discussed, Mrs. Cole explained.

Each participant will be asked to prepare a statement relating the desegregated experience in his school system, and submit it to the Commission a month before the conference for study by the Commission staff. The statement are expected to cover such matters as why the particular plan was selected; what preparation, if any, of the staff, pupils, parents or community was undertaken, and the effect of the change on both white and Negro children and the educational standards of the school. Each participant will be asked to make a ten - minute verbal presentation summarizing his desegregation experience, after which he may be asked questions by members of the Commission or other participants.

"In brief, we hope," explained Mrs. Cole, "that the participant will tell the Commission frankly how his program has worked, what his problems were, and how he has solved or proposes to solve them."

Daily World

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
CIRCUIT JUDGE GEORGE WALLACE

Judge Is Cited Court Contempt

ws on contempt.

Neither would they spell out the maximum penalty.

If sentenced to contempt under the civil rights law, the judge could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000 on a jury trial or 45 days and $300 without a jury.

Wallace, who awaited the verdict in Montgomery, had nothing to say about Johnson's action. However, when he turned the voter records over to the grand juries, he told them he was ready to "face the consequences."

He had contended from the outset of the civil rights controversy that the federal government had no lawful access to the records as long as they were in the custody of his court.

He impounded the Barbour County files last Oct. 28 and those in Bullock, Nov. 21 before the Civil Rights Commission subpoenaed them for its investigation into the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes.

Wallace, a classmate of Johnson at the University of Alabama nearly 20 years ago, gave up his seat on the State court when he decided to run for governor instead of for re-election to the bench. He was runnerup in the gubernatorial race in 1958.

His six-year term expires next Monday and his brother, Jack Wallace, also of Clayton, will succeed him.

~~Fri. 1-16-59~~

Fri. 1-16-59

Judge Cited In Alabama Vote Case

Contempt Hearing Set for Jan. 26 In U. S. Court

Post

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15 (AP)—An Alabama judge who admittedly courted a jail term by withholding voter records from Federal agents was ordered tried today for contempt of Federal court.

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala., was ordered to appear in court Jan. 26 and "show cause, if any there be," why he should not be punished for failure to comply with an earlier court order to produce the records.

Washington, D.C.

Wallace refused to turn over registration files in rural Barbour and Bullock Counties to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, which is inquiring into reports that Negroes are being denied voting rights.

He gave them instead to hurriedly summoned grand juries in both Counties with the explanation that he had impounded the records originally so the juries could look into claims of voting irregularities.

The juries ultimately made them available to Commission investigators, but U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., ruled there was good cause to believe that the Alabama jurist "failed and refused" to comply with the Federal Court order to produce the records.

Accordingly, Johnson instructed Justice Department attorneys to file criminal contempt proceedings immediately, then ordered Wallace to answer the complaint at a hearing at 10 a. m. (CST), Jan. 26.

Both Federal attorneys and Johnson declined to say whether the 39-year-old Wallace, who leaves office as a Judge nevt Monday, will be prosecuted under the Civil Rights Act or under the general laws on contempt.

Neither would they spell out the maximum penalty.

If sentenced to contempt under the Civil Rights Law, the Judge could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1000 on a jury trial or 45 days and $300 without a jury.

Post

Has Nothing to Say

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Fri. 1-16-59

He had contended from the outset of the civil rights controversy that the Federal Government had no lawful access to the records as long as they were in the custody of his Court.

He impounded the Barbour County files last Oct. 28 and those in Bullock Nov. 21 before the Civil Rights Commission subpoenaed them for its investigation of the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes.

Johnson acted after attorney Joseph F. Ryan of the Justice Department reported that the purpose of the Federal Court order to produce the records had been carried out despite what he called "dilatory tactics" by the Alabama judge.

Reports No Further Need

Consequently, he said, the Civil Rights Commision has no further need for the voter registration files or for testimoney from three registrars who had been ordered to answer questions the Commission had asked them.

All previous orders to make the records available to The Federal agents were dismissed.

Walace, a classmate of Johnson at the University of Alabama nearly 20 years ago, gave up his eat on the State Court when he decided to run for Governor instead of for reelection to the bench. He was runnerup in the Gubernatorial race in 1958.

His 6-year term expires next Monday and his brother, Jack Wallace, also of Clayton, will succeed him.

White parents and children ask Federal Court to stop Norfolk Council from closing schools. Page B-1.

Attorney General William P. Rogers urges Negroes in South to try and try again to register to vote. Page A-10.

Associated Press Photo

Circuit Court Judge George Wallace (center) of Clayton, Ala., talks with his attorneys after being notified that he had been ordered tried for contempt of Federal court for refusing to produce voter records for the Civil Rights Commission. From left are Sam LeMaistre, Preston Clayton, Wallace, Seymore Trammell and Archie Grubbs, all of Barbour County, one of the counties involved.

umber in ouse 205, enate 38

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The gratest volumne of ghts legislation in the of the United States the days of Recon- ruction is now pending in e 86th Congress.

Baltimore Md.

The tabulaton was re- sed, this week, by Sen. homas C. Hennings Jr., an of the Senate Con- Rights Subcom- mittee.

Sat. 3-21-59

Measures pertaining to civil and constitutional rights intro- uced during the first two onths of the session total 38 n the Senate and 205 in the ouse.

78

The Senate measures have n introduced under the spon- rship of 80 different Senators d have been referred to four anding committees.

* * *

IN THE House of Representa- ives the measures were spon- ored by 75 Congressmen and referred to eight standing com- mittees.

House subcommittee hearings ave been started on legisla- ion pertaining to school deseg- gation ruling enforcement, tension of the Federal Civil ghts Commission and the de- of voting rights.

Public hearings are scheduled begin on Wednesday, March before the Senate Consti- al Rights Subcommittee measures pertaining to ex- of the life of the Civil Commission; to amend III of the Civil Rights of 1957; to set up a Com- Relations Conciliation to bar destruction of voter records in federal elections as well as to enable the U.S. Attorney General to compel their production and to reduce the representation in Congress of states denying or otherwise abridging the rights of its inhabitants to vote in federal elections.

* * *

OTHER SUBJECTS covered in pending legislation include: Posting of voting information in post offices; federal action concerning bombing of schools and places of worship; restatement of Congressional intent in various federal laws; and powers of the Supreme Court to review lower court decisions.

Thirty - one of the Senate measures may be said to be designed to afford greater guarantees of civil rights protection, although there are sharp differences of opinion as to their possible effectiveness.

Seven, on the other hand, have been introduced by segregationist or conservative members with the intent of preventing enforctment of federal court rulings in the field of desegregation; of safeguarding state segregation laws, or of curbing powers of the Supreme Court through limiting its jurisdiction or placing restrictions upon appointment of its members.

* * *

BILLS AIMED at the strengthening of civil rights guarantees in the House totaled 113, while those aimed at the blocking of civil rights laws totaled 42.

Chief sponsors of measures for the extension and safeguarding of civil rights in the Senate include Senators Keating, (R-N.Y.) Javits (R-N.Y.) and Dirksen (R-Ill.) listed as sponsors of 5, 9 and 5 bills respectively, and Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, sponsor of a "compromise packet" of rights measures.

In the House, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D-N.Y.) is listed as sponsor of 12 bills which virtually cover the civil rights field, from a proposal for enactment of Part III which was deleted from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to one prohibiting indirect expenditure of federal funds to finance segregated housing units.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN William L. Dawson, (D-Ill.) dean of the colored Congressional delegation, is listed as the sponsor of a "general civil rights bill," which in addition to its calling for enactment of Part III of the 1957 rights measure, takes a position of sharp opposition to the key provision of Senator Johnson's measure which calls for the setting up of a Federal conciliation service on civil rights.

In support of his measure, Rep. Dawson told a House subcommittee last week that once a valid ruling had been handed down by the courts in the field of civil rights, the issue was then one of law enforcement, and beyond the point of compromise and conciliation.

Running a close second to Congressman Powell in the number of rights bills introduced in the House is Rep. Emanuel Celler, (D-N.Y.) who is listed as the sponsor of 11.

Other members of the New York delegation are listed among those introducing large numbers of rights measures. They include Congressmen Derounian (R) 9; Dillinger (D) 8; Barry and Lindsay Republicans, and Madden (D) with seven each.

Southern Opposition Prevents Committee Action On Rights

From AP and Special Reports

WASHINGTON — The threat of a committee filibuster by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) forced Senate advocates of civil rights legislation to give up all hope Friday of breaking through Southern opposition in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

10

Johnston had appeared at the committee meeting armed with sheaves of material in opposition to the proposed rights legislation. The South Carolina legislator gained the floor to oppose an amendment offered by Sen. Kenneth R. Keating (R-NY) and forthwith launched into a lengthy denouncement of rights legislation in general and the Keating amendment in particular.

When asked by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), Senate Republican leader, how long he intended to continue his speech, Johnston replied: "I don't know exactly. However, you can see what I have in front of me and if we go over until Sunday, I will call for a Bible and give you a Sunday School lesson."

News Courier
Charleston S.C.
8-15-59
Page 1

Dirksen immediately thereafter called for a recess until Monday, a move that gained approval only after Southerners were assured that Johnston would regain the floor at that time.

Later, Dirksen told newsmen "we are accomplishing exactly nothing." Similarly, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-MO) said that the rights legislation is hopelessly stalemated in committee and added that he will attempt next week to attach a sweeping civil rights bill to some other measure called up for action by the Senate, thus bypassing the committee.

Dirksen also said he now feels free to follow this course, adding he is hopeful he can initiate such a move in the week ahead. With Congress now pushing toward adjournment, he said, "time is running out."

Dirksen said the timing of his move will depend on the status of other legislation he regards as essential, such as housing, highway financing and labor bills.

10 1959

REPRESENTATIVE CELLER

Celler Introduces Civil Rights Package

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—[illegible] the bill introduced in the [illegible] Senate [illegible] Senate Democratic [illegible] a step in the right direction, Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has offered an omnibus civil rights bill in the House.

[illegible]

1-29-59

The Celler bill is identical with one introduced in the Senate earlier by Senator Paul [illegible] Douglas, Illinois, Democrat, and other Senators.

Not only would it authorize Federal assistance to school districts which lose state funds by desegregating, but it also would authorize the Attorney General to start civil actions to compel compliance with a school desegregation plan approved by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The bill contains authority similar to that provided in Part III which the Senate struck from the civil rights bill in 1957 before passing the measure.

CIVIL SUITS

The bill would authorize the government to bring civil suits, including actions for injunctions, against persons acting under color of law involving denials of equal protection generally, including school desegregation cases, because of race, color, religion or national origin.

In such cases the Attorney General would be empowered to sue only upon a signed complaint and when in his judgement the person aggrieved is unable to seek effective legal protection for himself. The Attorney General also would be authorized to bring suits against any person who attempts to prevent local officials from according persons equal protection of the laws, or who acts to hinder the execution of court orders for equal protection.

The bill also would authorize the Attorney General to sue individuals or groups who deprive or threaten to deprive individuals or groups of rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment because such individuals or groups oppose the denial of constitutional rights on grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

In addition, the Attorney General would be authorized in Federal court case where relief is sought from the denial of constitutional rights.

Protests Wilson Death Sentence

Steve Allen Delivers Strong 'Rights' Speech

NEW YORK — Without being the least bit funny, television comedian Steve Allen held an audience of 500 spellbound as he recounted the series of events that followed his protest of the death sentence of Jimmy Wilson of Alabama for theft of $1.95.

Principal speaker at the 10th anniversary dinner-dance of the Committee on Civil Rights of Manhattan Inc., Allen told the not-too-widely-known results of his wire to Governor Folsom of Alabama, urging that Wilson's life be spared. The TV star read excerpts from bitter editorials of Southern newspapers and vitriolic letters from Southerners condemning him for his "interference." He also read portions of articles he had written for "Village Voice," a locality newspaper. Most of the letters he received made him more angry, he said. He later sent copies of the articles to those who had written him.

■

THE LETTERS to Allen contained such objections as "Negroes standing next to whites on the Allen show"; one accused Allen of condoning raping of 83-year-old white women; another told Allen to "keep his Jewish nose out of our business."

Marked by the presence of many of the city's most distinguished citizens, the dinner was chaired by George Goodman, news director of station WLIB. He introduced Mrs. Reba Bowen, CCRM chairman of the dinner committee, and Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack who read his proclamation, designating April 13 as "CCRA Day."

■

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called CCRM's "simple formula" of operation one of the "most important kind of organizations."

Leemar Hill presented an eloquent and dramatic history of the organization that is dedicated to equality of opportunity for all, with emphasis on public accommodations and housing.

Six citations were presented friends of CCRM: The New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, accepted by Richard Maas, president; the Social Action Committee of the Community Church, accepted by John Papandrew; the New York Alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta, accepted by Mrs. Esther L. Orr; the New York City Central Labor Council, accepted by John Burnell; Mrs. Olivia Frost for her vision, spirit and tenaciousness . . . and for her dedication to the idea of community participation"; Atty. Max Nelson, "for his creative efforts in helping chart our young organization's course at a critical time . . . and for his enthusiasm, skill and devotion to our cause over the years as adviser on labor and industry."

Mrs. Edna Merson, chairman of CCRM, expressed thanks to the organization's supporters and urged wider participation. CCRM offices are located at 586 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat 10
4-25-59
p. 34

10 1959

CONFERENCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Civil rights body ets school parley

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "The Problems of Schools in Transition from the Educator's Viewpoint" will be the theme of a Conference of Public School Officials to be held here Thursday and Friday.

Tennessean

Sponsoring the conference is the Commission on Civil Rights which selected the field of education as one of the three fields for concentrated study.

Participants will include a representative group of school officials from 12 states and four different types of communities: over 100,000 population; 25,000 to 100,000 population; less than 25,000 population; and rural communities.

3-7-59

Baltimore

IN ADDITION, THE state superintendents of schools of the states in which segregation existed under expressed sanction of state law, will be invited to attend as observers. These 20 superintendents also have been asked to submit written statements in advance.

In brief, each participant's report is expected to tell the Commission "frankly how his (desegregation) program has worked out, what his problems were and how he has solved or proposed to solve them."

[illegible] will be composed of a three-hour morning and afternoon session each day. Each participant also is expected to make a 10-minute verbal presentation, summarizing his desegregation experience.

Following his statement, each participant will be expected to answer questions by members of the Commission. Other participants may also ask questions or make comment.

10 1959

SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

Douglas Scraps To Enforce Power In Civil Rights Laws

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
10
3-20-59
P. 3A

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower Administration was urged Thursday to reconsider its decision not to seek additional authority for the attorney general to bring suits for the enforcement of civil rights.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who did the urging, said the administration has retreated a bit on this point.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) urged the administration to at least support a move to empower the attorney general to enforce the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Douglas, a witness before the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee, said he still hoped for adoption of a broader provision but that the compromise suggested by Carroll would be "a constructive step in the area of most immediate tension."

Douglas went before the subcommittee to urge support of a civil rights bill he and 16 other senators have introduced to put the weight of Congress and the executive branch behind the court's ruling.

"Congress and the Department of Justice should be willing to take some of the heat along with the court, which, in my opinion, has for too long been left to take it all," he said.

A key part of Douglas' bill would authorize the Justice Department to file injunction suits on its own motion in behalf of individuals to enforce school desegregation and to protect civil rights generally.

This was part of the civil rights bill originally proposed by the Eisenhower Administration two years ago, but Congress gave the attorney general the right to intervene only in voting rights cases.

Carroll suggested that this authority now be extended just to school desegregation cases, instead of embracing alleged discrimination in transportation, restaurants and other areas if the administration were unwilling to go along with its 1957 position.

Earlier Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) a subcommittee member, observed that sponsors of the bill include senators from Illinois, New York, New Jersey and Michigan. He added he had seen more racial segregation in the big cities in those states "than I've seen in North Carolina in all my life.'

DOUGLAS RATIONALIZES

Douglas told him this is partly the result of voluntary grouping of people with others of their own race and partly the result of economic pressure.

He said he acknowledged social discriminations, as distinguished from legal discriminations, in Northern states, but he also said "I think the vast majority of Negroes prefer their own society."

"I think that is what most Southerners think," Ervin said, adding that efforts to compel the mingling of the races in the schools are "efforts to repeal a law of nature."

Douglas remarked that it is one thing to choose association with persons of your own race and another to be denied a equal opportunity to associate and compete with others.

Vacuum-Packed By Douglas

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
3-20-59
P. 4A

SENATOR DOUGLAS of Illinois is not consistent. With others of his persuasion he has repeatedly insisted, in effect, that there was nothing political about the Supreme Court's segregation decision, that the court operates beyond the reach of such pressures.

Douglas now proposes that Congress and the Justice Department "should be willing to take some of the heat" directed at the court because of its race-mixing rulings.

Douglas' bill would have Congress "accept legal and moral responsibility for implementing the constitutional requirement of desegregation."

If the Supreme Court is so hermetically sealed against public opinion and political expediency, why should it be necessary to insulate it further —and only on the South side, at that? The simple truth is that the Douglas bill would recognize the Supreme Court school decisions for what they were—judicial legislation—and ratify them accordingly. If Douglas had been sincere in wanting to vacuum-pack the court, his bill would have Congress accept "legal and moral responsibility" for *every* decision the court has made and will make, thus shielding it North, South, East and West on all questions for all time.

But Douglas knows such a proposal wouldn't stand a snowball's chance. Congress frequently disagrees with the Supreme Court and has often overruled it by legislation. The Douglas bill, directed as it is to one line of decisions, is thus no more than another example of rampant hypocrisy.

Douglas Battles For Enforcement Power Guarantees

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
1D
Sec.
3-29-59
P. 1

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) last week urged the Eisenhower Administration to reconsider its decision not to seek additional authority for the attorney general to bring suits for the enforcement of civil rights.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) then suggested that the Administration support a move to empower the attorney general to file suits to enforce the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

A witness before the Senate Constitutional Rights sub-committee, Douglass said he "hoped for adoption of a broader provision but that the compromise suggested by Carroll would be a constructive step in the area of most immediate tension."

The Illinois senator went before the sub-committee to urge support of a civil rights bill he and 16 other senators have introduced to put the weight of Congress and the executive branch behind the court's ruling.

"Congress and the Department of Justice should be willing to take some of the heat along with the court, which, in my opinion, has for too long been left to take it all," Douglas said.

Douglas' bill would authorize the Justice Department to file injunction suits on its own motion in behalf of individuals to enforce school desegregation and to protect civil rights generally.

"EQUAL" JUSTICE COST $$$$

All Americans are proud of the inscription on the Supreme Court building which states "Equal Justice Under the Law," but it takes an awful lot of money to get to this place where equal justice is granted, said Douglas emphasizing the necessity of reviving Part III, deleted from the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

This proposal would give the Attorney General the power to initiate injunctive procedures which can now be initiated only by individuals. Without this authority, "the weakest, the poorest and those most subject to intimidation or coercion are required to fight their case with their own resouces against all the legal talent, power, legislation and economic resources which a State opposed to desegregation can throw into the breach," Douglas continued.

10 1959

DOUGLAS-CELLER-JAVITS- POWELL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Crusade For Strong Civil Rights Bill Begins April 18

A Philip Randolph announced today that the April 18th Youth March for Integrated Schools will "signal the beginning of a national crusade demanding the passage by Congress of the Douglas-Celler-Javits-Powell civil rights Bill."

Terming the measures submitted by Senator Lyndon Johnson and the White House as "totally inadequate" he stated that "the Negro people will never accept 'left-overs' and 'hand-me-downs' in place of the rights that belong to all Americans."

He also attacked "conditional agreements with Dixiecrats and Dixiecrat-inspired civil rights legislation."

Mr. Randolph will be one of an estimated [illegible]0,000 Marchers, Negro and white, who will converge on Washington on April 18th to demonstrate for school integration.

In a White House letter made public last week, leaders of the Youth March were assured that the President would meet with a representative delegation of Negro and white students who will present the petitions. During a similar march last October 25th, a youth delegation was rebuffed at the White House gates.

In a strongly-worded statement released today, Mr. Randolph said the Youth Marchers will call upon "all Americans concerned with extending our democracy to join in a great campaign for civil rights legislation covering aspects of life, including unemployment and housing as well as education.

In a progress report on the nation-wide petition campaign sponsored by the Youth March Committee, Mr. Randolph announced that fourteen members of the Puerto-Rican House of Representatives signed the petition this week. Over 100,000 signatures have been collected to date, and "they're pouring in from every state in the Union, including Hawaii and Alaska."

The petition calls on the President and Congress to "speed up school integration." Mr. Randolph predicted that the number of signatures collected will be more than doubled before April 18th.

An appeal was made to "all Americans devoted to human liberty" to make transportation arrangements to be in Washington on April 18. Interesteed persons were urged to contact: Youth March, 312 West 125th St., New York 27, N. Y., or call MOnument 6-9700

Globe [illegible]
4-3-59
P.7
Nashville
Tenn

Police for Rights Ruled Out by Ike

Constitution p. 1

Atlanta, Ga, Thurs- 2-5-59

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday that it "would be a wicked thing" even to suggest setting up a great federal police force to enforce civil rights.

He said the administration's civil rights bill will be "moderate and decent" and will be aimed at avoiding anything that is certain to irritate — "exacerbate the whole situation," he phrased it.

Something "that is going to raise tempers and increase prejudice could be far more harmful than good," he said.

The President set forth his views at a news conference at the same time Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois announced a speedup in administration legislative plans. He said the President's civil rights proposals will be introduced in Congress Thursday.

Republican congressional leaders had said they expected a delay of 10 days or more because of differences within the administration over how far the legislation should go.

There was no immediate explanation for the shift. However, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said earlier in the day he would introduce a broad measure of his own unless the administration sent up its own proposals promptly.

Javits said that, even so, unless Eisenhower recommends federal action in the whole field of civil the administration's program in that direction.

Eisenhower's proposals are expected to be aimed largely at greater protection of minority voting rights and at curbing disorders in school integration.

He was asked at his news conference about the possibility of including in housing and other legislation a proviso to withhold government funds from housing projects that permit discrimination.

Constitution

Eisenhower replied that he didn't want to give a shotgun opinion of what the solution might be but said "I personally believe these problems should not be put together and then try to solve them."

Thurs. 2-5-59

The President also said he is very proud of the parents and children in Virginia who "performed their duties" in carrying out integration this week. He also complimented state officials who he said "determined that there was going to be no evidence and no occurrence of violence."

Eisenhower's comments on civil rights legislation were prompted by a question whether in view of the peaceful integration in Virginia a strong civil rights bill touching on school problems could be more harmful than beneficial.

Eisenhower replied: "I do not know what is strong legislation and what is not strong."

Saying he would do nothing to irritate the situation, Eisenhower added there "are certain aspects in which the laws show vacant spots."

"Certainly," Eisenhower said, "I for one will never propose anything of this kind where I do not believe that the American public would see it as moderate and decent and with the purpose of improving and not worsening the situation."

The President went on to say he didn't want to give anyone even the least possibility of saying the government is trying to set up a police force responsible for "seeing whether each citizen is doing his duty, is avoiding a violation of the law."

That "would be a wicked thing and we are not trying to do anything like that," Eisenhower said.

PRESIDENT GIVES CIVIL RIGHTS PLAN

Times

Program Outlined to G.O.P. Chiefs in Congress—Their Reaction Is Mixed

10 ~~p. 35C~~

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

New York N.Y.

W 2-4-59

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The Administration's ideas on civil rights legislation were presented today to Republican leaders of Congress.

Present at a lengthy White House discussion were President Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Attorney General William P. Rogers and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming. They outlined these major proposals:

¶Federal aid, in modest amounts, for Southern areas that agree to desegregate their schools.

¶Statutory basis for a Presidential committee working against racial discrimination by companies with Government contracts. The committee now operates under Executive Order.

¶Authority for the Justice Department to initiate school desegregation suits when citizens in any area are unable to sue for fear of reprisal or reasons.

¶Power for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide schooling for children of military personnel when states or localities close their schools to avoid integration.

¶A bill making it a Federal crime to cross state lines to avoid a state prosecution for bombings.

Other Items Mentioned

In addition, two previously disclosed and less controversial proposals were mentioned. They would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, now due to end next September, and would empower the Justice Department to subpoena state voting records.

The reaction of the legislative leaders to this rather substanti[illegible] civil rights package was mi[illegible] While some were pleased at [illegible] strength of the program, [illegible] —including Styles H. Brid[illegible] New Hampshire, the mo[illegible]erful Senate Republican [illegible] described as less enthu[illegible].

Senator Bridges [illegible] other Republicans [illegible] to re-establish a work[illegible] with the Souther[illegible], especially to blo[illegible] for new Federal [illegible] programs. They [illegible] concerned that [illegible] Administration civil [illegible] program will weaken [illegible]nces for such a coali[illegible].

Vice P[illegible]ixon and Messrs. [illegible] Flemming have bee[illegible] the principal voi[illegible] Administration [illegible] program.

There h[illegible] question how far P[illegible] Eisenhower would go. [illegible] been uncertain, for e[illegible], whether he would send [illegible] rights message to Co[illegible] himself or let proposed le[illegible] go up from the interest[illegible] departments.

Solid [illegible] Noted

At today's [illegible], however, the Congre[illegible] delegation said the [illegible] Executive Branch seemed soli[illegible] agreed on the civil rights [illegible] program. And they said President Eisenhower would send it up in a personal message.

Just [illegible] the message will go up ha[illegible] been decided. But it is not [illegible] to come until after [illegible] week's Lincoln Day recess [illegible] Capitol.

The [illegible]ration program was descri[illegible] generally by the legislative le[illegible]rs as falling between the two Democratic civil rights plans that have been offered—one by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, the other by the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

The Douglas bill is a sweeping measure making a frontal attack on the school problem. It would, among other things, empower the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to draft desegregation plans for communities unwilling to come up with their own.

The Johnson plan agrees with the Administration in extending the Civil Rights Commission. It would give the Justice Department voting subpoena power in a more restrictive form an includes an anti-bombing provision that the department considers too broad.

Senator Johnson would also create a Federal commission to conciliate racial disputes. Administration lawyers have frowned on this idea, and the legislative leaders at today's meeting said it was termed "unacceptable" to the Administration.

One entirely new idea unveiled today is the legislation to put the President's committee on Government contracts on a permanent statutory basis.

The committee, whose chairman is Vice President Nixon, was set up by President Eisenhower in 1953. It has no enforcement powers but tries to persuade companies to hire their employes without regard to race, color or creed.

The problem of school-closing has been approached from two different angles by those drafting the Administration civil rights proposals. One plan is to provide schooling on military bases for shut-out children of personnel who live on or off base.

Another approach would be to let the Federal Government recapture, for use of military children, any closed schools that were built in whole or part with Federal funds. Appropriate financial arrangements would have to be made with state or local authorities.

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat of Missouri and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, today set March 18 for hearings on civil rights legislation. He said he had put the date off because the Administration's program had not yet come up.

10 1959

ke's 'Rights Package' Is Moderate Approach

Constitution

p. 4

Fri 6-26-59

Atlanta, Ga.

President Eisenhower yesterday submitted his "moderate" civil rights program.

While there will be objection to it from the Deep South representatives, it is a moderate bill. The final result, in legislation adopted, likely will be a mixture of the President's proposals and those made earlier by Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Democratic majority leader from Texas.

President Eisenhower's suggestions are headed by one which would make it a federal crime to use force or threats to obstruct court orders. This would apply, of course, to obstruction by violence or threats of it in school segregation cases where a court has handed down a direct order. But it is general.

There cannot be any honest opposition to this proposal. The courts and their decisions are the basis of our form of government. We are a government of laws. And for mobs to be able to defy the decrees of courts is to invite anarchy. This piece of legislation is quite proper and necessary.

The second item in the White House "package" would provide additional investigative powers to the FBI for use in crimes involving bombing of churches or schools. Surely there can be no objection to this. We have federal laws in cases of forgery and stolen automobiles. Bombing of churches, schools or homes is a worse crime than forged checks or stolen cars.

Authority for the Justice Department to investigate federal election returns and to require the preservation of records for "a reasonable time" in order to preserve the right to vote is another reasonable law. Voting, as the President said, is the "keystone of Democratic self-government." Alabama has demonstrated that the rights of voters are not protected and that those who would restrict them have refused to allow records to be examined.

Temporary financial and technical help to states attempting integration cannot logically be opposed. It will not be compulsory. But the state which needs it could request it under the proposals.

Extension of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years is the last of the major suggestions. This commission includes respected Southerners and has proved it is not an oppressive agency. It can be of help in this adjustment period.

The White House has revealed that private meetings have been held on these suggestions with Sen. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn. This would indicate that a compromise has been reached. As a matter of fact, the President's moderate proposals are essentially those of Sen. Johnson.

They are not "racial" laws. They harm no one. They limit no civil rights. They bolster the rights of us all.

CIVIL RIGHTS AIDES HEAR EISENHOWER

Times p. 18

President Says 'Compassion and Justice' Are Needed to End Race Prejudice

New York

Wed. 6-10-59

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9 — President Eisenhower said today that "compassion, consideration and justice" were the racial prejudice in this country.

He spoke at a conference called by the Civil Rights Commission for members of its state advisory committees. Representatives were present from every state but Mississippi and South Carolina, where the commission has thus far been unable to form advisory groups.

"There can be no doubt America has not reached perfection in attaining the lofty ideals laid down for us in our founding documents," the President said.

"The important thing is that we go ahead, that we make progress. This does not necessarily mean revolution. In my mind it means evolution."

The President said he based his hopes in the racial area on "moral law rather than statutory law because I happen to be one of those people who has very little faith in the ability of statutory law to change the human heart, or to eliminate prejudice."

Halls Civil Rights Panel

The Civil Rights Commission, President Eisenhower said, was wisely created by Congress with the objectives of "conciliating, fact-finding and giving examples to us."

"Indeed," he went on, "at times I think it holds up before us all a mirror so that we may see ourselves, what we are doing and what we are not doing, and therefore making it easier for us to correct our omissions.

"The progress that you are going to help achieve is that of education, promoting understanding to see that we come nearer to achieving our ideals without necessarily, or maybe not even wisely, trying to place on our statute books too many punitive laws."

The President installed as the newest member of the commission George M. Johnsno, former dean of the Law School at Howard University here. Mr. Johnson replaces the late Ernest Wilkins.

In addition to meeting with its advisory-committee members, the commission is expected to decide within the next few days whether to conduct an investigation in Lousiana of alleged denials there of the right to vote. Its investigators have been refused cooperation by state and local authorities.

PRESIDENT EISENHOW ER

Eisenhower's Damaging Blow To Civil Rights

Journal & Guide Sat. 6-20-59

Norfolk, Va.

p. 8

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THE informal talk by President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER made Tuesday, June 9, to the 100 members of the State advisory committees to the Civil Rights Commission contained words that were the most damaging statement to civil rights and sound race relations that has been made by a President during the past quarter century.

He warned against attempting to assure civil rights of Americans "by passing too many *punitive laws.*"

What does he mean by "punitive laws"? Does he mean that laws to protect the lives and property of American citizens from destruction by mobs are "punitive" laws because they offend the political beliefs and practices of some people in the South, or in some other parts of the country?

The President told his astonished hearers that 'it would be impossible to achieve the complete concept of equality among men in any form of civilization."

We say that neither is it possible to wipe out crime. Men go on embezzling, swindling, committing murder, arson and mayhem, but civilized man goes on making and enforcing laws against these crimes. They do not say that it is of no use to make any punitive laws because it is impossible to achieve the complete concept that crime is wrong.

Mr EISENHOWER declared that he "has little faith in the ability of statute law to change human hearts or eliminate prejudice."

A reduction in the cruel oppression of the Negro race in some parts of the United States does not require a change of human hearts or the elimination of prejudice. It requires control of the rampages of evil hearts and prejudiced minds by laws, backed morally by a President of the United States and his administration, where and when that moral backing is needed.

"America has not reached perfection," said the Great Soldier in the White House, "in attaining the lofty ideals on which the Nation was founded. Progress toward these ideals is a matter of evolution, not revolution."

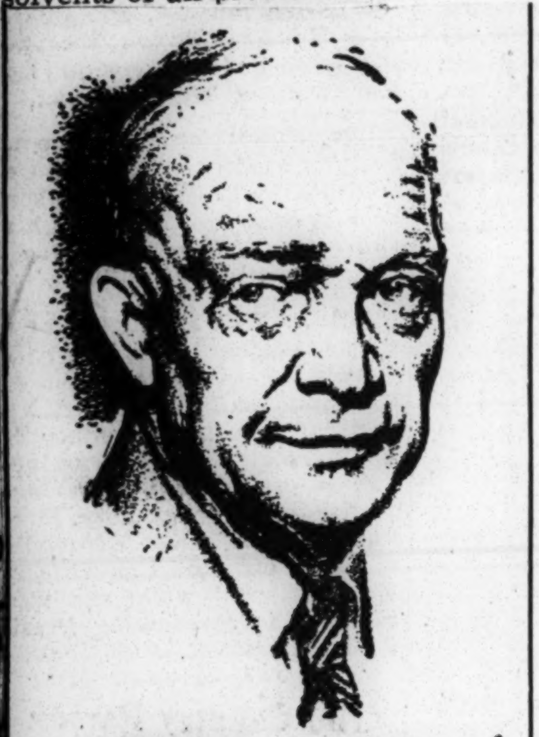
The tempo of evolution in all of the civilizations of the past—as well as in the one that is now rapidly passing — has always been pushed forward as men evolved law, and were governed by the law, and as law supplanted lawlessness. It was revolutionary to use force to sweep the pirates from the seas, and to stop guerrilla warfare pursued in the interest of banditry. It was revolutionary, but it was done under men of strong minds and great courage, and these actions brought peace and security to many people, and civilization was advanced.

President EISENHOWER has made a sweet sounding lullaby of the pleas of black Americans for relief from a vise in which they are being squeezed to death by violence perpetrated upon them as a result of the weakness, almost to the point of encouragement, of his administration.

The President seems confused on the meaning of evolution. "Education and understanding of human problems," must precede any action to implement the 14th and 15th amendments.

Revolt against human slavery put those amendments into the Constitution. Revolt against lawlessness and the denial of human rights will make them work.

All that is needed now in this dark hour of the Nation's greatest crisis is a leader in the White House who understands human problems and who feels the need of human justice, and who has faith in people, and in *law* and *moral leadership* as the greatest solvents of all problems.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Civil-Rights Session to Hear Eisenhower

Herald Tribune
New York
Jun. 6-7-59

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—President Eisenhower will address a two-day conference of more than 100 state leaders in the civil-rights field here next week, it was announced today.

7, 14

Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, which is sponsoring the meeting, announced the President's participation.

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Delegates from the commission's state advisory committees—organized in every state except South Carolina and Mississippi—will discuss ways to end racial bias in voting, housing and education. Their recommendations will be considered for inclusion in the commission's report to the President and Congress. Deadline for the report is Sept. 9.

10 1959

VOTING
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Goes to bat for rights commission—

Ike puts voting rights ahead of school mixing

Birmingham
News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Eisenhower said yesterday the closing of schools by states seeking to avoid racial mixing of their pupils is tragic and a problem that must be solved.

Eisenhower was asked about the general question of new civil rights legislation, in a question-and-answer exchange at a National Press Club luncheon.

Birmingham
Star

He began his reply by endorsing the 1957 federal law aimed at assuring Southern Negroes of voting rights, and then added:

"Now when we get the federal government working by law in things that are known to be primarily state, we run into difficulties.

"One of them is the closing of schools. To my mind this is tragic."

He reverted to the subject later, saying:

"WE ARE NOT going to get too far just by laws that operate specifically upon a state-supported activity because, as I say if the state ceases that activity then what do we do?

Thurs
1/15/59

"That to my mind is a problem that takes time, dedication but I do say this: It must be solved."

P. 5

The Justice Department has been reported working on proposed legislation designed to deal with the school integration problem. Eisenhower told Congress last Friday he would submit some civil rights recommendations soon, but did not elaborate.

IN HIS GENERAL remarks yesterday, Eisenhower said he would first like to see the matter of voting rights settled, with whatever laws may be necessary. He said, too, he would like to see the life of the civil rights commission extended. It is now scheduled to expire next August.

He continued:

"I would like to see power more clearcut to make certain that they (the commission) can examine into the difficulties about voting, the bars to it, and to get some kind of procedures that will make this privilege stand so that it will not be violated.

"And if this is done, it is my belief that now voters themselves, local voters, state voters, and national voters, will have a greater and finer opportunity to proceed with, you might say the proper observance of their other rights."

Eisenhower, as he has before said moral rather than legalistic factors are controlling in this field.

Vote Rights Held More Important

President Says Ballot Eventually Can End Pupil Problem

Times—
Union
Jacksonville

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — President Eisenhower today rejected the idea of new federal legislation to enforce public school integration. He said it is more important for the new Congress to strengthen Negro voting rights.

Eisenhower made the statement during an unprecedented 50-minute question-and-answer session with more than 500 members of the National Press Club, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

The President said that once the right to vote is firmly guaranteed by federal law, state and local voters will solve the school problem and insure the "proper observance of their other rights."

Thurs 1/15/59

The President answered questions from the head table in the packed club ballroom.

P. 1

He covered a dozen subjects ranging from his admiration for Army football coach Earl Blaik to the "bleak" threat of an increasingly powerful Red China.

Other Subjects

In addition to his discussion of civil rights, the President covered these subjects:

Federal Economy — a balanced budget and stabilized cost of living would increase chances for tax relief. However, he is not thinking in terms of personal income tax cuts in 1960. He warned special pressure groups to lay off demands for heavy federal spending in their areas.

Politics—He will take a hand in the selection of a 1960 Republican presidential nominee if the front runner turns out to be a man whose basic philosophy clashes with his. He said there are at least a dozen "fine, virile men in the Republican party I could gladly support."

Missiles — Russia undoubtedly is ahead of the United States in some phases of rocket development and it would be "stupid" to assume otherwise. But U.S. scientists have made "very remarkable progress" in a comparatively short time. He has the fullest confidence in the "balanced" American approach to defense.

Soviet Visits

Russia — Eisenhower would welcome more visits like that of Deputy Soviet Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan. On the other hand, he has no intention of trying to reach any sort of formal agreement with Mikoyan in their meeting here Saturday. His hope, he said, is that they can "get behind each other's facial expression, see what we are thinking, (to see) if there is an honest, peaceful motive..."

Germany — Russia's proposals to demilitarize West Germany amount to "an exercise in futility." But this country is "ready to make any assurances and material moves" to assure the Russians they are in no danger of German attack.

Red China—The rapidly growing industrial and military might of Communist China poses "a rather bleak problem" for both the United States and the free nations near the Chinese mainland. He said "we must indeed be watchful."

Union

Reitrement — In 1961, when he leaves the White House at age 70, he wants to retire to a rocking chair, at least "until I really want to get out and go to work."

Thurs,
1/15/59

Press Meets

News Conferences — He likes news conferences, but believes he should be allowed to decide when and how often to have them.

The questions were put to the chief executive by John V. Horner of the Washington Evening Star, outgoing press club president. Unlike regular White House meetings where reporters put their questions to Eisenhower directly, Horner followed club custom and asked newsmen for questions in writing. In turn, he selected and read the inquiries to Eisenhower.

Eisenhower described as "tragic" the fact that public schools have been shut down in some areas to avoid compliance with federal court integration orders. He said the image of America is being damaged overseas because thousands of children are being deprived of their rightful education.

But he made clear he does not regard this as a current area for congressional action on the ground guarantees of Negro voting rights should come first.

"First, I would like to see the problem of voting solved with whatever laws may be necessary, and then extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission and its powers, and make more clear cut its authority to examine the difficulties in voting," he said.

"Greater Opportunity"

"If this is done," he added, "it is my belief the voters, themselves, will have a greater and finer opportunity to proceed with proper observance of their other rights."

Should some of the states persist in closing schools to get around federal court orders, Eisenhower said, it will pose a difficult problem which will require much "time and dedication" to solve.

"But I do say, it must be solved," he said.

The President's demeanor ranged from bubbling good humor as he jestingly begged kinder treatment of the press to clench-jawed gravity as he looked back on dire predictions for his World War II strategy.

His answers were longer than in most news conferences, but he seemed more at ease, standing with his hands rammed in his trouser pockets and rocking gently as he emphasized a point.

Ike Ponders Question
(AP Wirephoto)

VIEWS IN CONFLICT

Ike Drawing Up Rights Proposals

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Times-Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—President Eisenhower was reported today to be shaping civil rights recommendations directed at increased protection of voting privileges and federal action to speed school integration.

Jacksonville

Republican leaders who conferred with Eisenhower at a 2½-hour White House conference reported some conflicting views over the program.

But it was indicated that most of the proposals outlined at the conference by Atty. Gen. Rogers and Secretary of Welfare Flemming are likely to be incorporated in a presidential message within the next 10 days or two weeks.

Wed 2/4/59

Main Proposals

Rogers and Flemming are reported to have suggested these main proposals:

1. Revision of the laws dealing with obstruction of justice to make it a felony to interfere forcefully with the carrying out of a court order. This would be aimed primarily at officials found to be fomenting disorder in integration and voting cases.

2. Authority for the attorney general to file a federal court action aimed at preventing the use or threat of force to deprive any person of his voting rights.

The attorney general would have to furnish affidavits satisfying the court that action was needed. He also would be required to prove that fear of reprisals was preventing the individuals concerned from suing in their own names.

3. Authority for the attorney general to inspect the books of registrars and others in cases concerning denial of voting rights in federal elections. There also would be a requirement that records be preserved for a fixed

period of time, possibly three years.

4. Authority for the commanding officers to ask the Health, Education and Welfare Department for money to build and operate schools either on or off of military bases where public schools serving the bases have been closed by state or local action to avoid integration.

5. Appropriation of a small amount—probably only a few million dollars a year—to aid states which attempt in good faith to integrate their schools.

6. Continuance of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which otherwise would expire next September.

10 1959

ATTY. GENERAL MacDONALD GALLION

allion Challenges Sincerity f Civil Rights Congressmen

erides Measures Aimed At Preventing 'Slavery'

Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

Fri. 4-23-59

Daily Home

Fri. 4-23-59

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WASHINGTON —(AP)— Alabama's Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion today challenged the sinceri- of some congressmen in advocating new civil rights laws.

He said most of the bills introduced at this session of Congress have the suspicious tenor of a political speech" aimed at gaining favor of minority groups.

In a statement prepared for a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing, Gallion echoed the recent warning of Alabama Gov. John Patterson that continued federal intervention can only intensify racial tensions in the South.

Gallion said Supreme Court decisions and other federal actions have already thrown up a barrier between the races and have left "suspicions and wariness" in place of "mutual trust and respect" which once existed.

Actually the attorney genera said, the Negro has benefited more than anyone else from improved standards of living in the South and the white people "have in the main footed the bill."

"There are actually more white children going to school in substandard school buildings (in Alabama) than there are Negro children," he declared. "Negro teachers are actually paid more on the average than white teachers."

Gallion told the subcommittee Alabama can handle her problems without federal interference and that continued pressure wil

congressmen to let the pending

only create more. He urged the

years.

Gallion mentioned another measure which would prohibit kidnaping with intent to sell the victim into slavery, and asked the subcommittee:

"Does a Congress of these United States in the year 1959 actually think it necessary to pass legislation preventing slave traffic in the South today . . . . ?"

Gallion's chief assistant, Willard Livingston, also told the subcommittee Alabama has ample laws to protect the rights of all its citizens and that they will be enforced.

He said in a prepared statement that continued federal interference in state affairs could lead ultimately to the "destruction of this country."

Livingston is the son of Chief Justice Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court and a nephew of E. P. Livingston, a former Macon County voter registration official whose actions were questioned by the Civil Rights

civil rights measure "die a natural death."

He said two of the measures are aimed at preventing lynchings and slavery, and that one measure provides for a maximum punishment of 20 years in prison and a $10,000 fine if the lynching results in serious physical or mental injury.

"Now," he asked, "Can you imagine a lynching that didn't result in serious physical or mental injury? It taxes my imagination to visualize otherwise."

Alabama law provides the death penalty for lynching, and the attorney general promised vigorous prosecution if one should occur. But he said so far as he can find, there hasn't been a lynching in Alabama in more than 20

Commission in a recent investigation of Negro voting complaints in Alabama.

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Feb 21 59

Atlanta

Sen. Hennings Sets March 18 For Rights Bills Hearings

WASHINGTON, D. C. — U. S. Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.), Chairman of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, announced that the subcommittee had set Wednesday, March 18, 1959, as the date on which it intends to begin public hearings on the civil rights bills pending before it. Senator Hennings stated:

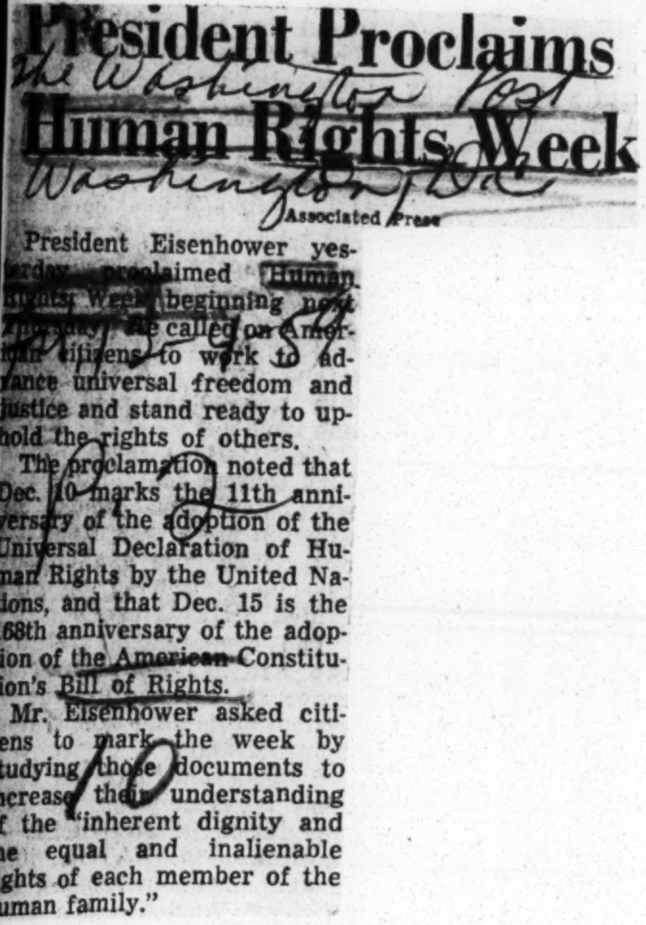
"Yesterday afternoon the Senate approved the resolution providing funds for the operation of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee during the coming year. This morning, at my request, the subcommittee held an organizational meeting to discuss proposed activities and future plans. It was agreed that public hearings should be scheduled to begin Wednesday, March 18, 1959, on the various civil rights proposals assigned to the subcommittee."

Senator Henning said that he had hoped that public hearings on all pending civil rights legislation could be commenced and completed at an early date and that the March 18 date was voted on by the subcommittee after several members noted that no bill had been received yet from the Administration, and that one was expected. Hennings said:

"In vie wof th eeesm xt. .. ....

"In view of the seemingly authoritative press reports in recent weeks that the Administration has been working on some sort of a civil rights bill, the subcommittee approved the March 18 date in order to have sufficient time to evaluate and consider not only the civil rights bills which already have been introduced in the Senate, but any proposal the Administration cares to make. If an Administration bill is forthcoming, I hope we see it soon, since otherwise there might be additional delay."

Senator Hennings indicated that the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee also plans to proceed with the various studies and investigations he announced yesterday as part of the subcommittee's program for the coming year. These include: (1) freedom of information in Government and the alleged "Executive privilege"; (2) wiretapping, eavesdropping, and the Bill of Rights; (3) the rights of persons, particularly civilians, subject to American military jurisdiction; (4) adequate provisions for protecting the constitutional right to legal counsel in federal courts; (5) a national survey of the current status of constitutional rights; and (6) fair hearing procedures for federal job applicants.



President Proclaims Human Rights Week

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday proclaimed Human Rights Week beginning next Thursday. He called on American citizens to work to advance universal freedom and justice and stand ready to uphold the rights of others.

12-5-59

The proclamation noted that Dec. 10 marks the 11th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, and that Dec. 15 is the 168th anniversary of the adoption of the ~~American~~ Constitution's Bill of Rights.

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Mr. Eisenhower asked citizens to mark the week by studying those documents to increase their understanding of the "inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of each member of the human family."

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10 1959 SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS

SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS
Seeks Stronger Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser

Javits Ready For Stronger Civil Rights

Montgomery Ala.
Thurs. 12-10-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said Wednesday he thinks the climate has improved for stronger Civil Rights legislation.

P 1

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Contacts are already being made between Republicans and Democrats, who favor a Civil Rights bill, to plan strategy for the next session of Congress, he told a news conference.

Javits said he believes the experience of the past two years accounts for the change and he declared present laws are inadequate.

VOTING MATTERS

He said any proposed new bills should deal with voting matters, contain strong anti-lynching provisions and permit the attorney general to intervene in civil rights cases generally.

The New York senator says he backs administration's civil rights package bills, but wants them expanded and has talked to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers about it already. He plans to talk to President Eisenhower as well.

Preliminary spadework on strategy for the coming session is now going on in the office of Sen. Paul (D-Ill), Javits noted. Douglas has been a longtime outspoken advocate of Civil Rights legislation.

STRONGER BILL

Javits noted that his mail has included "a substantial amount of dissent even from my own state" to a stronger Civil Rights bill.

Letters coming to him have contained complaints about integration in schools, the presence of Puerto Ricans in New York and slum clearance, he said.

While Javits was holding his conference, assistant attorney generals from the four states which have civil rights divisions began a two-day session with justice department officials.

NOTED MEETING

They were greeted by Atty. Gen. Rogers, who noted the meeting coincides with Human Rights Week opening Thursday.

The talks will center on the responsibilites and jurisdiction between the states and the federal government in Civil Rights matters.

Attending are assistant Attys. Gen. Franklin H. Williams of California, Gerald A. Berlin of Massachusetts, Shirley Adelson Seigel of New York and Victor Wright of Pennsylvania.

Bigger Rights Plan Is Urged By Javits

The Commercial Appeal

Atmosphere Improved, Says New York Senator

Memphis Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 10 — (UPI)—Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) ~~said Wednesday he~~ is urging the Eisenhower Administration to broaden its "package" civil ~~rights bill~~ to include three controversial provisions.

Thurs. 12-10-59

P 9

They would deal with lynchings, voting rights and authority of the Justice Department to obtain injunctions in civil rights violations.

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Javits told a news conference he thinks there is a "good chance" of getting Congress to pass such an expanded bill in the coming session.

"The atmosphere has improved rather than worsened," he said.

He said he already has urged Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to broaden the Administration's "package" and intends to urge President Eisenhower along the same lines. Javits said he would like to see the administration proposal include authority for the attorney general to seek injunctions in civil rights cases, to act to protect voting rights, and to deal with lynching incidents such as the Mack Charles Parker case in Mississippi.

The controversial injunction proposal was rejected by Congress in 1957 when civil rights legislation was enacted.

"I think there is a good chance to get more effective items of legislation through than we had a chance of getting before," Javits said.

Johnson Introduces Surprise 4-Part Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI). —Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) today introduced a surprise four-part civil rights program and predicted it would clear the Senate without a Southern filibuster.

Johnson, a Southerner who is highly respected by the Dixie bloc, submitted to the Senate a single bill which would:

1. Create a Federal community relations service to mediate civil rights disputes in the same way the existing Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps settle labor disputes.

2. Grant the Attorney General power to subpena records in voting rights cases without having to go through the grand jury process.

3. Crack down on "hate bombings" by making it a Federal offense to transport explosives between States for such a purpose.

4. Extend to Jan. 3, 1961, the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which is now scheduled to end its term next September.

Johnson told the Senate "the civil rights issue is not going to go away." Neither will it be "solved by force," he said.

He said he thought his program was a "step in the direction" which ultimately will lead to a solution.

In introducing his program, Johnson jumped the gun on President Eisenhower, whose civil rights proposals are not expected to go to Congress for another two weeks.

The new community relations service would conduct its conciliation efforts "in confidence and without publicity."

The agency would be headed by a $20,000-a-year director. Serving with him would be five $17,500-a-year assistants, each of whom would head a regional office. All would have staggered four-year terms, and their appointments would be subject to Senate confirmation.

The antibombing legislation would cover business places as well as churches and other public buildings. It would authorize use of FBI agents upon request of a Governor or local official.

Johnson's action appeared to be his answer to Senate liberals who have proposed more drastic civil rights legislation, partly to test the Senate's new gag rule, which requires a two-thirds vote of those present to limit debate.

Johnson's legislation incorporated three proposals Mr. Eisenhower is expected to make—giving the Attorney General subpena powers in voting rights investigations, extending the life of the civil rights commission and providing for Federal action against hate bombings.

Johnson said he did not believe the Senate would have to resort to using its new antifilibuster rule to pass his program.

Johnson told the Senate it could use the civil rights issue to "continue to divide our country" or it can reason together to find a solution.

He said too many civil rights measures put before Congress represent "efforts to punish people for the sins of their fathers."

"There is in many of the proposals an underlying tone almost of 'blood guilt,'" he said.

He pleaded for better understanding of Southern problems, saying:

"Every State has been a part of the union since Appomattox—and it is even more important for the victors than for the vanquished to grasp the idea."

Inquirer p. 8

Philadelphia Pa.

Wed. 1-21-59

CIVIL RIGHTS:

Who Outsmarted Whom?

When Lyndon Johnson submitted his bill on civil rights to the Senate a few weeks back (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 2), a good many people around Washington nodded their heads knowingly and said: "That's Lyndon for you. He's pulled another fast one on the Republicans."

Last week, President Eisenhower sent his own civil-rights recommendations up to Capitol Hill—and those same people began to wonder if Johnson hadn't really outsmarted himself.

In drawing up his bill, Johnson was determined above all else to avoid an all-out floor fight on civil rights between the Northerners and the Southerners in his own party, a fight that might split the Democrats wide open and keep them split until the Presidential nominating convention in 1960.

Johnson, therefore, had drafted a program that he thought the Southerners would go along with, and that the Northerners could be persuaded to accept. It had one notable omission: It said nothing at all about school integration, the touchiest and most critical civil-rights problem of them all.

Target—Integration: The recommendations of the President hit straight at the heart of the matter. Mr. Eisenhower's proposal included a declaration of policy that the Supreme Court decision of 1954 on school integration was "the supreme law of the land" and that the states were going to have to end segregation. His very first recommendation was one that would make it a Federal offense to "use force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases"; he asked that the Federal government be empowered to help state and local communities solve their school desegregation problems with both financial and technical assistance.

Mr. Eisenhower also recommended:

- ▶That it be made a Federal offense to flee over a state line to avoid detention or prosecution in cases involving "the destruction or attempted destruction" of schools or churches.
- ▶That the U.S. Attorney General be given the power to inspect Federal election records and to require that such records be preserved "for a reasonable length of time."
- ▶That special provisions be made for the education of the children of military personnel in segregated communities.
- ▶That the life of the Civil Rights Commission be extended for two years.
- ▶That consideration be given by Congress to establishing "a statutory commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts."

Mr. Eisenhower's own recommendations were a compromise. Although they went far beyond Johnson's proposals, nevertheless they steered clear of the dynamite-laden proposals of a measure sponsored by Illinois's Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas and sixteen other Senate liberals.

Mr. Eisenhower thus assured himself almost solid Republican support. His compromise ended the long-standing squabble within his own Administration over what the civil-rights program should include, and it bridged the gap between such GOP leaders as Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana, the House Leader—who had begun by arguing that it was a mistake to push for any civil-rights legislation in this Congress—and Vice President Richard Nixon, who originally had wanted much stronger recommendations.

But even more important, Mr. Eisenhower had pulled the rug out from under Lyndon Johnson. No one could guess how many Northern Democrats could be wooed away from Johnson by the President's plan—but he was offering them some mighty strong inducements. To the Democratic senators who supported the Douglas proposal, for example, the Eisenhower program was bound to look a lot more attractive than Johnson's—and there were other liberal legislators who probably would feel the same way.

Mr. Eisenhower's program, indeed, was so masterly that it drew praise from the master politician himself—Johnson.

The President's recommendations, Lyndon Johnson conceded, were "based upon the principles of conciliation and upon the stated objective of 'building a better understanding.' There is an atmosphere of reason in which all proposals can be considered and the issues decided on their merits."

What this meant was that Johnson saw clearly the spot that the President had put him on. A top Administration official expressed it more clearly:

"Lyndon boxed himself in," he said. "He should have waited until after he saw what the President did."

Newsweek p. 27

Mon. 2-16-59

Dayton Ohio

Rights Bill Is Given Nod By Johnson

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 5-4-59

P. 1

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has listed Senate passage of a civil rights bill as one of the major objectives of this session of Congress.

Johnson's decision to push ahead with what he regards as a moderate bill has dashed the hopes of Southern Democrats that they could avoid a showdown on the issue this year.

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The Southerners had felt that if they could sidetrack the question now they would be in a position to delay the legislation still further in 1960 with threats of a party split over the issue in a presidential election year.

KIDNAPING AIDS ACTION

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SUPPORTS IKE

"But," he added, "the tragedy does indicate the need for added protection of the colored population beyond that which local authorities are either willing or able to give."

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Johnson Gives Green Light to Civil Rights Bill

Continued From Page 1

community relations service to conciliate racial disputes. All three bills provide for a brief extension of the Civil Rights Commission, but the administration is alone in proposing to give statutory status to the existing committee against discrimination under government contracts. The group now is headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Constitution

10 6

Mon. 5-4-59

GOVERNOR JOINS KENNEDY IN PLEA FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The New York Times

New York

Fri. 10-23-59

Potential Candidates Warn Alfred E. Smith Fete That U. S. Must Set Example

P. 1

By PETER KIHSS

Senator John F. Kennedy and Governor Rockefeller, who could become rival Presidential candidates in 1960, both declared last night that the United States must improve its example of freedom before the world.

For the first time since they have been talked of as potential Presidential nominees, they addressed the same audience. It consisted of 2,500 persons gathered at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The event is often sought as a political forum.

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Senator Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat who is a Roman Catholic, recalled that some persons had considered the Catholicism of Mr. Smith who ran as Democratic nominee for President in 1928, as a political weakness.

Peril To U. S. Cited

He invoked Mr. Smith's words about the Ku Klux Klan — that Catholics and Jews could withstand religious and racial intolerance, "but the United States of America cannot stand it."

Governor Rockefeller, a potential Repulican nominee, declared the United States could not win respect abroad until it honored equal rights for Negroes as well as whites, cleaned up its own slums and spurned its own economic growth.

The Governor warned anyone in politics against changing "your convictions" — on equal rights, farming or civil liberties — "as you change audiences."

Both men, along with Mayor Wagner, the New York State Democrats' favorite-son choice for Vice President, won characterizations as "dedicated and indefatigable public servants" from Cardinal Spellman, president of the foundation.

Parallel Is Drawn

Senator Kennedy was the final speaker of a long evening. In his prepared text, he declared that the nation had arrived at an hour like that in which Mr. Smith, four times Governor of New York, had emerged to battle "sloth and drift and decay."

"The slow corrosion of luxury—the slow erosion of our courage—are already beginning to show," Senator Kennedy said. "Our profits may be up—our standard of living may be up—but so is our crime rate. So are the sales of tranquilizers and the number of children dropping out of school.

"Nearly one out of every two American young men is rejected by Selective Service today as mentally, physically or morally unfit for any kind of military service. Nearly one out of every three American prisoners of war in Korea was guilty of collaborating with the enemy, in either a major or minor way."

The Massachusetts Senator called for leadership like that of Mr. Smith's in "the war of thought against matter, of reason against slogans, of the public good against private interest, of responsible leadership against aimless drift, or moral accountability against moral indifference."

The New York Times

"To maintain our freedom, to demonstrate that we are the true revolutionaries, not the Communists, whose monolithic structure is as old as Egypt, that we represent the age of the future, that they are the past—will require a greater discipline, sacrifice and vitality than our country has ever known," Senator Kennedy said.

New York

"The next forty years will determine perhaps for centuries whether we or the Communists are to prevail; whether the world will be all slave or all free," he declared.

Fri. 10-23-59

Warns of Complacency

Governor Rockefeller warned in his prepared address that the nation must "distrust contentment and smug complacence." Calling for "making our political life, in this divided world, a testament to freedom and a defiance of freedom's enemies," he said:

P. 8

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"We live in an age of revolution and explosion: exploding bombs, exploding population, revolutionary wars, revolutionary wants. And in such an age, we have only two choices—no more. We shall learn to be the masters of circumstance. Or we shall be its victims."

The world has become too close, Governor Rockefeller asserted, for any nation to seek "safety in preaching one thing while practicing another."

The United States, he said, "cannot win the respect, and trust, of black men in Nigeria or Ghana until we have honored the citizenship of Negroes in Georgia or Alabama." Nor can it stir the hopes of slum-dwellers in Calcutta or Jakarta if cities here are too lazy or fat to clean their own slums or "if the economic growth of America slows or falters."

Gives Political Advice

The same "simple precepts of integrity" apply at home, Governor Rockefeller said. To anyone in politics, he offered this advice:

"You cannot trim your principles to fit your ambitions—or change your convictions as you change your audiences. You cannot cheer loudly for civil rights in one part of the nation—and speak softly and evasively of them in another.

"You cannot promise to fulfill the most lavish hope of every group or sector—for then you are only pretending to be independent of each by the strange method of becoming the slave of all.

"You cannot go to the countryside to promise higher prices for its produce—and go to the cities to promise lower costs for their needs. You cannot be a guardian of civil liberty by maintaining discreet silence when this liberty is under attack—and professing your devotion to the cause when the danger has passed."

Expenses Paid

Cardinal Spellman reported that Mrs. Thomas J. Morrison of New York had met the expenses of the dinner again as she did last year and as her mother, the late Mrs. Evelyn Mendelssohn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., had in the years before.

Thus, the total of about $250,000 raised from $100-a-plate subscriptions and donations will go to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital, a wing of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Among other speakers, Mayor Wagner declared that government must assume responsibility to assure every man "free opportunity to decent housing, employment and education." He said "we must make certain that we have non but first-class citizens in this country—in practice as well as in theory."

Charles H. Silver, vice president of the foundation and president of the Board of Education, saluted the Catholic parochial schools here with their 13,000 teachers and 370,000 pupils. If these schools were a municipal obligation, he said, it would cost the city $750,000,000 for buildings and $120,000,000 a year in operating expenses.

10 1959

SENATOR JOHNSON

Rights Bill Is Offered By Johnson

Herald Tribune

Takes Initiative In 4-Point Plan

P.1

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., today introduced a four-point civil rights program in the Senate that seized the initiative from the Eisenhower administration.

The majority leader also denounced President Eisenhower's new budget as "a propaganda budget . . . prepared to create a political issue for 1960."

Sen. Johnson's civil rights proposals startled the Senate. There had been no hint that he, a Southerner, would draft his own package on civil rights. Only last week he steered through the Senate a modification of Rule XXII, making filibusters a bit more difficult to sustain.

Wed. 1-21-59

His Program

The Johnson program does four things: Gives the Attorney General subpoena power in seeking enforcement of minority voting rights; extends until Jan. 31, 1961, the Civil Rights Commission now investigating allegations that Negroes are deprived of their civil rights; outlaws interstate transportation of explosives for bombing, a result of the school and church bombings; and sets up a Community Relations Service to conciliate and mediate disputes over civil rights on a purely voluntary basis.

All but the last of these four objects are likely to be included in the President's own civil rights program. The President, like Sen. Johnson, is a moderate on this issue. Sen. Johnson's initiative is unlikely to change the President's present plans.

In a speech putting his bill in perspective, Sen. Johnson said he could "sympathize with those who feel that everything should be done at once—or nothing." "But . . . I cannot agree they are pursuing a course that will bring results," he added. "Rome was not built in a day."

While Sen. Johnson and the Democrats struck a commanding posture in Congress, where they hold great majorities, the President and his Republican legislative leaders met at the White House to discuss Administration legislation on housing, airport construction and education. The first real tests of strength between the President and the Democratic Congress are likely to be provided by the housing and airport-construction bills. The Democrats are sponsoring more costly programs and are prepared to invite a Presidential veto early in the session.

Herald Tribune

Political events in the capital today recalled Mr. Eisenhower's warning to the voters before the 1954 Congressional election that a "cold war of partisan politics" would result from divided government. Although the President later backed away from his warning, the harsh Democratic attack today on his new budget may evoke a counter-reaction from the President tomorrow, when he holds his first news conference since Dec. 10.

Wed. 1-21-59

Kuchel Reprimands

These were the main political developments today:

1. Sen. Johnson was sharply reprimanded by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, Calif., the Republican whip, for delivering his "diatribe" against the President's $77,000,000,000 balanced budget, sent to Congress yesterday. Sen. Johnson retorted that despite all the talk of a budget in balance, "I think the President expects us to have a deficit and I think the Administration expects us to have a deficit."

Sen. Johnson's formal statement on the budget promised a stiff fifht against Mr. Eisenhower's request for an extra 1½ cent tax on gasoline. He described the budget as one "which resorts to selective sales taxes to produce its press release balance."

2. In the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., also predicted that a "pretty cold reception" awaited the President's gasoline tax proposal, approval of which is vital for a balanced budget, assuming the accuracy of all other budget estimates. "I think it will be a good while before a bill like that gets to the White House," the Speaker told newsmen.

3. In the White House, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., and Rep. Charles A. Halleck, Ind., the Senate and House Republican leaders, breakfasted with Mr. Eisenhower at 7:30, then were joined by other Republican leaders to discuss four main topics: a Federal-aid program to help communities build airports safe for jet-age travel; partial withdrawal of the Federal government's money support for public schools operating in areas with heavy concentrations of Federal workers; the whole controversial question of a Federal school-construction program, with no final decision; and housing legislation.

Would Spend More

In each of these areas, the Democratic majorities are preparing more far-reaching and costly proposals than the President. The President last summer vetoed an aid-to-airport bill. The new Democratic plan, for example, is similar to the vetoed bill.

4. Rep. Clarence Cannon, D., Mo., chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, after a budget briefing, gave "no support for any hope of a tax cut in the foreseeable future." The President has held out hope for tax relief in the "reasonably foreseeable future" if the budget is kept balanced.

Johnson's rights bills under fire

WASHINGTON

"Thus far nothing has appeared to cause us to cheer."

Afro-American

So commented Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, last week on the four-point civil rights bill introduced in the Senate by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Wilkins took sharp issue with the failure of the Johnson bills to deal with the issue of school desegregation.

His statement was but one of many liberals and civil rights organization spokesmen who termed the measure at best "a scratching at the political surface of the civil rights problem."

Sat. 1-31-59

THE BILL, with which Senator Johnson seized the initiative from the Administration on the rights issue, would:

1. Extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission from next September to January 31, 1961.

2. Grant the Attorney General subpoena powers in voting cases.

3. Make it a Federal offense to conspire to or transport explosives across state lines for the bombing and conspiracies to terrorize people.

4. Establish a Federal Conciliation and Mediation service to settle civil rights controversies.

Commenting on the bill, Mr. Wilkins declared that it "must be recognized first of all as an effort to block consideration of effective legislation in this field.

"We regard it as offering liniment to cure a tumor, for it omits entirely the paramount domestic issue of desegregation of the public schools."

* * *

A SIMILAR blast was released by Robert Nathan, national chairman of Americans For Democratic Action, who termed the proposed legislation "a typical Johnson compromise, scratching the political surface of the civil rights problem and carefully refraining from digging down to its heart—school desegregation."

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) welcomed Johnson's introduction of rights legislation.

However, he said that the House Judiciary Committee which he heads would soon begin hearings on "more sweeping" measures which would also take in school desegregation and civil rights other than voting.

Senator Keating (R-N.Y.) also expressed gratification at Johnson's introduction of a rights bill "even though his program does not give the Attorney General as much power as ours."

* * *

BILLS ALREADY introduced in both houses call for enactment of Part III of the 1957 rights bill. On this Mr. Wilkins declared:

"Events since the enactment of the 1957 Civil Rights Act have demonstrated clearly that an effective rights bill must include part III, which was cut from the 1957 bill, so that the Federal Government will have power to enter into all civil rights cases, not merely voting cases.

"Omission of this provision in the Johnson proposal prompts the suspicion that it is a sugar-coated pacifier."

* * *

EARLY ACTION on rights legislation by the Senate—probably before Easter—was predicted on Capitol Hill in the light of the absence of Senators Jenner (R-Ind.) and Butler (R-Md.) from the Judiciary Committee, where they teamed up last year with Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) to prevent a report on rights legislation.

Sen. Johnson And Civil Rights

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 4

The proposals of Senator Lyndon Johnson (Dem., Tex.) for civil rights legislation have been called:—

By Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, "a sugar-coated pacifier."

By Americans for Democratic Action, "a typical Johnson compromise, scratching the political surface of the civil rights problem and carefully refraining from digging down to its heart — school desegregation."

Senator Johnson, who is Senate majority leader, suggests:—

(1) A new Federal agency to mediate and conciliate "civil rights controversies."

Civil rights, which are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. cannot be handled as controversies between management and labor.

Even if they could be so handled, we already have a civil rights commission to take care of such matters.

To set up another Federal mediation service would serve only to complicate a relatively simple problem.

(2) The senator asks for Federal legislation to make inter-state transportation of explosives for bombing and inter-state conspiracies to intimidate people a Federal offense.

We are for this, but we also think the Federal Government must find a way to prosecute criminal users of explosives if the state governments do not.

(3) We favor Senator Johnson's proposal to give the U. S. Attorney General the power to subpoena in voting rights cases.

But the Attorney General also ought to have authority to intervene in any civil rights case — especially school desegregation cases.

(4) We agree with Johnson that the Civil Rights Commission, which got off to a slow start (thanks to the obstructionist tactics of Dixiecrats) should have its life extended to Jan. 31, 1961.

We agree with those who call the senator from Texas a pacifier and a compromiser.

Our deepest regret, however, is that friends of civil rights in Congress continue to allow Johnson to take the inititave while they sulk in their political tents.

While Democratic and Republican liberals talk, Johnson acts.

Johnson bil seen worse than none

Afro American
Baltimore
Sat. 4-18-59
P. 9

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Wednesday rejected the Johnson civil rights bill as a "vehicle" or "skeleton" for getting stronger legislation adopted on the Senate floor.

In testifying before the Senate Constitutional rights subcommittee, Mr. Wilkins said it would be better to have no civil rights legislation at all than the bill sponsored by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader.

Senator John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat, pointed out to Mr. Wilkins that the subcommittee will have to vote on the measures pending before it.

Assuming that the Douglas-Javits bill is not voted out of the subcommittee and a vote is reached on the Johnson bill, Senator Carroll said it seemed to him that it would be necessary to have a "vehicle" or "skeleton" to get civil rights out of the subcommittee and the full Senate Judiciary Committee and "'put meant on it'" on the Senate floor.

* * *

"YOU WOULD rather have some bill come out of committee rather than none?" he asked.

Mr. Wilkins replied that very careful consideration has been given to his statement that no bill would be preferable to the Johnson bill before putting it before the subcommittee.

He pointed out that the main feature of the Johnson bill was its provisions to establish a community relations service.

The Community Relations Service would conciliate differences between opposing groups over civil rights in local communities.

"We could not, under any circumstances, even go so far as accepting as a vehicle or skeleton a bill which contains provisions for a conciliation commission on civil rights," Mr. Wilkins declared, adding:

* * *

"THE JOHNSON bill is designed to appeal to people who feel you ought not to fight; you ought to get together on this matter. We do not believe you can conciliate constitutional rights."

Senator Carroll said he was not in agreement with Mr. Wilkins. He directed his attention to the long fight to get civil rights legislation out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said the committee would not even report out a voting rights bill in 1957.

The only agency which determines the laws are the courts, Mr. Wilkins said. "A conciliation commission has no function in this area, and to attempt to substitute it for the courts is holding out a delusion to the people."

In a climate of "voluntary segregation," Mr. Wilkins said, "a solution might very well come under this concilation commission to present an advisory agreement in a community over the enjoyment of constitutional rights or the interpretation of what the Supreme Court said. This is the real danger in this provision."

* * *

MR. WILKINS said he hoped the committee would not come down to a choice between the Johnson bill or nothing.

"This is very dangerous. I cannot say too strongly that we are most apprehensive over the mischief this provision would do. We believe that the mischief is sufficient to justify our assertion that we would prefer to have no bill than that."

Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP Washington Bureau, who accompanied Mr. Wilkins, suggested that comittee members make "a valiant fight" and if they fail, then seek to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and get the Senate to take up the House bill without sending it to that committee, as was done with the civil rights bill in 1957.

Senator Carroll pointed out that when the Senate Judiciary Committee was bypassed in 1957 "we had Administration support. I do not know where they are today and I suspect you don't know either. We will do the best we can and see what comes out."

* * *

MR. WILKINS had a lengthy exchange with Senator Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina Democrat, who sought to have the NAACP secretary say that the NAACP sought to deny parents the right voluntarily to send their children to segregated public schools and sought to force social mingling of colored and white children in the public schools.

Mr. Wilkins told him that the NAACP has no control over parents, that it could not tell parents to send their children to "X or Y school," but he knew of no colored parents who did not want their children to receive education in accordance with the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

* * *

HE SAID he knew of no community where nobody wanted integrated schools. He pointed out that any colored parent in any school district in the United States, regardless of the wishes or beliefs of any colored or white parents, has the right to go into court to seek the constitutional right to have his child attend a public school without racial segregation.

Mr. Wilkins told Senator Ervin that "We will take our chances without any civil rights law in any area where colored people are given absolute equality to the ballot box and we will settle the questions at the local level."

His statement was made in reply to Ervin's contention that the NAACP was advocating in the civil rights bills it is supporting that colored people be given superior rights.

"Just give us the ballot," Mr. Wilkins said. "All we are trying to do with these civil rights laws is get rid of the booby traps.

10 1959

DEMOCRATIC LEADER LYNDON B. JOHNSON

uthern Hopes Dashed

Sen. Johnson To Push Civil Rights Bill

News 10

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has listed Senate passage of a civil rights bill as one of the major objectives of this session of Congress.

Johnson's decision to push ahead with what he regards as a moderate bill has dashed the hopes of Southern Democrats that they could avoid a showdown on the issue this year.

The Southerners had felt that if they could sidetrack the question now they would be in a position to delay the legislation still further in 1960 with threats of a party split over the issue in a presidential election year.

However, the unsolved kidnaping of a Negro rape suspect in Poplarville, Miss., has heightened demand for congressional action in the civil rights field.

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Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill), sponsor of a broad civil rights measure now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, said in a separate interview he is confident "the decent elements in the South are just as indignant about the Poplarville affair as we are in the North."

"But," he added, "the tragedy does indicate the need for added protection of the colored population beyond that which local authorities are either willing or able to give."

Dirksen is supporting the Eisenhower administration bill that carries a declaration that the Supreme Court's school integration decision "is the supreme law of the land" and proposes federal assistance to the states in meeting their "serious financial and educational problems."

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Johnson proposed a federal community relations service to conciliate racial disputes. All three bills provide for a brief extension of the Civil Rights Commission, but the administration is alone in proposing to give statutory status to the existing committee against discrimination under government contracts. The group now is headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

MODERATE MEASURE

Johnson Objective Is Civil Rights Bill

Times Union

Rochester

5-4-59

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Southern Hopes Dashed

Johnson Lists Rights Bill As a Must in the Senate

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Miami Herald

Miami Fla.

Mon, 5-4-59

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Johnson hopes for Judiciary Committee approval of a bill which will not spark a Southern filibuster. The Democratic leader wants no public display of this kind of party disunity in advance of next year's elections.

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Johnson to Push Rights Bill

By Jack Bell
Associated Press

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[illegible] 5-4-59

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House Hearings Held

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As Patterson testifies—

Check on rights group promised

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23—Gov. John Patterson has spurred the House judiciary committee into checking on the way the Civil Rights Commission conducted its hearings in Montgomery earlier this year.

Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) said he would agree with the Alabama governor's charges that the actions of the commission were "reprehensible"—"IF the local officials appearing before the commission did cooperate with the commission, and IF the commission does not have a reasonable defense of its procedures."

Birmingham News

Free

4-23-59

The "if" provisions of Celler's statement make it highly unlikely that the House group will censure the commission. Celler and others on the committee have attacked the commission on occasion, but on the grounds that it should be more active and aggressive than it has been.

QUERIES TO THE commission showed that it will make explanations along these lines to the charges made by Gov. Patterson:

Charge—Hearings were held in a "circus-like" television arena.

Reply—Each witness was given a choice of television or no television; rules for the hearing were adopted by the commission well in advance and publicized in Alabama.

Charge—No seats were provided for counsel for Alabama public officials.

Reply — The commission was given no advance notice that such counsel would be present, and the room was too small to provide as many seats as would have been desirable.

CHARGE—ATTORNEYS for the Alabama officials were not allowed to voice objections.

Reply — Advertised rules provided for witnesses to consult attorneys, but not for their attorneys to address the commission. (This was adaptation from the procedure of many congressional committees.)

A spokesman for the commission said that when Celler finds out how little cooperation the commission got from Alabama officials, he will praise the way it ran the hearing.

Patterson testified first before the Senate judiciary committee, speaking for more than an hour. Sen. R. L. Hrusks (R., Neb.) was the only subcommittee member present at the opening, others being in attendance at other Senate committee meetings. Hruska himself had to leave after a few minutes to preside over another Senate committee session. This left the hearing under guidance of Subcommittee Counsel Charles Slayman.

SEN. HRUSKA and Slayman apologized to Patterson for this shortage of senators, and explained that a full transcript of Patterson's testimony would be sent to each committee member within 24 hours.

Later the governor walked across the Capitol grounds for a half-hour appearance before the House committee. His main point in both was that Alabamians would close their public schools rather than submit to forced integration.

10 1959 LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

50 GROUPS DEMAND BROAD RIGHTS BILL

Assail Johnson's Measure as 'Step Backward' and Favor Douglas Plan

Times

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

New York

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Thurs 4-9-59

P22C

WASHINGTON, April 8—Fifty organizations favoring stronger civil rights legislation opened an attack today on a bill by Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader.

The organizations, allied as the Leadership Conference on ~~Civil Rights,~~ urged ~~a~~ Senate ~~Judiciary sub~~committee to discard the Johnson bill and approve the broader Douglas-Celler rights measure.

"Senator Johnson's bill is definitely a step backward and is not even a compromise on civil rights," Joseph L. Rauh Jr. said. He was the main witness for the civic, church, labor, professional and fraternal groups.

"It would be better to have no bill at all," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified.

Provides Mediation

The Johnson bill would create a Federal conciliation service that would seek to mediate racial and other disputes.

The Douglas-Celler bill would empower the Attorney General to seek Federal Court injunctions against violations of constitutional rights in all fields. Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, both Democrats, are its chief sponsors. The 1957 Civil Rights Act confines such authority to voting rights.

Mr. Rauh testified also as spokesman for Americans for Democratic Action. Both the A. D. A. and N. A. A. C. P. belong to the conference.

The two witnesses assailed the Administration for not having renewed its 1957 request for broad injunction powers. The Administration opposes that feature of the Douglas-Celler bill.

"I think civil rights were sold down the river for a balanced budget," Mr. Rauh asserted.

While conceding that he could not substantiate them, he cited reports that the Administration had softened its civil rights position to win the support of Southern Democrats in its budget-balancing efforts.

Mr. Rauh argued that the "conciliation" concept espoused by Senator Johnson wrongfully sought to substitute mediation for legal redress. He called it "a patent attempt to sweep the real issue of desegregation under the rug until after the 1960 election."

He said the Douglas-Celler measure would provide conciliation "in the right way" and legal remedies in the event conciliation failed.

Mr. Wilkins contended that the Johnson bill would raise false hopes.

"We do not believe that you can conciliate constitutional rights," he declared.

Mr. Wilkins charged that the Administration had been "timorous" in using injunction powers granted in 1957 for enforcing voting rights. He said only two complaints had been taken to court.

He challenged the contention of Senator Sam J. Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, that proponents of the Douglas-Celler bill were seeking preferential treatment for Negroes under the law.

Will Maslow of New York, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, told the panel that school desegregation in the South was "slowly grinding to a halt." As evidence he submitted an eleven-state survey conducted by the organization.

He urged approval of legislation "realistically using the full powers of the Federal Government to end state-imposed racial segregation as soon as possible."

10 1959

LOUISIANA
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Rights Advisory Body Named

New Orleans
La.

WASHINGTON — Six Louisianians, including three New Orleanians, have been appointed to the Louisiana advisory committee of the federal civil rights commission with headquarters in Washington, it was learned Thursday.

They are Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president of Tulane university; Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, and Lucius M. Lamar, vice-president of the California Company, all of New Orleans; Dr. R. Houston Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church in Pineville; the Rev. Alexander R. Sigur of the Catholic center at Southwestern Louisiana institute at Lafayette; Rev. William T. Handy Jr. of Alexandria, and Mrs. C. H. Whitman of Shreveport, whose husband is a retired employe of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

A spokesman for the civil rights commission said that representatives of the commission are in New Orleans and are scheduled to make an announcement concerning the personnel of the newly-appointed advisory committee.

Tue
1-23-59

The function of the committee is to advise the federal commission in Washington. State advisory committees usually make preliminary studies and subsequently makes recommendations on matters dealing primarily with education, voting and housing. The committee has no subpoena powers nor does it conduct hearings.

P. 13

The committee is empowered to make any studies that it deems advisable to report to the national commission. State committeemen receive no compensation, but they do obtain travel expenses and up to $12 a day for food and lodgings. Dr. John Hannah, president of Michigan State university, is chairman of the civil rights commission.

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6 Man La. Civil Rights Advisory Committee Named

New Orleans
10
Louisiana
Weekly

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The Louisiana Advisory Committee of the Commission on Civil Rights held its first meeting on January 22 in New Orleans, the Commission announced today. This is the 47th State Advisory Committee established by the Commission to advise it on the problems of equal protection of the law.

The members present were: Dr. Rufus Harris, President of Tulane University and President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Dr. Albert Dent, President of Dillard University; Lucius Mirabeau Lamar, Vice President and General Counsel of The California Company, of New Orleans; Dr. R. Houston Smith, Pastor of The First Baptist Church, Pineville; Rev. William T. Handy, Jr., Minister of the Newman Methodist Church, Alexandria; and Rev. Alexander Sigur, Chaplain of the Catholic Student Center, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.

Messages were sent to the Committee by two members of the national Commission, Dean Robert Storey of Southern Methodist University Law School in Dallas, and former Governor John Battle of Virginia.

"It is important for each State to have a strong and representative Committee to study and to present the problem in that State constructively and objectively," Governor Battle wired. He said that in accepting the Commission's appointment to the Louisiana Advisory Committee the members "will serve the South." He added:

"I believe that responsible citizens within a State can best discover and relate the facts on which Congress has directed this Commission to report. This is what we are asking you to do."

Dean Storey wired from Dallas that, "Our assignment is purely fact-finding and study. The Commission wants to know the differing nature of the civil rights situation within each State. It is anxious to hear the views of men such as yourselves."

Weekly

Attending the meeting to explain the work of the Commission were Gordon M. Tiffany, the staff director, who was formerly the Attorney General of New Hampshire; Henry M. Shine of Dallas, Texas, special assistant to the staff director, who was Dean Storey's legal assistant on the Hoover Commission; and Harris Wofford, Jr., legal assistant to one of the Commissioner's, Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame.

Sat 1-31-59

Following the meeting, Mr. Tiffany went to Baton Rouge, where he met with Attorney General Jack Gremillion and Lt. Governor Frazer to discuss the purposes and policies of the Commission. After their talk, which lasted nearly two hours, Attorney General Gremillion said the meeting was "very pleasant" and "in a spirit of cooperation."

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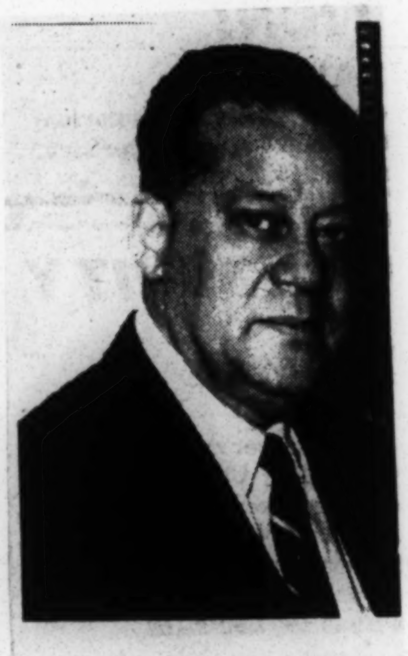
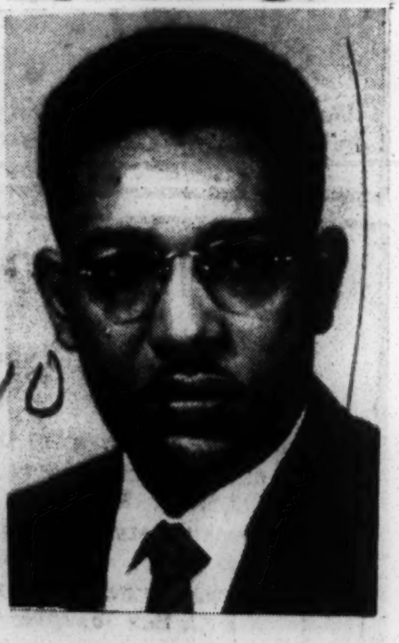
The national Commission consisted of three Northern and three Southern members before the death on Monday of J. Ernest Wilkins, former Assistant Secretary of Labor. The Commission's final report to the President and Congress is due on September 9, 1959. The President and Senator Lyndon Johnson have both proposed an extension of the life of the Commission.

In establishing the Commission President Eisenhower said that the complex human problems involved in this issue can be solved only "by understanding and reason." Similarly the Majority Leader of the Senate, Senator Johnson, strongly supports the idea of such a Commission on the ground that "it can be a useful instrument. It can gather facts instead of charges; it can sift out the truth from the fancies; and it can return with recommendations which will be of assistance to reasonable men."



DR. ALBERT W. DENT



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REV. WILLIAM T. HANDY, JR.

Dillard U President, Dr Dent Appointed To Civil Rights Post

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Informer

Houston Tex

9/26/59

NEW ORLEANS, (ANP) Two prominent Negroes of Louisiana this week were named members of a six-member advisory committee to the federal civil rights committee. These were Dr Albert W Dent, New Orleans, president of Dillard University and Rev W Talbot Handy, Jr, Methodist minister of Alexandria, La.

The other four members, all white, were Dr Rufus C Harris, president of Tulane university, New Orleans; Lucius M Lamar, oil company representative of New Orleans; Dr R Houaton Smith, Pineville, La; Rev Alexander B Sigur, head of the Catholic Center in Southwestern Louisiana Institute in Lafayette.

It was announced that the functions of the committee would be to advise with the federal civil rights commission to investigate upon its own and make known its investigations to the federal committee.

The attorney general of Louisiana stated that he had been in contact with the head of the federal commission and that relations had been very cordial.

There have been many complaints in voter registration in northern Louisiana where many hundreds of Negroes have been stricken from the voting rolls. There are still some parishes (counties) in Louisiana where Negroes may not yet register due to their color. It is expected that these parishes will come under the scrutiny of the local and the national committee.

McCLELLAN BILL (Amendment to)
KENNEDY-ERVIN BILL

10 1959

S.C. Vote Split On McClellan 'Bill Of Rights'

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

News – Courier

WASHINGTON—South Carolina's two senators split again Wednesday night on the controversial labor reform bill pending in the upper house, with Sen. Strom Thurmond this time on the winning side as the Senate adopted the McClellan "bil of rights" amendment to the Kennedy-Ervin bill.

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Charleston, SC

Almost exactly 24 hours earlier, it had been Sen. Olin D. Johnston who was on the winning side as the Senate refused to adopt an amendment to the bill which would have eliminated "sweetening" provisions to soften up the Taft-Hartley law.

Thur 4-23-59

But the Senate's mood was different Wednesday as it voted by the narrowest of margins to adopt a toughening "bill of rights" for labor union members offered by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark) of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee as an amendment to the Kennedy - Ervin bill.

P. 9A

The Senate voted 47-46 in favor of the McClellan amendment, after an emotional plea by the dour-visaged Arkansan. It then agreed to reconsider its vote and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, supporting McClellan, broke a 45-45 tie to write the amendment into the bill.

Thurmond voted both times with McClellan, Johnston both times against him. There were no switches on the second vote, but Sens. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), B. Everett Jordan (D-NC) and James E. Murray (D-Mont), did not vote on the second roll - call, thus producing the tie.

Sen. Thurmond issued the following statement:

"I am very pleased that the Senate has agreed to add to the labor reform bill the McClellan 'bill of rights' amendment for our working people. This amendment is a great victory for the workers and the public against racketeering, corruption and abuse of power by unscrupulous union bosses. I hope that before Senate action is concluded the Kennedy - Ervin bill can be further strengthened to serve as a curb on corrupt union leaders like Hoffa, Beck and others."

Mississippian Rips Court 'Law-Making'

Bar Association President Talks Against Rights Bills

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News Washington Bureau

Jackson News

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WASHINGTON — Pending civil rights bills, "by their own terms, completely abort the system of American jurisprudence," Breed Mounger, Tylertown, president of the Mississippi Bar Association, declared before a House judiciary subcommittee here yesterday.

Jackson, Miss.

Mounger appeared as the first of several witnesses from Mississippi, who are scheduled to testify during April in opposition to proposed civil rights legislation.

Sat 4/18/59

Introduced at the hearing by Rep. William M. Colmer, chairman of the unofficial committee of southern house members, Mounger immediately took the offensive to support his contention that the "Black Monday" (school segregation) decision of May 1954 has been "very erroneously" proclaimed by some as "the supreme law of the land."

P 9

"In our system of justice," the president of the Mississippi bar asserted, "neither the Supreme Court, nor any other court, was ever empowered, nor heretofore ever attempted, to make a law."

Mounger bore down aggressively upon the fact that "the constitutional fathers" expressly provided "that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land." He contended the authors of the Constitution were "possessed of steadfast purpose, and the phrase was not merely an accidental choice of words.

"Nay, verily," he added, "they intended to protect prosterity from this very evil hour, and it would be unbecoming indeed by these (civil rights) acts to refute and to degrade the precise wording of our Constitution."

Mounger warned that provisions of the several pending force bills would mean "surrender" by Congress of "its legislative functions." The legislation, he maintained, [illegible] Congress to "exchange its [illegible] of legislation, under Article [illegible] (of the Constitution) for the limited power of judicial interpreta- [illegible] the Supreme Court under Article IV.

"If this situation comes to pass," he asserted, "the people of America would be justified in embracing any suggested system of jurisprudence to be rescued from the agonies of the maelstrom of confusion thus created."

And these force proposals would add more confusion, the Mississippi bar executive pointed out, by delegating "both legislative and judicial power to a system of secretaries, bureaus and commissioners."

He referred to proposals that would give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare complete "domination, and control" over "every school board member of each and every state . . . each and every county, and each and every school district of that county." These officials, he cited, would be "immediately subjected to the supervision of, yea verily, the criminal prosecution by or at the whim of this Secretary of Education.

OPEN AVENUE

"Too late, then," he continued, "we may come to the realization that we had made it possible for our enemies to contort, to convert or to control only one man and thus have a clear and open avenue for the domination of the minds of the educational youth of America.

"Certainly no sensible man can deny that the point of greatest vulnerability of the American way of life and democratic government is the mind of the educational youth of America."

Mounger contended that all pending civil rights proposals "violate the constitutional guarantees of states rights."

Mounger presented the results of a study of race relationships in Walthall, his home county, over a five-year period. With a population of 14,300 persons — 56 percent white, 44 percent Negro — he said, there had not been, during five years, any instance of violence between white and Negro. of the 1,063 Negro families gro. Of the county, he ported, less than 500 do not own their own homes and farms.

He declared 'understanding and complete tranquility" exists between the races in Walthall County. And the Walthall story, he inferred, can be repeated in most counties of the southland.

"What earthly purpose could these (civil rights) proposals serve," he asked, "except to disturb?"

NOT DESIRED

He said certain persons are attempting to "legislate social equality," when it's not desired by the rank and file of either whites or Negroes.

As Mounger left the hearing room with Congressman Colmer, he was followed into the corridor by Rep. William M. McCullough (R-Ohio), author of the administration-supported socalled civil rights proposal. McCullough complimented the Mississippian on his testimony, said he had "enlightened" the subcommittee.

The McCullough bill is considered the "mildest" of all the pending civil rights proposals.

Colmer said two other Mississippians — Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson, Jackson, and A. Boyd Campbell, Jackson, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce — are scheduled to testify next week.

'Supreme Court not law of land'—

Proposed rights bill terms irk bar chief

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)— Breed O. Mounger, president of the Mississippi Bar Assn., told a House judiciary subcommittee yesterday that pending civil rights bills erroneously proclaim the Supreme Court's decision against school segregation to be the law of the land.

Birmingham [illegible]

Mounger testified in opposition to the various civil rights measures now before the committee.

The bills, he said, call the court's ruling the law of the land when it actually is only the law of the case and is applicable only to the litigants and the specific facts involved in the case.

Sat 4/18/59

The bills, he objected, call the decision the law of the land, say it is being violated and then provide a method of enforcement.

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"It is beyond belief that the Congress is surrendering its legislative powers to the courts," he said.

NO COURT IN the country, he said, was ever empowered to make the law of the land.

The bills also would violate state sovereignty, Mounger said, adding that this action holds serious dangers to the constitutional rights of all.

Mounger told the committee that his home county of Walthall, Miss., is an example of how the two races lives in tranquility and harmony.

He said that of the 14,300 inhabitants, 7900 are white, 6400 non-white; that the non-white families number 1545 and that of these 1063 own their own farms —their own means of a livelihood.

OVER THE LAST five years, he said, there have been no incidents between the two races and no charges of any kind involving assault of members of one race upon the other. There have been no homicides of any kind, he said.

In response to questions by committee counsel, Mounger said no Negroes in his county are qualified to vote. He said a new registration law was enacted in 1956 requiring voters to have certain qualifications and that since then only nine Negroes had applied and all had failed. He said 38 whites also had failed to qualify. He said the white voters registered total about 3800.

MOUNGER SAID that voters are given a form questionnaire when they apply but that the form contains "no fantastic questions."

Mounger was introduced by Rep. William M. Colmer (D., Miss.) who said he objects to the "civil wrongs" bills before the committee not alone on the color line but because they "add up to further concentrate of powers in a central government here in Washington."

10 1959

MISSOURI ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO
FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mo. rights group holds first meet

[illegible] American

P. 19

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The Missouri Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, of which Lorenzo Greene, professor at Lincoln University (Mo.), is a member, organized at St. Louis University Law School, at its first meeting last Monday.

J. Ernest Wilkins of Washington, a member of the commission, instructed the group on organizational matters and appointed the Rev. Lee F. Soxman as temporary chairman. The minister is pastor of First Methodist Church of Rolla, Mo.

Primary subjects to be of concern to the committee are violations of civil rights in housing, education and voting.

Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, a St. Louis attorney, was assigned all matters pertaining to housing. Dr. Greene will hear reports on education, and John I. Rollings, St. Louis, was placed in charge of voting irregularities.

10 1959

NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE CONFERENCE

Strides Noted In School Fight

But Fight Not Over, Virginian Tells Liberties Group

COURT ATTACKS HAILED

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

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Sat. 4/18/59

P. 19

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 17. — The fight to maintain public schools in Virginia and the South is far from over although some progress has been made, the National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference was told Friday.

The Rev. James C. Brewer, president of the Norfork, Va., Committee for Public Schools, said in a prepared talk that while massive resistance laws against integration have been declared unconstitutional in Virginia, the forces of massive resistance have not fallen.

Destruction Still Sought

"Extremists are still out to destroy public schools in Virginia and in the South," the Rev. Mr. Brewer said. "They will attempt this in whatever way they can at both state and local levels."

The Rev. Mr. Brewer said his committee believes the only course of action open to any community is to comply with Federal law and court orders "or begin destruction of public schools."

Norfork reopened six schools on an integrated basis Feb. 2.

"The problems we face in trying to keep our public schools," the Rev. Mr. Brewer said, "are part of the problems of justice and human rights which face all the people of our nation."

Court Attacks Reviewed

Representative Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.) in another prepared speech reviewed attacks on the Supreme Court for its civil liberties decisions and said:

"The continued assault upon the court is a healthy reminder that rights restored, like those won for the first time, must be jealously guarded and that they will survive only if there are people who care deeply [illegible] about them."

[illegible]esentative John V. Lind[illegible] R., N. Y.) said in a pre[illegible] speech that legislators [illegible] a duty to expose the im[illegible] of any attempt to weaken [illegible] judiciary as an institution.

[illegible] Without a strong and inde[illegible]dent judiciary," Representa[illegible] Lindsay said, "the weak[illegible]ng of both our individual [illegible]erties and our national secu[illegible]ll surely result."

Measures Outlined

[illegible]ures adopted by the Dis[illegible] Columbia in effecting [illegible]ntegration were outlined [illegible]er W. Tobriner, presi[illegible]he city's Board of Edu[illegible] He said:

"[illegible] those communities [illegible]ust yet take the step, [illegible]xperience of Washing[illegible] be helpful, let the [illegible] board offer a definite and [illegible]ive policy, let a cer[illegible]table be established [illegible]sive steps and, most [illegible] the local police aid with [illegible]ndivided aim."

[illegible]asures, Mr. Tobriner [illegible] mean the differ[illegible]en order and blood[illegible]

10 1959

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

ight Shapes To Kill Nixon Rights Group

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—An attack aimed at scuttling an anti-discrimination committee headed by Vice President Nixon appears to be shaping up in Congress.

The group, called the Committee on Government Contracts, has the assignment of trying to prevent racial discrimination in the hiring policies of government contractors. It works mostly through [illegible]

President Eisenhower established the committee several years ago by executive order. As part of his civil rights program, he asked Congress to give it legal status.

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DENY FUNDS

The Senate Republican leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, said yesterday such opposition has developed he now doubts the Senate Judiciary Committee will approve Eisenhower's request.

Dirksen said in an interview he has been told Southern opponents may also seek to deny operating funds to the Nixon committee. He recalled that a similar device had been used to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee set up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt by executive order.

"I think it is a fair assumption that legislative authorization for the Contracts Committee will not be in the civil rights bill when it is reported out of the Judiciary Committee," Dirksen said.

OPEN HEARINGS

The Judiciary group will open hearings on civil rights bills, including the administration's proposals, March 18.

The Nixon committee has been operating with about $200,000 annually in funds supplied to it by the regular departments of [illegible] such as Defense, [illegible] Interior. [illegible], the committee has had to depend almost wholly on persuasion. The committee tries to influence departments which negotiate contracts to include in them nondiscrimination clauses.

But the committee has run into some situations where the law specifies the contract must go to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor has been unwilling to accept the nondiscriminatory clauses.

Dirksen said it is his understanding that court action has been threatened against the Nixon committee's actions in some instances.

Advertiser

To meet such contingencies, Eisenhower asked Congress to authorize the contracts group to investigate and to make recommendations to enforce nondiscriminatory clauses. It also would continue its voluntary program.

Involved in the controversy is Congress' opposition to having any presidential commission operate with funds not directly voted to it.

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If Congress does not act at all on the matter, presumably the contracts group could continue to draw money from the regular departments to continue its limited activities.

10 1959

Setbacks Seen Rights 'Spur'

United Press International

Attorney General William P. Rogers said yesterday two recent Government setbacks in the courts on civil rights cases might improve chances for congressional approval of Administration proposals in the field.

Rogers told a news conference the two adverse rulings, which the Justice Department is appealing to the Supreme Court, could spur Congress to [illegible] action.

He said the situation could make the lawmakers realize that the Federal Government will have to "fight the battle each time to the highest court" before it can effectively enforce civil rights laws.

Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis ruled in Macon, Ga., last week that a key provision of the 1957 Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional. His ruling came in a case involving Negro voting rights in Terrell County, Ga.

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., also dismissed a Macon County, Ala., voting rights case last month on grounds that the 1957 law did not permit the Federal Government to sue a state.

Despite these rulings, Rogers said, the Department will press new civil rights complaints without waiting for the Supreme Court to rule on the appeals.

Rogers said there was "a good deal of support" in Congress for the Administration's program.

He labeled as "practical and necessary" the proposals for punishing "hate" bombers and for extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Post

Washington D.C.

4-23-59

P. A17

United Press International

Post & Times Herald Thurs 4-23-59

Alabama Governor Hits Civil Rights Bills

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, at center, confers with Alabama Senators Lester Hill, left, and John J. Sparkman before testifying yesterday on Civil Rights bills pending in Congress. Patterson said residents of his state would scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration. Story on Page A1.

GOV. JOHN PATTERSON

Rights Laws Held Futile By Patterson

Times Union

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Alabama's Gov. John Patterson today denounced federal civil rights legislation as a fruitless effort to "ram integration down the throats of the Southern people."

Such legislation, he said, "will be as ineffectual as trying to sweep the ocean back with a broom."

"The citizens of Alabama will scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration of the races," Patterson told Congress.

Ripping into what he called federal interference with the public schools, the governor said it has caused race relations in his state to deteriorate to a sad state.

"If the federal government continues its present course of trying to force integration of the races in public schools in Alabama and in other states of the South," Patterson said, "the relations between the races will grow worse and our public school system will be destroyed."

The Alabama chief executive, backed by other Southern witnesses, led an assault on civil rights legislation now before Congress. He appeared first before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, then before a similar House group.

In his appearance before the Senate subcommittee, Patterson sharply criticized the Civil Rights Commission, which investigated alleged denial of Negro voting rights in Alabama.

Jacksonville Fla.

Thurs.

4-23-59

P. 1

10 1959

RIGHTS BILLS TO CONGRESS

By- LOUIS LAUTIER

Rights Bills To Congress

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — After President Eisenhower sent to Congress Thursday his civil rights legislative recommendations, the Administration acted quickly to get drafts of the proposed bills to the [illegible] Senate.

Attorney General William P. Rogers, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell sent to Vice President Nixon and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) letters transmitting the texts of the seven legislative proposals recommended by the President.

The four bills transmitted by Mr. Rogers would:

1. Strengthen the law with respect to obstruction of court orders in school desegregation cases.
2. Punish flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful destruction of educational institutions.

Afr. 2-14-59

3. Require the preservation of Federal election records and authorize the Attorney General to inspect them.
4. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for an additional two years.

* * *

SECRETARY Flemming sent to the Vice President and the Speaker two bills to carry out the recommendations of the President in the field of public education.

One of the proposed bills would provide assistance to states and localities in adjusting their school systems to a desegregated basis.

The other would amend Public Laws 815 and 874 to provide for the education of children of military personnel in areas where the public schools which they normally attend are closed to avoid desegregation under court decisions or decrees.

In his letters of transmittal, Mr. Flemming said the bill to provide financial and technical aid "would establish an affirmative role for the Federal Government in helping those states which have previously required or permitted racially segregated public schools, and to develop programs of transition to desegregation."

* * *

SECRETARY Flemming pointed out that such states established their dual school systems in good faith and in reliance upon earlier Supreme Court decisions that racial segregation in public schools was lawful provided equal facilities were maintained.

"Now, in carrying out their duty to comply with the present ruling of the court," he wrote, "these states and their communities are required to make adjustments which may impose temporary but serious financial and educational burdens on their existing school systems."

Afr. 2-14-59

The bill Mr. Flemming proposed would authorize grants to states which had segregated public schools on May 17, 1954, the date of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education.

* * *

FUNDS appropriated would be alloted to the states proportionately according to their May 17, 1954, school population in segregated public school systems.

The bill would authorize appropriations only for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961. Expenditures for the two years are estimated to be slightly less than $5,000,000.

Under the terms of the bill, Federal grants would be available to pay half the costs borne by local school boards in providing the additional non-teaching professional services required by their desegregation programs.

Included would be the services of supervisory or administrative personnel, pupil-placement officers, social workers and visiting teachers, and similar professional staff members needed to help resolve and adjust problems arising from desegregation.

* * *

IN ADDITION, part of the state's allotment could be used to pay half of its expenditures at the state level for developing and carrying out state desegregation policies and programs, including the provision of technical assistance to local school boards.

To receive funds under the proposed bill, a state would submit to the United States Commissioner of Education a plan setting forth its methods and criteria for approving applications of local school boards, and describing the state-level activities for which the state would use grants.

If in any year an approval state plan is not filed, the Commissioner could, if the state consents or indicates it has no responsibility in the matter, make grants directly to local school boards in the state.

THE PROPOSED bill also would authorize the Commissioner of Education to collect and distribute information on the progress of public school desegregation, and, at the request of state or local agencies, provide technical assistance for the development of desegregation programs and initiate or participate in conferences called to help resolve educational problems arising out of efforts to desegregate.

In his letter of transmittal, Secretary Flemming told the Congress that the Federal Government has a "particular responsibility" for the large number of children of military personnel in school districts which provide public school education to children of military personnel.

He pointed out that military personnel are located in such areas under military orders rather than by their own free choice.

Under the present law authorizing Federal grants to school districts which provide public school education to children whose parents reside or work on Federal property which is not subject to state or local taxation, the Commissioner of Education may provide for the education of children of military personnel but only for those who live on military reservations or other Federal properties.

* * *

THE PROPOSED bill would amend the present laws to enable the Commissioner and the armed services concerned to provide for the education of children of military personnel, regardless of where they live, when public scools are closed to them.

The Commissioner also would be authorized to make temporary provision for such school facilities as may be necessary for their education.

The bill also would authorize the Commissioner to acquire possession of any school building constructed with the aid of Federal funds after enactment of the proposed amendments, when the local school board which owns the building is no longer using it for free public education and the Commissioner needs the building to provide education to children of military personnel or other children who live on Federal property.

* * *

WHILE THE school is in Federal possession the Commissioner must pay the local school district a rental fee proportionate to the district's share of the cost of constructing the building.

Secretary Mitchell sent to the Vice President and the Speaker a draft bill which would establish by statute a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government contracts.

The purpose of the proposed Commission would be to eliminate racial or religious discrimination against persons employed in the performance of work on Government Contracts.

The Commission would be charged with the duty of insuring that governmental contracting agencies secure compliance with the non-discrimination clause in Government contracts.

* * *

THE COMMISSION also would promote educational programs by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other non-governmental groups to eliminate job discrimination.

It would cooperate with state and local governments to assist in advancing equal job opportunity.

The recommendation for this legislation was made by a unanimous vote of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Vice President Nixon is the chairman.

10 1959

SENATE CIVIL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE

ATTY.GENERAL ROGERS
NOT WISE FOR CONGRESS TO GRANT THE JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT POWER TO INITIATE SCHOOL
SEGREGATION SUITS

ntegration Suits efused by Rogers

Constitution

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Correspondent

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Rogers repeatedly
Civil Rights subcommittee Friday he did
would be wise for Congress to grant the
department power to initiate school desegrega-

vice chairman and
of the Civil Rights
refused to recom-
life of the com-
extended beyond this

3-21-59

developments inject-
of caution and mod-
into the entire civil rights
And a significant
that they indicated a
approach on the part of
administration
commission.

PLAN

Rogers urged Con-
approve President Eisen-
civil rights program, es-
a provision that would
a federal crime to use
threats of force to ob-
court orders in school de-
cases.

attorney general said this
make it unnecessary even
to use federal troops
enforce desegregation
they were in Little

the House Appropri-
Friday turned
Justice department re-
for a $510,000 contingent
pay U.S. marshals and
might be needed in
court orders arising out
integration cases.

the department $390,-
was spent last year,
sending a big batch of
to Little Rock in
of trouble there.

weren't needed,
Central High
integrated the previous
ordered closed by Gov.

In the Senate committee hearing Sen. Carroll' (D-Colo.) tried to get Rogers to agree that the Justice department should be given the same power to initiate school desegregation suits as it was given in the civil rights act of 1957 to initiate suits to protect voting rights.

But the attorney general insisted this would not be wise and

equal protection of the law must ultimately be settled by the good sense and sense of fairness of the American people."

At another point, Dean Storey, in discussing and praising the work of the commission's local advisory councils, made a statement with which Southern opponents of civil rights legislation agree.

The people who live in a respective locality can better ascertain, evaluate and make use of information concernig civil rights disputes than someone living in Maine, for instance, Storey said.

started the desegregation suits in Virginia, he said, "the people in Virginia would have directed their enmity toward the Federal Government" and the crisis "would not have been solved as well as it has been."

Constitution

Sat

Rogers took this position last week in hearings before a House subcommittee. But the significance Friday was that he stuck to it in the face of reports that advocates of tougher civil rights legislation have been trying to change the administration's position.

3-21-59

All of the several civil rights bills before Congress include provisions to extend the life of the the Civil Rights Commission.

Howevear, the vice-chairman,

Dean Robert G. Storey of Southern Methodist University, declined in testimony before the Senate panel to advocate its continuance beyond next September. So did Gordon Tiffany, the commission's staff director.

It would be premature for them to make any recommendations at this time, they said, although Dean Storey admitted that there is a great deal of work yet to be done and that the commission cannot possibly complete its work by September.

But, he said, "you must not regard me as an advocate of any of the civil rights measures presently before you.

"Of course," he added, "all of these problems in the field of

might do more harm than good in trying to gain acceptance of desegregation in the South.

Rogers said, for instance, that he did not believe the school integration crisis in Virginia would have been resolved as successfully as it was if the federal government had been initiating the suits.

If the Federal Government had

Pending Civil Rights Bills Hurt U.S., Maybank Says

They Provoke Discord And Disunity, Elks Told

10

By MARJORIE CAMPBELL
News And Courier Staff Writer

News + Courier
Charleston S.C.

The civil rights bills now pending have driven a shaft into the heart of [illegible] and promote discord, disunity and civil wrongs, the lieutenant governor of South Carolina told members of the local Elks Lodge and their [illegible] last night.

Lt. Gov. Burnet R. Maybank was principal speaker at a dinner during the Elks' annual Local Government Recognition Night at the city hall on Lockwood Boulevard.

"The governor (Ernest F. Hollings) and his party made an excellent case for South Carolina's [illegible]," Maybank said, "but unfortunately, our views are not the views of the majority of the country. It is unfortunate because if there was ever a time in the history of this country that we need to present a unified front, this is it.

"The times demand," he said, "that all our negotiations with communistic enemies be made from a position of strength. Yet the Supreme Court decree and the proposed civil rights bills have driven a shaft right into the heart of America. They promote disunity and civil wrongs."

HARM DEFENSES

The proposed bills, he continued, if they are allowed to continue, are going to do irreparable harm to our country's national defense.

Speaking on the government of South Carolina, Maybank said he considered it a good sign that in recent years the average citizen of the state has shown an awareness of the need for his concern, interest and participation in government. He urged his listeners to keep themselves informed on state governmental affairs and participate wherever possible.

PROGRESS CITED

As an example of the progress the state has made in the last 50 years, he pointed out that only 72 high school diplomas were awarded in the entire state in 1920. Now, he said, the high school enrollment is around 225,000.

Legislation has provided for state aid in improving the public school system, he pointed out, in construction of schools, in boosting teachers' salaries, and in raising the caliber of instruction.

"I am convinced," he continued, "that the educational system of South Carolina is as good as the average. It is improving and will soon be better than average."

The same, he declared, could be said about almost any other branch of the state government.

Maybank stressed the fact the per capita income has increased steadily during recent years. He noted that the state's 325 per cent rate of increase as released by the Department of Commerce was the greatest in the nation. Per capita income less than 30 years ago, he said, was only one-fourth of the national average. By 1940 it had risen to almost one-half and last year it was more than three-fifths.

In closing, Maybank predicted that the state is on the threshold of the greatest period of growth and prosperity in its history.

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(Staff Photo.)

PRINCIPALS AT ELKS LODGE GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION NIGHT

(L-R) C. F. Hottinger, B. S. Whaley, Lt. Gov. Maybank, D. S. Goldberg, H. F. Garvin

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S. C. Leaders To Testify At Rights Hearing

News + Courier
Charleston S.C.
4/13/59

COLUMBIA (AP) — Opposing testimony on civil rights legislation will be offered in Washington next week by an official South Carolina party headed by Gov. Fritz Hollings and spokesmen for two South Carolina Negro groups. The governor announced Saturday that he and seven other state officials will fly to Washington Monday to argue against pending civil rights laws.

They will testify Tuesday morning before a Senate subcommittee and will appear before the House subcommittee that afternoon.

Speaker Solomon Blatt of the State House of Representatives reluctantly announced Saturday that he will be unable to testify on civil rights matters in Washington next week because of important financial issues in the General Assembly.

The veteran Barnwell County legislator said the revised general appropriations bill recommended by a free conference committee will be presented to the lawmakers Tuesday, the day the official state party is to testify before House and Senate subcommittees.

At the same time, Blatt said he hopes he has a later opportunity to "speak out against this unnecessary and unwarranted legislation."

South Carolina Negro leaders are to testify Wednesday in favor of strengthened civil rights statutes.

The South Carolina Progressive Democrats and state chapters of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have called a meeting in Columbia Tuesday to discuss the issues involved and to choose spokesmen for the Washington trip.

Gov. Hollings issued this statement Saturday:

"We are going to Washington with the firm hope that we can deter the so-called civil rights legislation now before the subcommittees.

"We believe such legislation is vicious and potentially dangerous to the welfare of the nation and to constitutional government as we have known it."

10 1959

SENATOR SPARKMAN

SPARKMAN SAYS:

Civil Rights Legislation Would Add To Tensions

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

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4-11-59

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E. 8-A

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) said Friday Congress would add to racial tensions if it enacts new legislation to back up the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

"The measures are unnecessary," he told a Senate judiciary subcommittee, "and, if enacted, will only build up and accentuate the strife and turmoil we've been undergoing, particularly in the South."

The subcommittee is considering various proposals for legislation in the civil rights field.

On the opposite side from Sparkman, a spokesman for the Anti-Defamation league of B'Nai B'rith urged action by Congress "to help bring about an orderly compliance with the law of the land, to ease the necessary transition to desegregated public schools and to preserve the public school system."

Herman Edelsberg, director of the Jewish organization's Washington office, said it detected a growing realization in the South as well as the North that integration is inevitable.

He endorsed a bill by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) as the most comprehensive and affirmative of all the various measures before the subcommittee — a position taken in statements submitted by several other organizations.

The bill would offer federal grants to assist communities in desegrating their schools.

It also would authorize the attorney general to initiate injunction suits to bring about compliance with the Supreme Court's school decision and to enforce civil rights generally.

Sparkman said the effect would be "simply to take away the right of an alleged civil rights defendant to a jury trial." He noted that the Senate had rejected a similar proposal in passing the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Edelsberg contended that the deletion of this provision from the 1957 act "contributed to the notion that Congress was not backing up the Supreme Court" in its desegregation ruling.

He said it was preferable for school suits to be filed by the nation's chief law enforcement officer rather than by any private organization, such as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edelsberg added that no one thinks that the attorney general, if given this power, "will charge out and file suits all over the South."

Other organizations endorsing the Douglas bill included the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Veterans Committee, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

10 Wed 9-16-59

News & Observer P.3 Raleigh, N.C.

RIGHTS COMMITTEEMEN TODD, SMITH, SPAULDING AND PEARSON (FAR SIDE OF TABLE) . . . Ervin and Wilkins and William Swan (Right), U. S. civil rights staff member.

NC Rights Group Probing Hiring, Voting Practices

By ROY PARKER JR.

10 News & Observer

P. 3

Raleigh, N.C.

Until it took a hard swing at the all-white North Carolina National Guard, most North Carolinians hardly knew the State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights [illegible]

The almost-unpublicized work of the committee had been another [illegible] in the general calmness over the race question in this Southern state.

That is, the committee's work made hardly a ripple until last Friday when it issued a report pointing out that there is "total and complete" discrimination against Negroes in the State's all white National Guard.

Ironically, the report came as Congress was debating whether the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the boss of the State committee, should be continued beyond November. It will be.

So the North Carolina advisory group undoubtedly will have more [illegible]. Already it has started [illegible] which may make

Investigating ESC.

Among them:

— It has decided to begin an investigation of hiring practices of the State Employment Security Commission, looking for discriminatory methods.

— It will soon release a report, the first ever undertaken, on the extent of Negro voter registration in the State.

— Because of the publicity it has received for its Guard report, it may become a focus for more complaints from people who believe their civil rights have been violated.

The committee, like its federal parent, has really little power. It cannot require officials or private individuals to appear before it. It cannot subpena records of governmental agencies or require them to submit to questions.

It mainly is supposed to hear complaints and gather facts for forwarding to the Civil Rights Commission.

Few Complaints.

It has heard few complaints. Some members of the committee feel, however, that this is because folks who might complain know that the group has no power to do more than hear them. It could not take action in their behalf.

Thus, the principal means which the committee must use to make a point is through the issuance of statements and the publishing of surveys.

This it did with a vengeance in stating the obvious fact that North Carolina's National Guard is an all-white organization in a State which has a population laced with 25 per cent Negroes.

The stating of obvious facts will probably also make news when the committee's voter registration survey is released. It will show that the State's Negro population is not on the voter registration books in anything like the percentage that pertains among the whites.

"Voter apathy," explains one member of the commission.

Not so, says another, who believes the federal government should arm itself with new laws to assure that more Negroes get on the voting books.

Varied Lot.

The membership of the committee is a varied lot. But it is mainly composed of members who have a most critical outlook on the civil rights situation of North Carolina's Negro population.

Three Negroes are members. They include C. O. Pearson of Durham, State lawyer for the NAACP, Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, president of the big N. C. Mutual Insurance Company, one of the largest Negro-owned businesses in the country; and Curtiss Todd of Winston-Salem, a youthful lawyer.

The committee is headed by McNeill Smith of Greensboro. Member of a top drawer law firm which includes last year's head of the State Bar Association, Smith defended North Carolina communist leader Junius Scales in a series of trials which went to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Some others are Mrs. Margaret Vogt, a Wilson housewife; Dr. C. A. Wilkins, a Mount Olive dentist, and Millard Barbee of Durham, head of the State AFL-CIO.

Militant Member.

Most militant member is re-retired lawyer Marion Wright of Linville Falls. A former president of the liberal Southern Regional Council, he initiated the National Guard discrimination report and the proposed probe of the ESC.

He is opposed, tacitly for the most part, by Charlotte lawyer Paul Ervin, member of a firm which has been on the other side of civil rights court cases from the NAACP's Pearson.

Ervin is head of a education subcommittee which has yet to have a meeting. Chided gently about this fact, Ervin allowed that the facts about school integration in North Carolina "are the most publicized story in this generation" and said he couldn't see much point in rehashing them.

Voter Apathy.

He is the man who firmly believes that the low voting registration among Tar Heel Negroes is the result of "voter apathy," and not discrimination.

He has much argument on his side. Only a single Negro has gone to court in recent years claiming discrimination at the registration desk.

A Northampton County Negro woman took her case to the Supreme Court. But she contended that the State's literacy test for voters was discriminatory on its face. The court, citing the fact that more than half of the states in the country have such requirements, reached the conclusion that her case was without merit.

Her case brought a quick change in State laws, providing an avenue of appeal from the rulings of local registrars.

Todd, for one, believes that this is not enough. He thinks stringent federal laws are needed to make local registrars toe the line when Negroes seek to put their names on the books.

Pearson and the NAACP have regularly charged discrimination at the registration books, but have brought no court actions in any of the cases which they have listed each election year.

When it releases its report on the registration picture, the committee may trigger some complaints. But the report will probably also give credence to Ervin's view, and will show that Negroes have little difficulty in registering in most Tar Heel counties.

Of more far-reaching significance, and more likely to point up the real goal of North Carolina Negroes seeking a new place in the sun, will be a proposed survey of employment practices.

Wright is interested in this and many Negro leaders feel that this is the area in which the biggest gains can be made.

10 1959

SENATOR TALMADGE

Atlanta Constitution

Mon 4/13/59

Talmadge, Javits Tangle on Rights

By TED LIPPMAN

A finger-pointing, table-pounding debate between Sen. Talmadge and Sen. Javits (R-NY) Sunday night pointed up the wide gulf that still separates U.S. lawmakers over pending legislation in the civil rights field.

The two senators, who have lately become the spokesmen for the conservative and liberal points of view both in and out of the Senate, clashed repeatedly in a 30-minute filmed television program.

And they covered most of the old arguments in the continuing battle. They reserved their most heated exchanges for discussion of Sen. Javits' proposed legislation.

"Adolf Hitler never had anything worse," Talmadge said in reference to the New Yorker's bill, which would allow the attorney general to file school desegregation suits in favor of Negroes.

[illegible] JAVITS BILL

Talmadge had been asked to rank the civil rights proposals now pending in Congress. The worst one, he said, is Sen. Javits'. The Georgia senator said the bill sought to bribe local governments to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.

"Sen. Javits and his colleagues who want to pass this sort of legislation still believe in the concept of revolution," Talmadge said. He said he would prefer to see the problem solved by evolution.

Javits replied emphatically, "You can't demagog about revolution when you don't obey the law."

[illegible] FIST

Talmadge interrupted Javits, pounded his fist on the small table separating them, and accused his camp of "sending troops into a city . . . to knock people down on the street."

The two senators interrupted each other time after time during the television program (American Forum of the Air) and both spent much of the half hour sitting on the edge of their chairs.

Javits hammered at the Talmadge (and Southern) position of "making a spectre out of the Supreme Court." The New Yorker said Talmadge wanted it "both ways" when he championed the separate-but-equal ruling of a previous Supreme Court then denied the right of the present court to rule at all.

BOTH RAISE VOICES

Talmadge extended the debate beyond the integration-segregation framework briefly when he told Javits about halfway through the program that "big government getting bigger is what you want." That philosophy, he said, would lead the United States down the same road Germany, Italy and Russia followed under dictators.

Both senators had occasion to raise their voices during the debate, but only Javits found it necessary to shout. He did that once. As if to balance it out, Javits was the only one to smile while the camera was on him. He did that once, too.

TALMADGE RESTRAINED

Talmadge and Javits were seated at a small table, just slightly more than arm's-length apart. At times camera angles made the finger-pointing (which both invoked numerous times) look almost like the two were tapping each other.

Talmadge remained a bit less loud and more constrained than his colleague. But only by comparison could he have been called quiet.

The debate began ominously and forcefully and at the end of the program the two senators could be seen behind the moderator, avoiding each other's eyes and looking very tight-lipped and grim.

All the familiar rallying points were used by the debaters:

Talmadge mentioned the Ninth and Tenth Amendments in his first statement.

Javits brought in the Fourteenth in immediate reply.

Within seven and a half minutes after the program had started, Talmadge had added "bayonet rule", "Gunnar Myrdahl", and "the NAACP" to his arsenal.

Javits fired back "discrimination," the "majesty of the United States," "law of the land," and "anarchy."

Mon 4/13/59

Tests on Rule XXII

"This has been a black day for the people of the United States. The [Senate] majority has virtually said that in the foreseeable future there will be no meaningful civil rights legislation."—SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

"It is the will of the people that is reflected here."
—SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON

Jan 1-18-59

P 2E

New York [illegible]

Thus did the principal protagonists in the Senate's filibuster fight record their views last week as the Senate changed its Rule XXII for the first time in ten years.

The old rule—by requiring sixty-six votes (two-thirds of the membership) to halt debate and by barring any limitation of debate on a rules change—was the bulwark of the filibuster and so of Southern opposition to civil rights legislation. In this situation a bipartisan band of civil rights advocates led by Senator Douglas, an Illinois Democrat, sought to change the rule so fifty Senators (a majority of the membership) could apply closure—stop debate—on any matter.

Senator Johnson, as majority leader, was cognizant of the considerable pressure for relaxing Rule XXII, but at the same time he was bent on preventing a split between the Northern and Southern wings of his party. Therefore he proposed a change which would permit closure on any matter by two-thirds of the Senators voting. He also demanded a stipulation that Senate rules continue from one Congress to the next. The Douglas group had sought unsuccessfully to get around Rule XXII by declaring the rules inoperative at the beginning of a Congress.

Last Monday, after debating Rule XXII changes for most of the time since convening Jan. 7, the Senate declared its mind in three votes. By 67 to 28, it rejected the Douglas proposal. By 58 to 36 it rejected a revision that would permit closure by three-fifths of those voting. Then, by 72 to 22, it adopted the Johnson proposal.

The changes mean that it will be a trifle easier to impose closure and that the loophole which permitted endless debate on a rules change is plugged. Furthermore, the stipulation that the Senate is a continuing body will raise at least a psychological obstacle in the path of Senators seeking to change the rules by declaring them inoperative at the beginning of a Congress.

What practical effect the changes will have in getting legislation through the Senate against bitter opposition remains to be seen. A Southern leader, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, said they would make little difference. Several tests are in the making. Some Eastern Republican Senators have announced that they will introduce a measure authorizing the Attorney General to move against civil rights violators. A provision of this kind was in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 until the Senate struck it out in a compromise engineered by Senator Johnson to get the measure through.

View on Civil Rights

Probably there also will be some civil rights legislation backed by the Administration, although there was some confusion on that point last week. President Eisenhower in his talk at the Press Club cautioned against Federal legislation on segregation and suggested that if laws protecting Negro voting rights were passed the "voters themselves" would see to "the proper observance of their other rights." This remark surprised some Justice Department officials who have been working on civil rights proposals to send Congress in the Administration's name. These officials said the package would include plans for speeding school integration. But the next day Attorney General William P. Rogers said such legislation is "under consideration," and meanwhile there may be "clarification" of the Federal-state dispute over integration. Such clarification may be forthcoming tomorrow in Virginia, where a Federal court and the state Supreme Court are scheduled to decide the constitutionality of Virginia school-closing laws which were brought into operation in the face of integration orders by Federal Courts.

Such decisions will affect the climate in which Congress considers civil rights legislation. There is considerable support in Congress for passing a civil rights bill—support not only from civil rights advocates but from non-Southern Democrats anxious to make a record before the 1960 elections. Senator Johnson's views will carry considerable weight, as reflected in the heavy majorities he obtained from moderates of both parties in the filibuster votes last week. But the legislation is sure to precipitate a stiff battle in the Senate, and it is then that the new Rule XXII may be put to the test.

Test on Voting Rights

From its beginning, the Civil Rights Commission has suffered one frustration after another. The law which created it—the Civil Rights Act of 1957—itself was passed only after repeated attempts to scuttle it. There was a delay because President Eisenhower found it "difficult to get" the kind of "judicial" commissioners he wanted. Then after the six members were appointed, the first chairman — former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed—withdrew and the hunt was on for a successor. Dr. John A. Hannah was chosen, and finally last January—more than three months after the commission was created—it held its first meeting.

Nearly a year elapsed before the commission organized itself, studied the field, and embarked on its first major undertaking—an investigation into charges of discrimination against Negro voters in six counties of Alabama.

The counties lie in the heartland of an area of the Deep South where scant progress has been made toward full enfranchisement of qualified Negroes. In the eleven states of the region, only 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered, compared with 60 per cent of the whites in this category. Many complaints of infringement of voting rights have emanated from the six Alabama counties, and it was for this reason that the Civil Rights Commission chose the area for its first field investigation.

The inquiry began last Dec. 8 in Montgomery, but even before the commission arrived it was plagued anew with frustrations. County officials refused to honor commission agents' subpoenas for voting records, and one — State Circuit Judge George C. Wallace—impounded the records of Barbour and Bullock Counties for grand jury investigations into "fraudulent attempts to register."

Issue to Court

With little cooperation forthcoming from the officials at the hearings—Judge Wallace declined even to appear—the commission abruptly halted proceedings and asked the Justice Department to take legal action. As a result, Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the officials to submit the voting lists. Dr. Hannah subsequently complained that Judge Wallace had provided "precious little information," and Judge Johnson promptly ordered Judge Wallace to permit examination of his records.

Last week Judge Wallace again refused to let commission agents see the records, and turned them over to hastily summoned grand juries. "I have no apologies to make for anything I have done," he said, "for I acted as a matter of principle."

Ultimately the commission got the records—from the juries. But in the words of a Justice Department lawyer's complaint to the Federal court, the records were in "jumbled-up form" and had been obtained in the face of "dilatory tactics and other childish conduct."

On Thursday, Judge Johnson ordered Judge Wallace into court a week from tomorrow to "show cause, if there any be" why he should not be held in criminal contempt for having failed to obey the court's order. If found guilty by Judge Johnson—a personal friend—without a jury, he could be sentenced to sixty days in jail and fined $400; with a jury trial the maximum sentence could be six months in jail and a $1,000 fine.

Against Rule 22

Douglas Says Lippmann Misses Point About Filibusters

By Senator Paul Douglas

[Letter To The Washington Post]

Mr. Lippmann

WALTER LIPPMANN'S opposition to a change in Senate rules to enable a majority of ~~those elected~~ to shut off a filibuster and come to a vote after full debate, is especially regrettable in view of the thoughtful character of his general comments on national and world events.

~~He~~ does not, ~~like some~~, charge that the ~~rule change we propose~~ would endanger full and fair debate.

Mr. Lippmann

Instead he bases his ~~opposition~~ on the claim that on a very controversial issue — like equal protection of the laws for our Negro citizens—a majority of the whole Senate should not have the power to act.

This doctrine is obviously in the tradition of John C. Calhoun.

Jan 1-2-59

Clearly this is a principle of allowing the elected representatives of a section of our country to veto action believed necessary by most of the nation, including much enlightened opinion in the South. In the face of widespread denials of constitutional rights to equal protection of the laws in many sections of the country, it would deny Congress the power to act. The 14th Amendment, which grants these rights and expressly gives Congress the power to enforce them, and the historic decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting them would thus continue to be nullified.

P 4A

I cannot believe such a surrender to nullification is in the best interests of the country. It places a premium upon resistance to the Constitution and the orders of the court—and in extreme situations, upon lawlessness. It takes away the hope of orderly, thoroughly-debated legislative assistance for those deprived of their rights. It prevents the nation from marshaling its resources of reason and law to make a deliberate transition to compliance with the Constitution and the moral principles that undergird it.

AND I believe Mr. Lippmann in this case ignores another overriding factor to which he is ordinarily so sensitive, the responsibility of our country in leading the forces of freedom in the world. We gravely damage the whole nation in its struggle against tyranny if we allow it to default on its promises to its own colored citizens.

But that is what the present fillibuster rule in the Senate does, and what the slight modification proposed by Senator Johnson to a simple two-thirds limitation would do. That was the rule from 1917 to 1949. It did not work. No debate limitation on a civil rights bill was passed even once, though it was tried eight times, and secured large majorities (but not two-thirds) twice, in 1950.

Mr. Lippmann correctly points out that the Constitution provides for a two-thirds vote in some cases—treaties, overriding vetoes, expulsion, impeachment and constitutional amendments.

But those cases are carefully and specifically provided. They furnish no justification for the Senate by its rules in effect to amend the Constitution further so that on civil rights bills or other controversial measures a two-thirds vote in the Senate is required. Mr. Lippmann would in effect compel the Senate to secure the same two-thirds vote to enforce the 14th Amendment that the Constitution required for its initial passage.

Furthermore, beyond the opportunities for prolonged debate which our proposed filibuster-limitation rule still affords, the smaller states and Southern states already have the built-in protection in the Senate of having two senators for each state, regardless of population. Thus the 24 smallest states with less than 20% of our population can block action in the Senate by the 24 largest states with over 80% of our population even with majority rule, which Mr. Lippmann decries.

IN ADDITION the operation of the seniority system gives these small states and the Southern states a heavy preponderance of the powerful congressional committee chairmanships. Surely the foregoing factors confer enough power on the representatives of a minority even under majority rule in the Senate, without giving to 33 senators the right to block action by 65, as the present rule does.

It is worth while to recall that the smallest 17 states, whose senators the present and the proposed two-thirds cloture rule would permit to block all action, have but 8% of the population. The 11 Southern and 6 border states have only 33% of the population. And the voter participation in most of the Southern states is much less than in the rest of the nation.

Beyond all this, the House of Representatives, the President with his veto power, and the Supreme Court are all instruments of government that can and do restrain impetuous and improper congressional action.

Thus the brakes upon the "tyranny" of majorities, which Mr. Lippmann fears, are already very substantial. To enshrine the filibuster, as he argues the Senate should do, is to paralyze the Congress in this crucial area of human rights. The bipartisan group working for the change in Rule 22 believe, on the contrary, that the time for reasonable but definite action is now, and only if majority rule is restored in the Senate—with all the safeguards I have mentioned—can we hope to carry out our responsibilities to our own citizens and to free peoples everywhere

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Senate Rule 22 Must Go

Under Senate Rule 22, adopted in 1949, debate on a measure cannot be limited without agreement of at least two-thirds of the full membership.

Afro-American Sat. 1-3-59

In the past this has meant securing the votes of 66 Senators to halt a filibuster. With the admission of Alaska, this requirement rises to the impossible number of 68.

P. 4 Baltimore, Md.

Under this rule, a minority can and has talked indefinitely to kill any bill, chiefly civil rights, that it finds displeasing.

Last January, an effort to get rid of Rule 22 lost by a vote of 55 to 38, with 28 Republicans joining hands with 27 Democrats, principally Southerners, to protect the right to filibuster.

* * *

SIDES ARE already being chosen for another showdown battle on this issue when the 86th Congress convenes next Wednesday.

Prospects are the brightest in history that Rule 22 will be amended.

This is so because a large number of the reactionary Republicans who voted with the Dixiecrats have been replaced with liberal Democrats pledged to abolish this mockery of democratic procedure.

Southerners, who on other issues have no tender consideration for the rights of minorities, have sought to enshrine Rule 22 as something inviolate.

They contend that unlimited talk is necessary for the protection of a minority against the crushing weight of the majority.

* * *

THEIR ARGUMENT lacks merit.

In a democracy the minority has no legitimate right to frustrate the will of the majority.

Democracy is the rule of the majority.

The proposals for revision being offered by Senate liberals are not designed to stifle discussion. They permit 15 days or three Senate weeks of debate after a petition for closing debate has been filed.

That should be adequate time to fully and completely discuss both sides of any issue. After that the measure under discussion would have to be brought to vote.

* * *

ANY SENATOR who says these proposals are unfair, or that they jeopardize free debate, or that they infringe on the rights of a minority, simply does not believe in democracy.

With complete victory so clearly in sight, the liberals must not allow themselves to be sidetracked by sordid deals or meaningless compromises offered by that oily Texan, Lyndon Johnson and his southern friends.

Ours is a government by majority, not by two-thirds.

There is nothing in the Constitution which permits a backward minority (13 states) to thwart the desires and will of the other 36.

10 1959

TOKEN RIGHTS BILL

Senate Unit Votes Token Rights Bill

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Jacksonville Fla.

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WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A Senate Judiciary subcommittee today approved a bob-tailed civil rights bill in an effort to get at least some token legislation moving toward the Senate floor.

The bill, which now goes to an uncertain fate in the full Judiciary Committee, contains only two points. Both are of a less controversial nature than most civil rights proposals put forth this year.

The life of the Civil Rights Commission, now due to expire Sept. 9, would be extended until Jan. 31, 1961.

The other point would require election officials to preserve voting records for three years and to make them available for inspection by the attorney general or his representative.

Willful violators would be subject to up to a $5,000 fine, or imprisonment for no more than five years, or both. The language would cover anyone who steals, destroys, conceals, mutilates, or alters any voting record—regardless of whether he is an election official.

Approval 4-3

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) said the bill, approved 4-3, was the best that could be obtained in the subcommittee. The essential need, he added, is to get a bill moving.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) described the bill as a skeleton. But, he said, it provides a frame on which to try to put some meat both in the full Judiciary Committee and in the Senate istelf.

The present civil rights law deals only with violations of voting rights. The subcommittee's bill is limited to the same field.

Proponents of civil rights legislation want the law extended to other fields. Particularly, they want a measure that endorses the Supreme Court's school integration decisions and gives the government some legal force to implement them.

Some proponents of the legislation expect all bills to be bottled up in the full Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), an unrelenting foe of federal civil rights measures.

Two Years Ago

Under Eastland's leadership, the committee did that two years ago to all Senate-originated civil rights bills. But when a House bill was passed, the Senate took the unusual course of placing the measure directly on its calendar, bypassing the committee. Then the Senate passed the House bill.

Some advocates of civil rights legislation have urged that the Senate do the same this year, if the House passes a bill. Hennings says such talk is premature.

A House Judiciary subcommitee on June 17 voted approval of a new bill to broaden the 1957 Civil Rights Act generally. The full Judiciary Committee started discussions on July 9. The committee's next meeting is scheduled next week with some indications it then will send a bill to the House floor.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has called for enactment of civil rights legislation before Congress adjourns. But he has not said what his strategy will be to accomplish it.

The Senate subcommittee, after approving the bill, voted 4-2 to postpone indefinitely consideration of all other civil rights bills.